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"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Partly sunny today; cold tonight. Fair and cold tomorrow. Temperature range: today 27-39; Tuesday 31-34. Details on page 77.

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RESISTANCE FACE IDER CONFLICT TH GUERRILLAS

Announces Fighting
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HENRY KAMM

Special to The New York Times
BURY, Rhodesia, March 9—Rhodesia announced today that late January black guerrilla forces had their area of conflict full length of the 800-mile border with Mozambique. "I don't see it coming to whether we reach a settlement or not," Edson Pryce, a Deputy Prime Minister in the Office of Prime Minister Ian D. Smith, said at a news conference. "It would be wrong to say it will end. At the same time, the minister announced that the Rhodesian commitment to that area had been in by about three-fifths military, with an accompanying increase in the number of reserves called to active duty. The figures, in line with the policy of exceptional military secrecy, but officers put the number of troops in the army, paratroopers and air force at 25,000.

Presence Denied

characterizing the ex- of the war as part of insured and hunt- quest for control of Africa, and strategic southern Africa, Mr. said there was no of any Soviet or- sence in the field. have been circulated t of arrivals of So- and other heavy as well as Cuban in the Mozambican tra for deployment odesia. ster, a man on whom is said to rely heavily weapons and equip- guerrillas—the mil- all Rhodesian offi- the term guerrillas f "terrorists"—were r Eastern European acing an earlier flow supplies from China. utton-Pryce said in

on Page 4, Column 3

Pike Charges C.I.A. Effort At Retaliation for Findings

Accuses Agency of Seeking to Discredit
Him and Congress So as to Gloss Over
Report by House Select Committee

By RICHARD D. LYONS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 9—The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Richard M. Helms, and the committee's staff director, William J. Casey, were accused today of waging a campaign to discredit both himself and Congress in an effort to gloss over the findings of his House Select Committee on Intelligence. The Suffolk County Democrat took the House floor twice to relate hitherto undisclosed incidents of his dealings with the C.I.A., including a telephone conversation in which he quoted the agency's special counsel as having stated: "Pike will pay for this, you wait and see—we'll destroy him for this."

According to Mr. Pike, the conversation was between Mitchell Rogovin, special counsel



United Press International
Representative Otis Pike

to the Director of the Central Intelligence, and A. Searle Field, the committee's staff director. Meanwhile the State Department said that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and his top aide, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, were personally conducting the inquiry into the disclosure of highly secret details of Mr. Kissinger's conversations with Middle East leaders. [Page 10.] Mr. Rogovin, reached in a telephone interview, denied that he had ever threatened Mr. Pike's political standing or said anything that could have been construed as a political threat. Mr. Rogovin said he called Mr. Pike today after learning of the Congressman's remarks and asked him where he heard about such political threats. He said Mr. Pike had told him that the threat had been relayed to him by Mr. Field. "I told him he was dead wrong and that Field was dead wrong," Mr. Rogovin said. "I flatly deny every inference of Mr. Pike's statement."

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3 Foreign 'Penetrations' Of F.B.I. Offices Indicated

By JOHN M. CREWDSON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 9—The Federal Bureau of Investigation may have been "penetrated" by hostile foreign intelligence agencies on at least three occasions since the end of World War II, according to a former intelligence official who says he has direct knowledge of all three incidents. The evidence in each case, which involved bureau agents in New York, Washington and another undisclosed American city, was entirely circumstantial, the former official said, and no criminal charges were ever brought against the three agents, thought to have been subverted by foreign governments. The director's statement did not take account, however, of instances in which the bureau's agents might have voluntarily

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PUBLIC PENSIONS IN SINGLE SYSTEM URGED IN ALBANY

\$200 Million-a-Year Savings
Seen in Unified Setup for
State and Local Workers

By LINDA GREENHOUSE
Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, March 9—A special state commission recommended today that all public employees hired since 1973 be brought under a unified pension system that would save state and local governments an estimated total of \$200 million a year through a combination of required employee contributions and lower initial benefits. After age 73, employees who had retired at age 65 would begin to receive higher benefits than in current plans under a proposed clause that would increase benefits by 3 percent a year to compensate for inflation.

At present, staff employees pay nothing into their pension plans. New York City employees pay from 3 to 8 percent into their plans, with the exception of transit employees, who contribute nothing to their pensions. Under the state panel's proposal, all public employees hired since 1973 would be required to contribute a minimum of 3 percent.

Difficulty Foreseen

The proposal was made to the Governor and the Legislature by the Permanent Commission on Public Employee Pension and Retirement Systems, which the Legislature set up in 1971 to study the growing public-employee-pension problem.

Since then the commission's chairman, Otto Kinzel, has not been especially successful in getting his recommendations adopted, and today's proposals seemed likely to face a difficult time in an election-year Legislature.

The recommendations come at a time of increasing public concern about the role that rapidly growing pension costs have played in the city and state fiscal crises. According to the pension commission, the cost to the state's taxpayers of public-employee retirement plans is now \$3.5 billion a year, double what it was five years ago.

The recommendations were immediately labeled "totally impractical" by some critics.

Storm Stalls Spring

A swirling storm carried by gusty winds dropped three to five inches of snow on the city and its nearby suburbs and up to six inches on outlying areas. Page 43.

FORD DEFEATS REAGAN IN FLORIDA; CARTER IS WINNER OVER WALLACE IN DEMOCRATIC VOTE, JACKSON 3D



United Press International
Jimmy Carter, his wife, Rosalyn, and an aide watching primary returns in Orlando

PRESIDENT ELATED

Loss Seen as Blow to
Alabama Governor
and Californian

By ROY REED
Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, March 9—President Ford defeated Ronald Reagan in Florida's Republican Presidential primary election today, gaining his fourth victory in as many primaries. Jimmy Carter, the former Governor of Georgia, won the hotly contested Democratic primary. Gov. George C. Wallace of neighboring Alabama finished second, suffering his worst political setback since he was shot and seriously wounded by an assassin while campaigning at a shopping center in Laurel, Md., on May 15, 1972. The shooting ended his 1972 campaign.

Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, the winner of the Massachusetts primary a week ago, ran third, well behind Mr. Wallace. Next in order were "no preference," Gov. Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania, the only other Democrat who campaigned actively here, and Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona.

Seven other Democrats brought up the rear. With 3,067, or 90 percent of 3,420 precincts reporting, the tally was:

REPUBLICANS
Ford 231,904 (53%)
Reagan 245,616 (47%)
DEMOCRATS
Carter 399,822 (35%)
Wallace 370,496 (32%)
Jackson 252,923 (22%)
No Preference, 34,426 (3%)
Shapp 24,826 (2%)
Udall 23,548 (2%)

The President's victory seriously damaged the candidacy of the former California Governor as a challenger for the Republican nomination. However, Mr. Reagan said that he intends to continue campaigning until the Republican National Convention next August in Kansas City, Mo.

Ford Is 'Overjoyed'

In Washington, the President said he was "overjoyed" at the outcome, but he declined to tell reporters whether he thought Mr. Reagan should withdraw from the race.

Mr. Ford's campaign advisers were also said to be sending signals to Mr. Reagan to end his insurgency—and perhaps to become the President's running mate [Page 18].

With 85 percent of the precincts reporting, the contest for Florida delegates to the national conventions looked this way: Republicans, 68 delegates—Ford 43, Reagan 23; Democrats, 81 delegates—Carter 35, Wallace 26, Jackson 20.

Mr. Carter's showing would seem to re-establish his position as the front-runner of the Democratic Party's center. It helped to counter the one de-

Canada to Resume Nuclear Aid to India

By ROBERT TRUMBULL
Special to The New York Times

OTTAWA, March 9—India has accepted Canadian demands for certain strictures on its nuclear program, and Canada has agreed in return to resume nuclear aid.

According to a Canadian official, the new agreement, which is expected to be ratified soon by both governments, includes an Indian pledge that the three reactors supplied by Canada will not be used in developing an explosive device. The reactors, he said, will be subject to "adequate safeguards."

In return, the source said, Canada will reinstate a \$100-million-a-year assistance pro-

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

JERSEY BUS STRIKE DISRUPTS 450,000

Other Carriers Report No
Difficulties in Handling
Transport's Riders

By FRANK J. PRIAL
Special to The New York Times

About 450,000 daily riders of Transport of New Jersey buses had to find other means of getting to and from work yesterday after the Amalgamated Transit Union struck the company, the largest private bus operator in the country. Other carriers—bus operators and railroads—reported no difficulty in accommodating the line's commuters. A spokesman for the Penn Central Railroad said that the line had added extra trains between Newark and New York for the morning rush hour, but that the expected demand never materialized.

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey said that there was no noticeable increase in traffic at bridges and tunnels leading from New Jersey to New York, and that its PATH railroad had no problem handling extra passengers who ordinarily would have used Transport buses.

Union drivers, mechanics and clerks walked out after weeks of bargaining. The 3,400 employees involved voted 2,318 to 705 Monday to reject the company's final offer of a 12 percent wage increase over two years. They had been working without a contract since March 1.

The bus company and state officials said 200,000 commuters to New York were affected by the strike. But a Port Authority official said that normal commuter traffic at its main bus terminal in New York involved 1,100 arrivals and 1,100 departures.

Panel Finds Incompetence In City Day-Care Program

By EDWARD RANZAL
Special to The New York Times

A mayoral task force on the operation of the city's \$128 million day-care program has found "incompetence" and "an atmosphere of mistrust" at the highest levels of management. In making public the report yesterday, First Deputy Mayor John E. Zuccotti said that as many as 16,000 of the 36,200 children enrolled in 410 centers financed by the city, state and Federal governments might be ineligible.

Mr. Zuccotti said that the task force had uncovered no evidence of criminality, but that Nicholas Scoppetta, the investigation Commissioner, was continuing an independent investigation.

He said he had given J. Henry Smith, the new Human Resources Administrator, two weeks to review the report and make specific plans to follow the recommendations of the task force, including the hiring of an outside consultant to study leasing agreements between the city and operators of the centers.

On the basis of the task force's recommendations, Mr. Zuccotti said, he anticipates personnel changes in the Agency for Child Development, which is in charge of the day-care program.

Top officials of the agency, the task force said, "cannot be held solely and totally responsible for the failure" of efficient operations.

Continued on Page 54, Column 1

Impact of Florida Vote

Reagan's Prospects Appear Dimmed;
Carter Did What He Said He Had to Do

By R. W. APPLE JR.
Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, March 9—President Ford's victory over former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California in Florida's primary today does not guarantee his nomination, but it drastically reduces Mr. Reagan's prospects. If the Californian, even with the fierce attacks on the President's policies and leadership, can still go down to defeat in a state once so favorably disposed toward him, it is difficult to think of major states where he can win. He has already downgraded his chances in Illinois, his native state, which holds its primary next Tuesday.

He must win somewhere—despite his assertion this week that he would press on to the Republican national convention come what may—if he is to remain in the race. With only

two contestants, a consistent loser soon finds himself without the funds and the campaign workers to keep him fighting.

On the Democratic side, former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia did what he said for more than a year that he had to do to establish credibility for the long struggle toward the nomination. He cut Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama down to size in the state that sent the Alabamian on his way four years ago.

Mr. Wallace ran about 10 percentage points behind his 1972 total of 42 percent in Florida, and he was soundly beaten by a fellow Southerner. Together with his failure to win in Massachusetts, even with the busing issue at full

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

42 Skiers Are Killed in Italy When Cable Car Falls 200 Feet

By The Associated Press

TRENTO, Italy, March 9—A cable car packed with skiers plunged 200 feet to the ground near this northern Italian city today, and the police reported that 42 people were killed. They said that there was only one survivor, a seriously injured woman.

The police said most of the victims were West Germans. The Italian news agency Ansa said 38 of the 41 passengers were part of a large group of skiers from Hamburg. The other passengers and the car's two crewmen were Italians.

The accident was at Cavalese, a resort in the Fiemme Valley in the Dolomites about 45 miles south of the Austrian border and 20 miles northeast of here.

Continued on Page 77, Column 7

ern Gets Huge Matisse Cutout in \$1 Million Trade



The Museum of Modern Art
is multipaneled work, "The Swimming Pool," by Henri Matisse, bought by the Museum of Modern Art.

ICE GLUECK, Museum of Modern Art, said he had acquired a huge work by the modernist master Henri Matisse in exchange for his own collection. The purchase price, around \$1 million, was paid by the museum. The work, a stained-glass window, and "Memories of Oceania," purchased during Mr. Rubin's tenure. "But we didn't have a work from the great series called 'Blue Nudes,' of which artist's daughter, Mrs. Georges Duthuit, were begun 4 1/2 years ago, Mr. Rubin said. The museum owns two other Matisse cutouts: "Nuit de Noël," a maquette for a stained-glass window, and "Memories of Oceania," purchased during Mr. Rubin's tenure. "But we didn't have a work from the great series called 'Blue Nudes,' of which artist's daughter, Mrs. Georges Duthuit, were begun 4 1/2 years ago, Mr. Rubin said. The museum owns two other Matisse cutouts: "Nuit de Noël," a maquette for a stained-glass window, and "Memories of Oceania," purchased during Mr. Rubin's tenure. 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Another Garrison in Lebanon Joins Band of Moslem Deserters

By JAMES M. MARKHAM, Special to The New York Times
BEIRUT, Lebanon, March 9—A band of Moslem deserters from the Lebanese Army took over another garrison today near the Israeli border.
 The garrison at Rashaya, an important town in the southeastern Arakub region, which is controlled by Palestinian guerrillas, joined the growing renegade force called the Lebanese Arab Army, led by a 33-year-old lieutenant, Ahmed al-Khatib. Yesterday dissidents briefly took over a 12th-century Crusader castle at Arnun. Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who is also Defense Minister, said in the reconvened Lebanese Parliament: "The seizure of Arnun was serious, and the seizure of Rashaya is even more serious."



The New York Times, March 10, 1976.

joined in appealing to Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria, the head of the team that worked out a cease-fire in the Lebanese civil war, to return to Beirut.
 Mr. Khaddam arrived today with another member of the mediation team, Air Vice Marshal Majid Jamil, head of the Syrian Air Force, and met with Mr. Franjeh and Lebanese Army commanders to consider the deserter issue. They also look up the split between the Lebanese factions over the size and composition of a new Cabinet.
 Syria is reported to have become concerned that the band of army deserters, which is strongest in the central Bekaa Valley, might undermine its efforts to make the 18,000-

member Lebanese Army the backbone of a stable Lebanon. Meanwhile, despite the seven-week-old truce, a Christian was shot to death in Beirut today in the middle-class Saida area and two other persons were reported killed elsewhere in the country. Fifteen Christians were reported to have been abducted here in apparent retaliation for the abduction of 15 Moslem truck drivers.
 The Lebanese Parliament, which is scheduled to elect a new president of Lebanon in August, voted to extend its own mandate for two years and two months because of the unsettled conditions in the country. The legislation was introduced on the ground that the unconfirmed reports of his desertion in Lebanon, Mr. Ahmad, has Iraq back.

There is no reliable estimate of the number of soldiers who have gone over to Lieutenant Khathib, who claimed his dissent on Jan. 21, two days before Syrian negotiators went into effect. Some accounts said 100, while others said 1,000. Yesterday, Kamal Jomh, leader of the left and porter of Lieutenant Khathib, said that the deserter force had 1,400 deserters. The Lebanese Army, whose corps is heavily outnumbered by the Khathib force, is to receive support from the main Palestinian group and other unconfirmed reports of his desertion in Lebanon, Mr. Ahmad, has Iraq back.

South Vietnamese Airman Defects With 6 Others to Thailand in Copter



Thai officials and villagers from the Chantaburi area gather around the South Vietnamese helicopter.

BANGKOK, Thailand, March 9 (AP)—A young South Vietnamese air force lieutenant flew to Thailand yesterday in a stolen helicopter with his wife, four children and a mechanic.
 The pilot, whose 300-mile flight was the first known airborne escape from South Vietnam since the Communist take-over last May, was undergoing interrogation today by Thai authorities.

Because Thailand grants only temporary asylum to refugees and because the helicopter was apparently headed for the American air base at U. Tapao, when it ran out of fuel, the escapees were expected to seek refuge outside the country. Thai officials identified the pilot as Ho Kai Hai, 30 years old, but said they were not sure of the spelling or the age.

Boonchuay Sisalakam, governor of Chantaburi Province, said the pilot had been a flight lieutenant in the South Vietnamese air force before Communist forces took over the country. Mr. Boonchuay said the lieutenant had told him he did not want his family to live in a Communist society and had planned the escape for more than two months. According to the Thai

governor, he took off Monday morning from the Meikong Delta city of Can Tho in the UE-1 helicopter, the standard type used by the United States in the Vietnam War. Lieutenant Hai and his passengers were forced to land near a rural gasoline station at Chantaburi, about 130 miles southeast of Bangkok, when their craft ran out of fuel, the governor said.

Thais Set Deadline While Talks on U.S. Presence Go On

By DAVID A. ANDELMAN, Special to The New York Times
BANGKOK, Thailand, March 9—The Thai Foreign Ministry said today that agreement on "general principles" governing the American presence here would have to be reached by March 20, or all but 270 American military officials would be ordered to leave the country.

The announcement was the strongest from the Thai Government to date, but both the Thai and American officials said that consultations were "continuing."
 Indeed, several hours before the formal statement was released, both Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj and Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonhavan held separate news conferences to emphasize that friendly talks were going ahead and to deny reports in the Thai press that the United States had refused to negotiate with the Foreign Ministry over the withdrawal and would deal only with military officials of the supreme command.
 Mr. Chatichai said that two separate sets of talks were now under way—with the Foreign

Ministry on the matter of general principles governing the continuing American presence and with the military supreme command over details of the withdrawal and turnover of base facilities.
 It has already been disclosed that the Ford Administration has requested \$5.1 million for Thailand in the next fiscal year—\$27.6 million less than in the current fiscal year.
 The subject of the size and variety of the future American presence in Thailand is apart from the national election campaign, the single most popular subject for discussion at all levels of Thai society.
 For years as the largest single foreign presence in Thailand, the United States and American forces have had a profound

influence on every stratum of society and precisely who will stay and who will leave under the reductions in force is a subject of considerable controversy, particularly during the election campaign.
 This evening's Foreign Ministry statement said that as of the end of February, about 5,000 American troops still remained in the country of whom only about 270 were covered directly by the technical assistance agreement of 1950 between the two countries.
 All others, the announcement said, would have to leave on March 20 unless an agreement was reached on the seven principles that Thailand has been insisting cover all American forces in Thailand—and includ-

ing complete Thai sovereignty over all military installations here and ultimate authority over the troops themselves.
 The statement did not rule out the presence of a larger number of Americans after that date, provided the principles were approved by the United States and specific programs "that would not infringe on Thai sovereignty" and on which the Americans would work were approved by the Thai Government.

New Guatemala Tremors
GUATEMALA, March 9 (AP)—A new series of strong earth tremors shook Guatemala early today, causing panic and some damage. No casualties were reported. The three tremors brought the total of aftershocks to 1,315 since a major earthquake devastated Guatemala on Feb. 4.

\$36 Million to Pakistan
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 9 (UPI)—Pakistan and the United States signed an agreement today for a \$36 million loan to finance the purchase of 17,000 tons of high-yield Mexican wheat seeds and 15,000 tons of fertilizers.

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Associated Press

Leaders of unions of public employees leading their members through Paris during their strike for higher wages.

Public Employees in France Go on One-Day Strike

MES F. CLARITY
to The New York Times

March 9—Public employees went on a one-day strike throughout France today to voice their demands for raises in the midst of negotiations with the Government.

Like most public employees, they stopped postal services, stopped postal trains, stopped postal mail collection. In the largest public demonstration since the 1960s, several tens of thousands of workers went on strike nationwide under the leadership of the Government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, which is trying to ease the public employees' demands for a 10 percent raise in the national labor law, which is in a wing of the Louvre. For today at least, the public workers' enemy No. 1 was Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the

Minister of Finance and Economy.

Most of the workers, including the employees of the national weather service, were warmly dressed on the cold, sunny morning as they approached the ministry. They held aloft signs demanding a minimum wage equivalent to \$450 a month and an immediate general increase of \$70 a month.

Today's strike and demonstrations were organized by the nation's largest unions, most of which lean strongly to the political left. Union leaders here see nothing unusual in the practice of calling strikes in the midst of contract negotiations. The workers are paid even when they take a day off to strike.

Their demands were generally clear from the slogans they shouted and the hundreds of hand-lettered banners they carried today to the Ministry of Finance, which is in a wing of the Louvre. For today at least, the public workers' enemy No. 1 was Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the

Minister of Finance and Economy.

Most of the workers, including the employees of the national weather service, were warmly dressed on the cold, sunny morning as they approached the ministry. They held aloft signs demanding a minimum wage equivalent to \$450 a month and an immediate general increase of \$70 a month.

While the demonstration by a crowd estimated at 20,000 was judged the largest protest by public employees in recent years, it was not violent, nor even angry. Virtually all the marchers, while dissatisfied, were employed. In the last year, unemployment has risen to 5 percent of the national labor force, more than one million people.

U.S. Aides Tell of Covert European Help to Angolans

By **LESLIE H. GELB**
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 9—France and Britain, as well as the United States, provided covert aid to the Angolan factions that were defeated in the Angolan civil war, according to Ford Administration officials.

The officials reported that the French aid was substantial but less than the \$30 million supplied by the United States. They described Britain's aid as modest.

Another official related that these actions were part of an effort by a number of western European allies, including West Germany and Belgium, to stem the erosion of Western influence in Africa by the Soviet Union.

All the officials said that there was no joint planning or direction among the Europeans or with the United States. One official said, however, that intelligence operatives in the field knew in a general way what each other was doing, and of course, we and the British kept each other informed.

Embassies Deny Report

Asked for comment, both the British and French Embassies denied that their Governments had aided the Angolan factions.

A West German Embassy official said that he did not regard it as impossible that his Government had helped in Angola.

A Belgian Embassy spokesman denied any involvement by his Government and added that "my country manufactures arms, but my Government has no control over the final destination of weapons sold to foreign governments."

The Administration officials said that they did not know exactly when the French and British aid ended, but that it was either before or around the time that United States aid began to dwindle in December.

Beginning markedly in January, the French and British Governments made frequent public condemnations of intervention by outsiders in Angola. In mid-February, they came to the conclusion that the civil war was about over and recognized the Soviet-supported fac-

and Belgians had also been involved said that West Germany had promised some communications equipment to Mr. Savimbi and that Belgium had provided some cash.

Asked for comment, Richard Samuel, a spokesman for the British Embassy here, said: "Her Majesty's Government have never given financial assistance of any kind. Our policy has been consistently to support the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which had established a government in Luanda. The United States has not recognized the Luanda Government."

The Administration officials said that French aid was mostly in the form of cash and was used to pay the salaries of mercenaries and regular forces, and to buy small arms and ammunition.

They said that to the best of their knowledge the French started their effort late last summer and that it was directed almost entirely to the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, led by Holden Roberto.

Like covert aid provided by the Ford Administration, French aid was primarily funneled through President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

The officials said that British aid went exclusively to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, based in southern Angola and led by Jonas Savimbi. They said they believed that it began last spring and included some communications equipment.

The British did the absolute minimum just to keep their hands in," one official said.

Covert operations by the United States in Angola, broken

off about 1969, resumed in January 1975 with \$300,000 in cash, then leaped to \$28 million in the late spring after heavy Soviet aid began pouring into Angola. Early this year, Congress prohibited the Administration from sending \$30 million more in covert aid after direct intervention in Angola by Cuban and South African forces.

The one official who maintained that the West Germans were one of impartiality as between the liberation movements. To have given the aid would have amounted to interference in Angola's internal affairs.

Renard Vignal, the spokesman of the French Embassy, translated from a statement by Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues: "Some arms have been given to Angolan factions, and I don't know by whom, but they were not given by the French Government."

He also provided a statement that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing made on Jan. 7: "The French Government denounces the massive shipment of war material and even more the dispatch of foreign soldiers that

Pilot Blamed in Crash

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The crash of a private plane that killed five Ohio residents, including Edgar T. Wolf Jr., publisher of The Columbus Dispatch, occurred because the pilot prematurely descended for unknown reasons, a Federal accident investigating agency said today. The twin-engine plane struck a radio tower on the campus of American University on Jan. 25, 1975, while trying to land at National Airport.

have been publicly observed in Angola over the past few weeks. It asks that these be stopped. To continue such intervention would create a situation of permanent tension and division in Africa, destroying the climate of peace which had until now accompanied independence, and would distract this continent from its priorities for development."

One Ford Administration official said in explaining French involvement: "The French are the only European Government with an African policy, and they have big plans for Zaire."

He pointed out that to emphasize the French-Zaire relationship, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing visited Mr. Mobutu in Zaire in late August 1975.

The French have extensive investments in Zaire, a country rich in raw materials, and are particularly interested in Cabinda, the oil-producing province of Angola bordering Zaire. The Gulf Oil Corporation had been drilling in Cabinda until last winter and is now negotiating with the Luanda Government to resume drilling.

Another official said: "It should be remembered that when the Organization of African Unity voted a couple of months ago on which Angolan faction, if any, to recognize, most of the former French colonies voted not to recognize the Soviet-backed group."

These two officials maintained that many European governments were as concerned about Soviet and Cuban penetration in Africa as the Ford Administration, but that given their domestic political situations, they are not in a position to do or say much about it.

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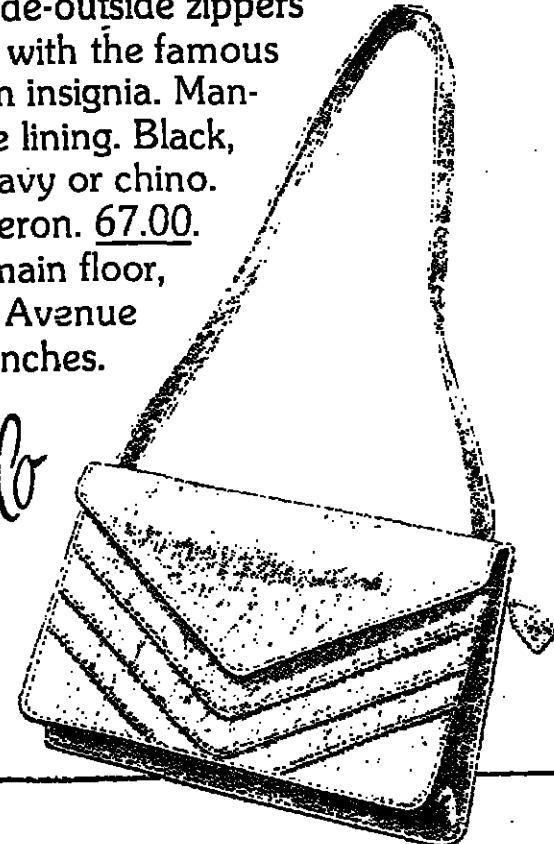
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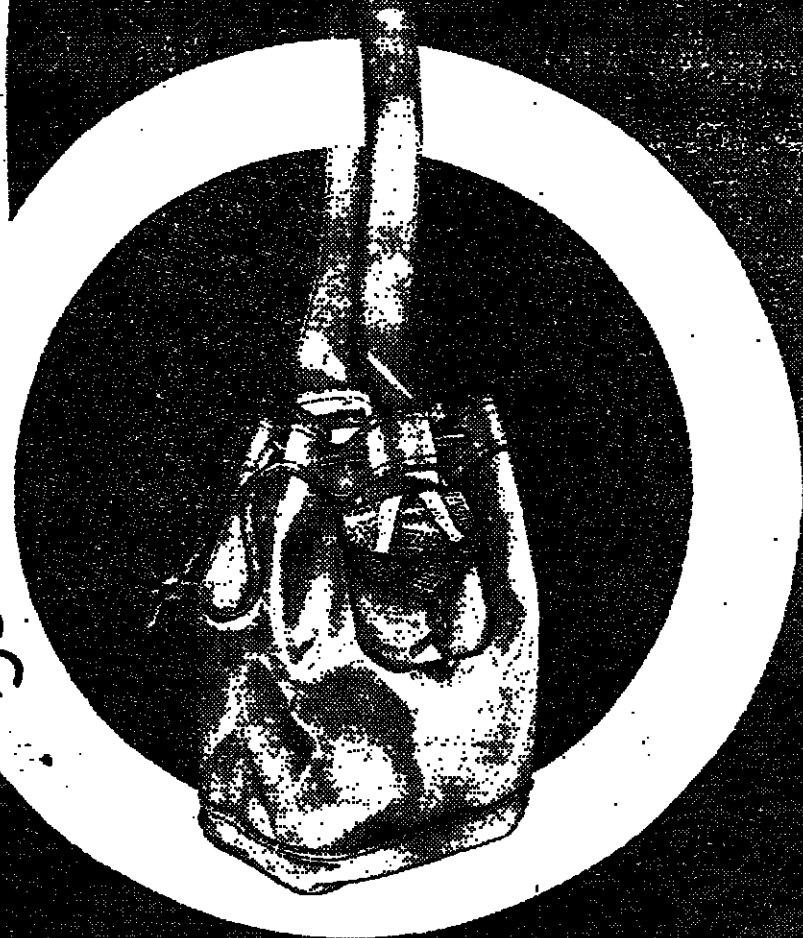
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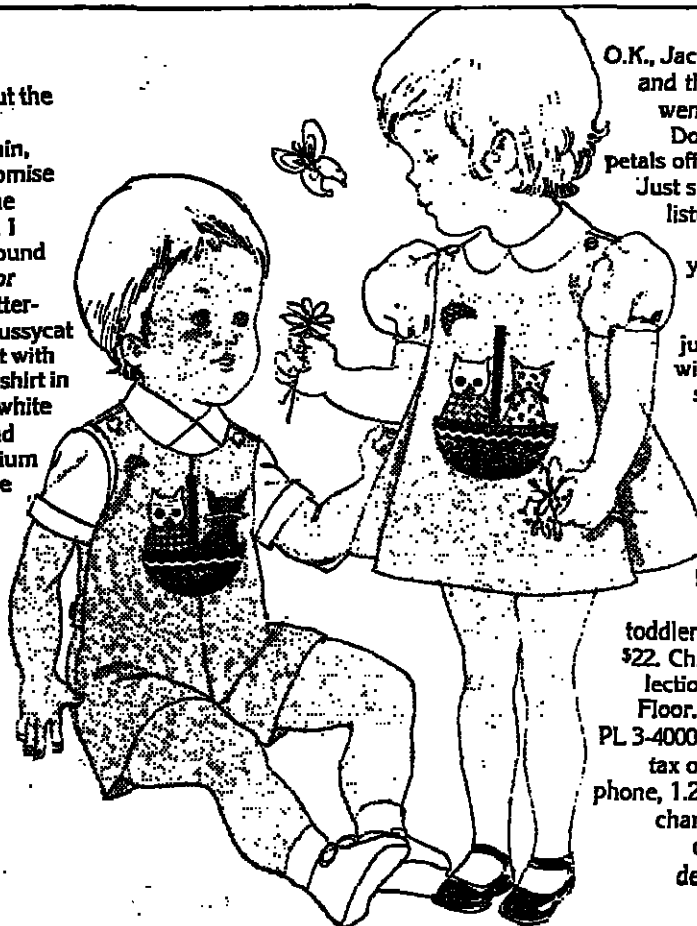
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Black Rhodesian Guerrillas Are Believed to Be Getting More Soviet A

By DREW MIDDLETON
Soviet arms shipments to Mozambique have increased recently, according to United States and British analysts. The analysts believe that the weapons will go to the black guerrilla forces fighting the white minority Rhodesian Government.

Two Soviet freighters reportedly unloaded arms and other military equipment at the Mozambique port of Beira recently. While American intelligence sources have been quoted as saying that the shipment included T-34 and T-54 tanks and rocket launchers, British and other analysts say that the arms were those customarily used in guerrilla warfare: rifles, light machine guns, mortars, grenades, land mines and elementary antitank weapons.

The assumption is that the so-called Zimbabwe Liberation Army of 12,000 to 15,000 men intends to rely on guerrilla tactics in the first phase of its campaign against the Government in Salisbury. Zimbabwe is the black nationalists' name for Rhodesia.

At present, the guerrillas have 3,000 to 4,000 fully

trained men, according to British sources. Of these, 1,100 are operating in small bands inside Rhodesia with the rest active on the frontiers between that country and Mozambique and Zambia.

The guerrillas now deployed are the products of a six-month training course on five standard weapons: rifle, light and heavy machine gun, mortar and grenade. They have also received extensive training in demolition and sabotage.

British and other European sources familiar with the country believe that guerrilla operations will intensify until 10,000 guerrillas have been committed. If these forces are held in check by the Rhodesian Army and Air Force, then the sources fear the arrival of heavier weapons, rockets and Cuban or other foreign forces, on the battlefield.

The bulk of the weapons being used by the guerrillas are of Soviet manufacture. According to analysts in this country and abroad, this includes that the Soviet Union is making China as the guerrillas' chief source of money and supplies.

"As in Angola," one source said, "Rhodesia is an opportu-

ty for the Russians to show black Africa that they and not the Chinese have the means and the will to support wars of national liberation.

Consequently, he expects that Soviet arms shipments will continue and that, if necessary, Russia will send heavier weapons including light surface-to-air missiles to Mozambique.

The guerrillas' military task is essentially simple: They must be able to infiltrate small groups deep enough into Rhodesia to upset the country's economy, which rests largely on agriculture.

Until now, the guerrilla activity has centered around Chipinge, east border area around Chipinge and near Nyanga and Vumba, southeast of Salisbury.

The Rhodesian problem is much more complex. With a limited number of troops, the Army and Air Force must patrol frontiers about 300 miles long. Yesterday, a number of Deputy Minister Edward Sutton-Pryce said that the fighting now extended to the full length of the border.

With their forces, the Rhodesians cannot expect to find and drive back every infiltrating group. Their problem is

analogous to that faced by the United States and South Vietnamese forces a decade ago: a long frontier to patrol against an enemy familiar with every foot of it.

The regular army of 4,500 is augmented by a territorial force, comparable in character to the national guard in the United States, of 10,000, and the 8,000 men of the British South African Police, so named because it was organized under British rule. In addition, Rhodesia has reservists.

The Rhodesian ground forces are experienced in counterinsurgency warfare and with one exception their equipment is suited for such employment.

The exception is helicopters. Rhodesia has one squadron of French Alouette III's. These are small, carrying a maximum of six including the pilot, and thus cannot be used for shifting large numbers of troops to threatened areas, a tactic often employed in Vietnam.

The Alouette, however, can carry a wide range of weapons for ground attack, including machine guns, cannon and wire-guided missiles.

The Rhodesian Air Force, ac-

ording to British sources, has experienced pilots but its 40 aircraft are elderly. Those most likely to be of use against guerrillas are a squadron of British Hunters, a ground attack aircraft, and seven even older Vampires, also employed in support roles.

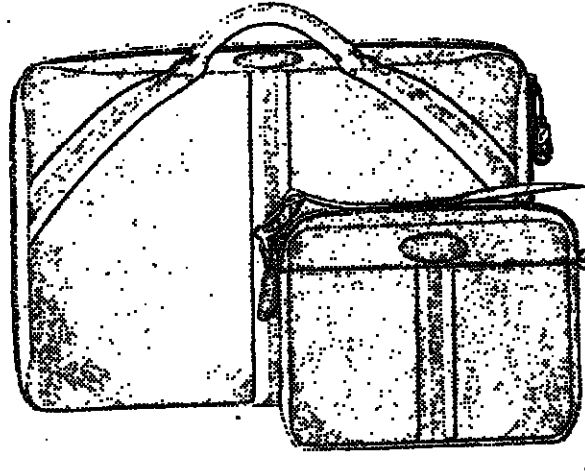
British sources familiar with the Rhodesian military counterinsurgency war are not being waged without a far higher ratio of territorial and reserve forces now being used. These forces would be ready for a

the Rhodesian military counterinsurgency war are not being waged without a far higher ratio of territorial and reserve forces now being used. These forces would be ready for a

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Rhodesia Facing a Widening Conflict With Guerrillas

Continued From Page 1, Col. night. Public address systems provide music and propaganda.

"Consolidated villages" are said to be under less strict security regulations.

Mr. Sutton-Pryce described the present conflict as an extension of the fighting that has been under way since December 1972. Until last January, he said, the guerrilla incursions were largely confined to the northeasternmost portion of the border, where western Mozambique juts in between Rhodesia and Zambia.

Raids Across Border

The minister put the number of insurgent troops on Rhodesian territory at 1,000, mainly installed in the northeastern region. He said that the southern extension of the conflict area has largely been by hit-and-run attacks from Mozambique, with guerrillas returning to that country without leaving a permanent presence.

"No area of Rhodesia is under terrorist domination," Mr. Sutton-Pryce said.

The minister said that the guerrillas avoid contact with Rhodesian troops, striking mainly at isolated farmhouses and intimidating African villages in search of information, food, drink and recruits.

Rhodesian security forces, which the minister said were predominantly black, have been inflicting casualties in a proportion of 10 guerrilla casualties to one soldier or policeman, Mr. Sutton-Pryce asserted.

He said that Government troops mounted constant "search and destroy" missions. They are designed to kill terrorists, "and this we do very successfully," he said. He put guerrilla dead since 1972 at about 700.

Mr. Sutton-Pryce said that

Rhodesia would continue to rule out recruitment of mercenaries. He said, however, that foreigners wishing to volunteer to serve with the regular forces, at normal rates of pay, are being welcomed. A number of Americans are serving in Rhodesia.

In pursuit of the security effort, Mr. Sutton-Pryce said that Rhodesia was spending "a tremendous amount of money" to improve communication and transport facilities in the border region. Air strips are being built and roads surfaced to deter mining. Rhodesia has developed and is producing a combat vehicle that he described as having "counterambush and countermine capabilities."

The minister said that 4,000 to 5,000 insurgents were based or being trained in Mozambique and Tanzania. He said they represented various groups in the factionalized African National Council and had no over-all political leader.

This factionalization is evidently the reason for the minister's contention that guerrilla incursions will continue even if the present constitutional talks between Mr. Smith and Joshua Nkomo, a black nationalist leader, still live in Rhodesia, end in agreement.

Mr. Sutton-Pryce said it was questionable whether Mr. Nkomo had control over any external combat forces.

Mozambique Informs U. N.
Special to The New York Times
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 9 — Secretary General Kurt Waldheim informed the Security Council officially today that the President of Mozambique, Samora Machel,

had told him in a telegram last Friday of his country's decision to impose "sanctions" against the British colony of Southern Rhodesia, and asked him "to make the necessary approaches to member states to support our country, which is the victim of racist aggression."

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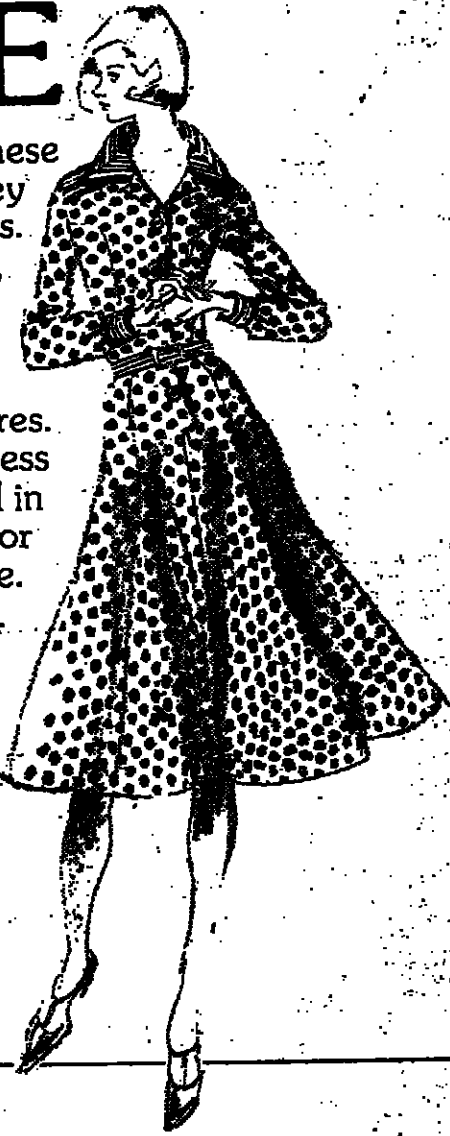
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Kissinger Adamant in Opposing Nuclear Supplies for Pakistan

By DAVID BINDER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 9—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said today that the United States was making "strongest representations" to contain the spread of nuclear weapons by opposing the sale of new technology and equipment to "sensitive" regions and countries such as Pakistan.

He said the Administration had persuaded six other nuclear supplier countries to meet in June for what he hoped would be a strengthening of an informal pact they made last November on applying safeguards and controls to technology exports.

However, in testimony before the Senate Government Operations Committee, Mr. Kissinger rejected demands that the United States combine with the Soviet Union to man nuclear fuel shipments to countries failing to meet maximum international safeguard standards.

The demand was made by Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff, the Connecticut Democrat who is chairman of the committee. He noted that the United States and the Soviet Union together maintained a monopoly on the international supply of enriched uranium for reactors.

Mr. Ribicoff inveighed against "our so-called allies, France and West Germany," for contracting to export nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities — a means for constructing atomic bombs — to Pakistan and Brazil. The only solution for this, he contended, was for the Soviet Union and the United States to combine against such activities.

"Otherwise I think you ought to toss the whole concept of detente into the sewer," he said, London meeting.

Mr. Kissinger said today that "There is great activity in that direction already." Mr. Kissinger added: "We are prepared to cooperate with the Soviet Union together with our allies. The only point is, we are not prepared to cooperate with the Soviet Union against our allies."

To this Mr. Ribicoff said: "I think the United States has abdicated its leadership in the world."

The central point of the hearing on nuclear proliferation was the informal conference of the United States, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, the Soviet Union and Japan that began in London a year ago and terminated last autumn.

Mr. Kissinger said that in view of the previous reluctance of France to participate in such a suppliers' conference he considered it "a big step on the way" for all seven to agree on minimal delines.

But he conceded that the United States had failed to persuade France and West Germany to resist from selling nuclear reprocessing facilities to individual countries.

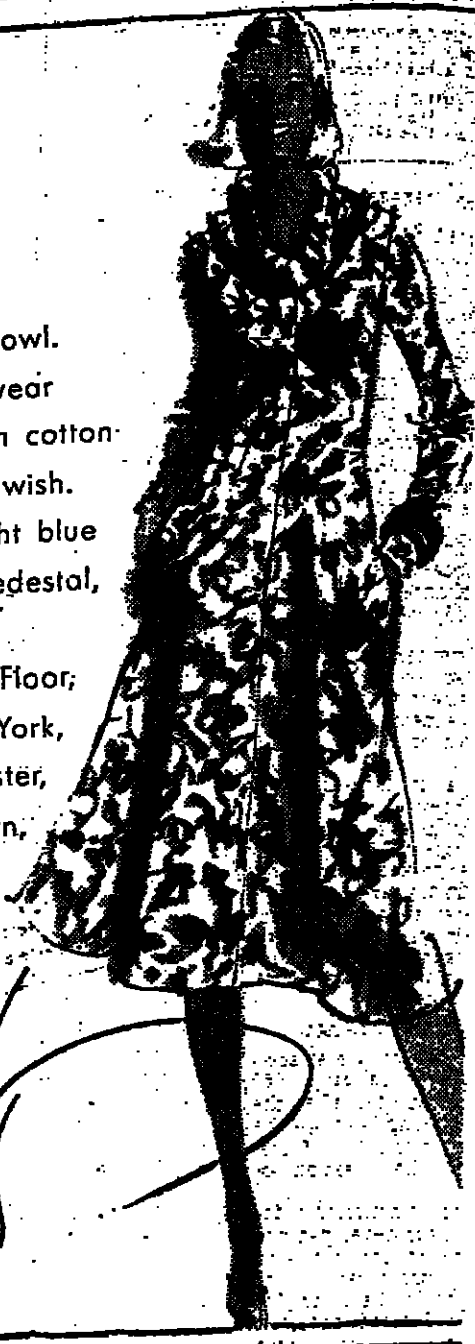
Concerning the case of Pakistan, which has contracted to buy an entire nuclear fuel cycle from France, Mr. Kissinger said, "We are making the strongest representations."

Mr. Kissinger disclosed under questioning that the Administration was attempting to obtain an international convention on security measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring nuclear explosive materials or technology. This will also be discussed in June at the detente into the sewer," he said, London meeting.

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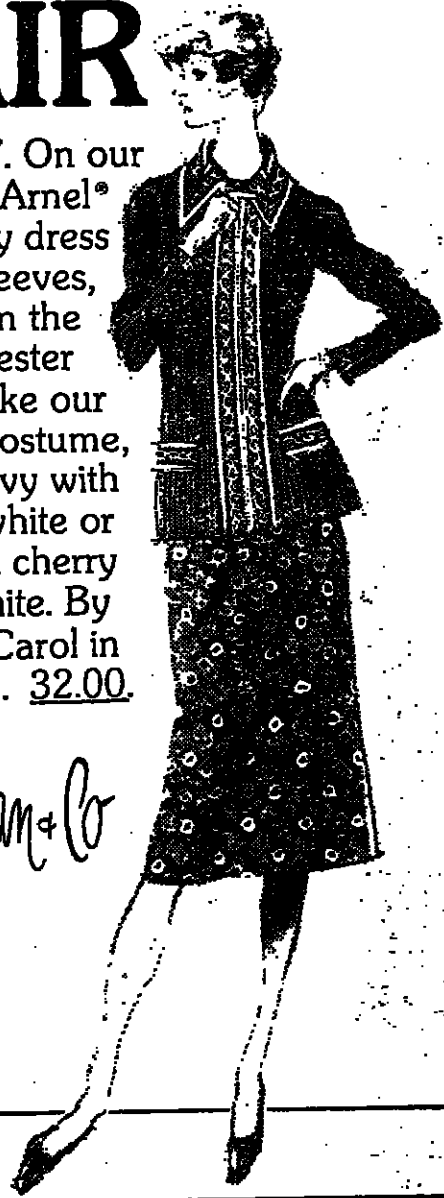
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PT RULES OUT LITICAL PARTIES

es Instead on Groups Arab Socialist Union

BY HENRY TANNER
Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, March 9.—The Egyptian people's Assembly has reached the conclusion that the time has not yet come for the formation of political parties of different tendencies to be formed within the Arab Socialist Union, the country's sole legal political organization.

The report to this effect was made today after nearly two days of debate by a committee of 150 deputies and executive members of the assembly.

The commission's conclusion, which is known to be precisely what President Anwar el-Sadat expects, is expected to be part of a speech on Sunday by Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Sadat is liberalizing the country's political and economic system in a slow but systematic process. He is known to be determined to keep the minimum and has said that an abrupt return to a multiparty system after a generation of one-party rule would cause unprecipitated strains.

Political Groupings

Political parties were abolished by law in January 1953, the first year after the overthrow of King Farouk—the law is still in force, and the creation of parties is prohibited.

The commission's decision developed not only a prohibition of parties but also a prohibition of groups within the Arab Socialist Union. Instead, the idea developed that there should be three such groupings representing the left and the right.

A similar rough division of opinion has developed over the 20 years in the Egyptian

principal "rightist" publications are the newspaper, Al-Nahdha, run by the brothers and Ali Amin and the Al-Mussawwar. They call for a break with the ideology that prevailed during the leadership of President Abdel Nasser, who died in 1970.

On the left is the weekly el-Youssef. And in the center is Al-Ahram, once the leading newspaper, which lost much of its impact after its longtime editor, Mohamed Hassanein Heykal, died two years ago.

Taboo Issues

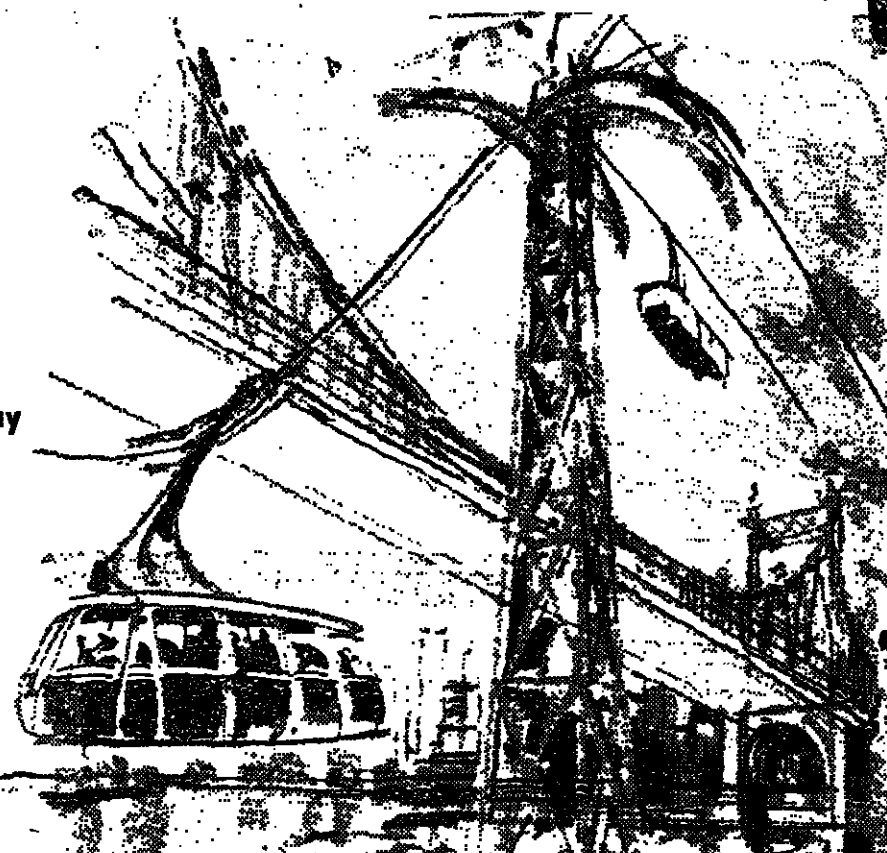
Publications have been free to discuss many issues, including the policies of President Sadat, but the press still accepts daily government guidance.

Public debate is now apparently "realized" within the People's Assembly. A formal Arabic term for public debate is "minbar," which means "pulpit," the term used by religious leaders in mosques. English-speaking people also use the words "forum" or "debate."

The emphasis thus is clearly on freedom of expression rather than on organization. It is thought that three prospective parties will play a role in the People's Assembly for this fall. There will be competition from different parties, but it is too early to say. The question of a possible multiparty system was raised in 1974.

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No Changes in Sight in Moscow

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, March 9—Any basic changes in the texture of Soviet society may have to await another generation of leaders.

This is a message that emerged from the Communist Party's 25th Congress, which ended last weekend. Despite the self-congratulations in Pravda about a "majestic program for the further building of communism," the Soviet leadership did not seem to offer any particularly new ideas to help the nation slough off its economic inefficiency.

The Kremlin's basic themes stressed continuation of relaxation of tensions with the West, coupled with support of leftist movements abroad, together with the familiar calls for greater quality and efficiency to jack up economic performance at home.

For Russians, this means more of what they have had for nearly a dozen years under the present party chief, Leonid Brezhnev. The congress gave Mr. Brezhnev the appropriate forum to consolidate his power further and renew his policies. He was confident enough that he did not even need to justify the absence of a new strategic arms agreement with the United States or a new meeting of European Communist parties, both of which remain priority foreign policy goals.

Relaxation Ruled Out

It was made equally plain that Russians cannot expect any relaxation of strict internal controls. "After all, democracy is inconceivable without discipline and a sound social order," Mr. Brezhnev reminded the congress, using the kind of code words savored by Soviet ideologists.

Certainly the Soviet people have prospered since the previous congress in 1971. During the last five-year plan, of 1971-75, 11 million dwelling units were added. The average working wage rose by 20 per cent. According to Prime Minister Aleksei N. Kosygin, nearly one-

Congress Shows No Move Toward New Economic Ideas

million cars are being sold annually to Soviet customers, lifting them to a heady new level of conspicuous consumption.

But the Russians still have the lowest standard of living of any major industrialized country, the Soviet press reports notwithstanding. Faster progress has been stepped by a clumsy bureaucracy that Mr. Brezhnev has been hesitant to overhaul. Perhaps the most cogent evidence has been the admitted failure to even approach the original consumer goals that Moscow set in its last five-year plan and the disclosure of modest new targets for the next.

Struggling to Feed Itself

Though it leads the world in producing oil, coal, steel and some other strategic materials, the Soviet Union must still struggle to feed itself. In a new ramification of last year's grain failure, Moscow disclosed this week that proposed food production growth in the next five years had been trimmed from 26 to 25 percent to 23 to 25 percent.

The economy has been subverted to some unusually frank criticism. Prime Minister Kosygin complained in a speech at the congress about "bottle-necks" in construction, "quite a few shortcomings" in economic management and "senseless waste of resources—all of which ran into 'large losses' equivalent to billions of dollars a year.

Failures to meet the rising expectation of the long neglected and more affluent Soviet consumer have also been viewed seriously. Mr. Brezhnev assailed the central planning organs for their "inadequate concern" about the consumer goods, food and service industries. Mr. Kosygin, making much the same point, acknowledged that "the insistent demands concerning the quality,

comfort and new types of good come not from some restricted group of consumers but from practically the entire urban and rural population."

But no significant reforms have been advanced beyond the usual exhortations for more quality and efficiency in industry. Mr. Brezhnev stressed that the "minimal" 2.7 percent growth rate target for consumer goods this year should be exceeded and warned that the party would "strictly discipline" managers who did not meet their assigned plans.

Yet, previously, such threats have been dissipated by the union-like layers of bureaucratic Mr. Brezhnev stopped prudently short of proposing the late Nikita S. Khrushchev's "trouble with entrenched bureaucratic interests."

Even in planning to pump the equivalent of \$227 billion into agriculture over the next five years, Mr. Brezhnev has stuck to the Committee meeting at a Central Committee meeting exactly a decade ago. And in promoting more agricultural-industrial enterprises like those tested in Moldavia, the Kremlin is not risking any changes that would diminish its control over the Soviet farmer.

The resistance to any radical new concepts goes beyond blind ideological faith. It also reflects the hardening conservatism of an aging Politburo. Stability has long been a Kremlin byword.

So far the senior leadership show every intention of hanging on to power. Soviet sources have noted that new shifts in the Kremlin line-up could take place at Central Committee meetings later this year. But it appears that death and not retirement will provide the ultimate catalyst for change, and there is no guarantee that even this will really alter Kremlin policy.

5 Die in West Java Climb

JAKARTA, Indonesia, March 9 (Reuters)—Five members of a party of 16 climbers died of exposure after scaling the 13,000-foot Mount Ciemal in West Java, the police said today.

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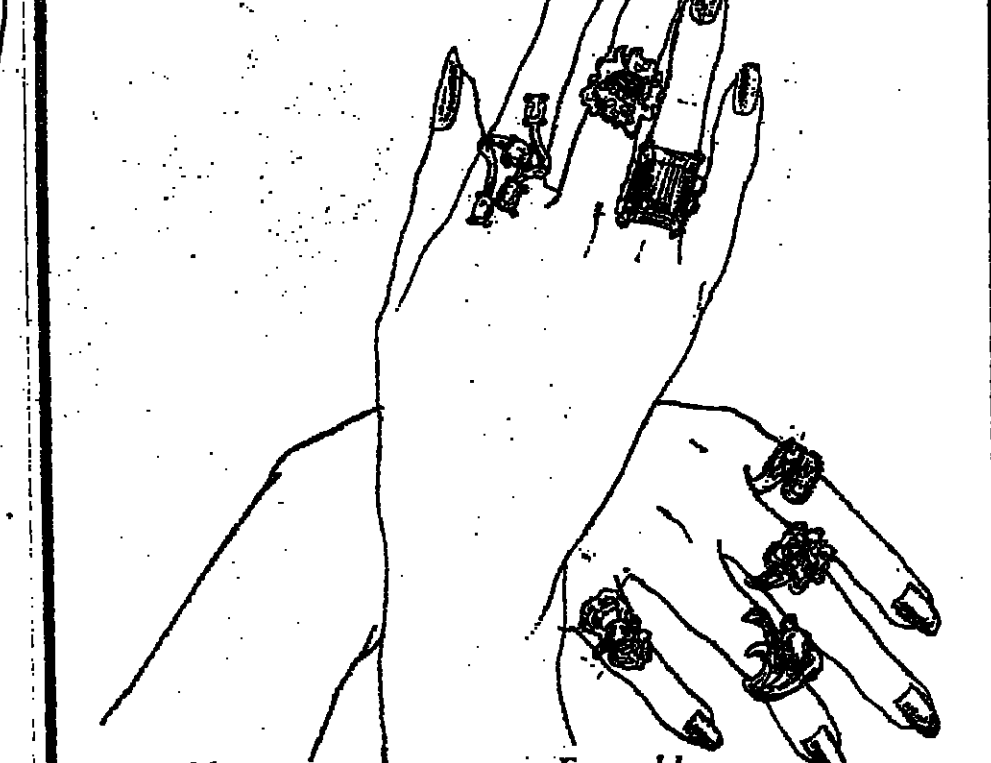
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CRITICS IN ISRAEL CHALLENGE RABIN

Prime Minister, Lacking a Long Leadership Image, Is on the Defensive

BY TERENCE SMITH
Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, March 9—A... is expected to re... office for the foresee... future. Prime Minister... Rabin of Israel is sud... finding himself on the... side against a broad range... critics who are challenging... thing from his policy de... to his personal style... er 21 months in office, a... ing political reality con... him. Despite his nego... achievements, he has... to project the image of... tent leadership that For... Prime Minister Golda Meir... he late David Ben-Gurion... ged to achieve so effort...

Cartoonists Zero In
On every political cartoon... shed in the Israeli papers... ent days has zeroed in on... Rabin and his domestic... cal problems.

one cartoon Mr. Rabin... pictured pulling a donkey... under the whip of Mrs... and a group of Labor... leaders. In another, he... getting a therapeutic need... assisted in a sensitive spot... (Mrs. Meir).

Rabin's main political... at the moment, accord... interviews with Israeli... cians and journalists, is... ick of a viable alternative... date for his job. Defense... ter Shimon Peres is the... most frequently men... d, but many Israelis seem... istrust him and few are... ely promoting him for... Minister.

the latest symptom of Mr... leadership crisis was... announcement last week... Mr. Meir's return to active... cs as head of a new top... policy-making party-lea... p forum. The forum, which... meet once a week, will... fact serve as a party steer... ommittee that will discuss... vance major decisions on... domestic and foreign-pol... sues. In addition to Mrs... it will include six leading... et ministers, the heads... Jewish Agency and Gen... labor Federation and top... s of the Labor Party.

Spread Dissatisfaction
The creation of the forum... self a harsh commentary... Rabin's administration... is result of widespread... faction in the Labor... with his closed, intro... e manner of reaching de... and his authoritarian... use of announcing them... instances, for example... ministers have learned... in decisions affecting... departments through... oadcasts.

...tics, plus Mr. Ran... dency to ignore the... dership in even the... ntine matters, led two... ago to a full-pledged... isis. The secretary gen... leir Zarmi, announced... gnation in protest and... to retract it only after... leadership forum was... and the 77-year-old... ir agreed to come out... al retirement.

gh the forum is not... ial body, it will wield... able political power. In... Mr. Rabin now finds... dependent on the good... approval of his prede... nd a number of party... e has largely ignored... nning office. His pre... opposed the creation... um but, in the words... Israeli politician, "He... choice but to accept... e with it."

clusion of Mrs. Meir... forum was perhaps the... lking admission of the... lack of confidence in... in's leadership quali... seli politicians expect... provide the political... their many Israelis... Rabin has failed to... in dealing with the... States and even with... domestic issues.

Moves Harmful
The Minister's political... has been further erod... Ford Administration's... cisions to reduce mili... to Israel next year... sell arms to Egypt... li public regards both... signs of a new Ameri... handedness" toward... d the Arab states... Rabin has made close... with Washington the... e of his foreign poli... tical position, has... y association.

are feeling pushed... ys—by the United... the Arabs, by their... omic difficulties—and... omary reaction is to... ublic and the party... to be deeply skeptical... diplomatic initia... in proposals in the... one Israeli legisla... d. "And with Golda... action, the chances... nt territorial conces... most nonexistent."

Man, that Clovis Ruffin can... something else... Putting me in a fabulous Fifties mood... in this off-the-shoulder peasant top... with the lacing and stripes. And the bright... red and white... peasant top dress... streamlined as my boyfriend's '57... convertible. Two-piece peasant top dress... red and white acrylic-nylon knit for... 4 to 12... 562

... mean, 'Girl. But my... wear tops like that. So... Clovis's '50s knit with the... stripes... With the skirt... wear it to work... So I asked her if... I mean, are... two-piece V-neck top... white acrylic-nylon knit... 562



Can't stand here all day. Got to get
my Clovis Ruffin Revue on the runway
at S.F.A. Thursday night at 6.
I've got to check every detail. Make sure
the girls have laced up their drawstring
knits, matched the bright knit tops and bottoms.
Line up the new plaids. After all, I do
know how to get the girls' attention to keep them
from slouching on their shoulders with Clovis.
I notice the boss. The know I've been getting
the girls' looks all day in this tiny orange
knit. And the two-piece halter-top dress
and the acrylic-nylon knit for 4 to 12
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Kissinger Reported to Interview Aides on News Leaks

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 9 — The State Department said today that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and his top aide, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, were personally conducting the inquiry into the disclosure of highly secret details of Mr. Kissinger's conversations with Middle East leaders.

This was the latest development in what has rapidly become another Washington dispute over "leaks," and another example of the problem of how information should be made available to the public.

Essentially, virtually all information dealing with negotiations in process is classified under varying degrees of secrecy. Mr. Kissinger more than most of his predecessors, often "declassifies" this material himself either in public statements, or in private to reporters, on a nonattributable basis. This usually does not require justification, keeping the American public informed or of promoting American national interests.

In the current issue of the quarterly magazine Foreign Policy, an article by Edward R.F. Sheehan, a Harvard research fellow and a writer on Middle East affairs, contains excerpts from hitherto highly secret memorandums of conversations of Mr. Kissinger's meetings with Arab and Israeli officials.

Because only a few high officials had access to these records, and because Mr. Kissinger had earlier castigated Con-

gress for unauthorized leaks, Mr. Kissinger and his aides were particularly sensitive to charges that he had at least tacitly approved the disclosures to Mr. Sheehan.

Mr. Kissinger has personally denied authorizing disclosure to Mr. Sheehan of the material, although the department acknowledged today that Mr. Kissinger had approved in general a request that help be given Mr. Sheehan in preparing a project on Mr. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy.

Yesterday the department spokesman, Robert L. Funseth, said that whoever was responsible for turning over the material from the records of conversations would be disciplined. Today Mr. Funseth, suggesting that Mr. Kissinger knew who was responsible, said the degree of punishment would depend on the "motivation" behind the disclosure, as well as the records of the State Department officers involved.

He was implying that if the memorandums were made available through a misunderstanding of Mr. Kissinger's instructions, the disciplinary action would be less severe than if it was done to embarrass the department.

Mr. Funseth said that Mr. Kissinger had already interviewed the State Department officials who were known to have briefed Mr. Sheehan. He said that Mr. Eagleburger, who is Mr. Kissinger's top executive assistant, and has another title of Deputy Under Secretary for Management, is in charge of

putting the facts together for the record.

But the names of the officials who had briefed Mr. Sheehan were not disclosed. It has already been acknowledged that the primary responsibility for supplying Mr. Sheehan with information was the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, headed by Assistant Secretary Alfred L. Atherton Jr.

Secretary's Usual Method
During his foreign travels, Mr. Kissinger usually provides reporters with his general impressions of how negotiations are proceeding, along with a smattering of detail. At the end of his various Middle East diplomatic shuttles, Mr. Kissinger did provide more detail, and even some flavor of his conversations, but he never made available the record of such talks, as were provided Mr. Sheehan.

Lesser officials, including the official spokesmen for the department, make information known that might previously have carried some secrecy label. Such revelations are often "authorized" — that is, the disclosure had been approved by Mr. Kissinger or some other high official.

But very often, information is released on an unauthorized basis: in Washington jargon, it is "leaked." Often the leaks come from other executive agencies, Capitol Hill or foreign governments, divulging confidences given by State Department officials.

Usually, articles of the type in question are created by put-

ting together bits and pieces of information learned from a variety of sources.

Often, if a reporter has a major part of an article correct, an official may supply additional information to insure that the printed version conforms to the "truth," or at least to the interpretation preferred by the State Department.

Often some officials supply tips to force a public disclosure of some policy they may oppose, or, as sometimes happens, want to see supported.

Secret Papers Rarely Shown
Rarely is a reporter called into an office and given a secret document, although this has increased in recent years.

In Mr. Sheehan's case, he approached the State Department last year and said he was going to write a book on Mr. Kissinger's Middle East diplomacy. He was known to Mr. Atherton and others as an expert on Arab affairs, and Mr. Kissinger approved a recommendation from Mr. Atherton that he be given "help."

Presumably, the officials who briefed Mr. Sheehan felt they were authorized to tell him more details than had appeared in the press. Who is unclear and is a point of contention is whether the officials had any reason to believe that divulging to him the records of Mr. Kissinger's conversations would be later regarded as unauthorized and suitable for disciplinary action.

Mr. Funseth insisted again today that they had no such authority to make such confidential information known and that Mr. Kissinger was unaware that they were doing so.

It is not known what the offending officials themselves believe.



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Father Visits King Juan Carlos in Madrid

By HENRY GUNGER
Special to The New York Times

MADRID, March 9 — Don Juan de Borbon, the Count of Barcelona and father of King Juan Carlos, flew to Madrid from Lisbon today for lunch with his son in what was believed to be a step toward formally renouncing his rights to the throne and reinforcing the King's position.

The Count, who only a few months ago when Franco was alive was persona non grata in Spain, discussed "family matters" with the King, according to an official announcement, then returned to his exile in Estoril outside Lisbon in a Spanish Government plane.

The unexpected visit came at a moment of high political and social tension in Spain marked principally by street disorders that have left seven dead, and by one of the biggest work-

stoppages ever staged in the Basque country. Up to half a million people struck in protest against the death of four workers in Vitoria last week and an 18-year-old worker was shot by civil guards during a demonstration in Basauri outside Bilbao.

Don Juan, who is 62 years old, still considers himself the titular head of the Spanish royal house as the designated heir of Alfonso XIII, who abdicated in 1931. Although Don Juan has made no statements against his son, who was chosen by Franco as his successor as chief of state, he has indicated that he was waiting to see whether the new monarchy would be a force for democracy.

Alfonso, who died in 1941, is buried in Rome and a plan has been reported to bring the body to the Escorial—the historic royal residence outside

Madrid—for burial with other Spanish kings. This would be the occasion for a formal renunciation of his rights by Don Juan and a consequent strengthening of the position of Juan Carlos, who is faced with opposition from extreme right and extreme left, an opposition exacerbated by the current disorders.

Most people were back at work in the Basque country but feeling was still running high after yesterday's killing. Ten thousand workers gathered in Basauri and were pressed to continue their strike "until the police explain this atrocity." The meeting was permitted by the local authorities and it ended peacefully with a silent march.

In an artillery barracks outside Madrid, a court-martial against nine officers drew to a close with a demand by the military prosecutor for prison terms ranging from three years to 12 years for inciting to rebellion. The officers are accused of being members of a clandestine group called the Democratic Military Union, which the prosecutor, Col. Luis Saez, likened to the armed forces movements in Portugal and Ethiopia.

Peking Party Paper Evokes the Specter Of Red Guard Action

The Globe and Mail, Toronto

PEKING, Wednesday, March 10 — Evoking memories of the Cultural Revolution that shook China a decade ago, the Communist Party daily, Jenmin Jih Pao, yesterday described former Red Guards as ready to enter China's current political struggle.

Analysts here characterized the article as provocative yet hedged, and cautioned against concluding that a step-up of the current political conflict was imminent. The Red Guards were the

young shock troops of the Cultural Revolution who caused turmoil in China in the latter half of the 1960's. The article referred to former Red Guards, mainly in their late 20's and early 30's, who now are leaders of the Communist Youth League in Peking.

The article accused so-called capitalist readers, meaning Deputy Prime Minister Teng Hsiao-ping and his supporters, of holding back young officials while they arranged for the comeback of older officials ousted during the Cultural Revolution. The capitalist readers were charged with being especially opposed to "revolutionary young cadres joining in the leadership at various levels."

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12. Black desk chairs	.. 216	162
5. Black exec. posture chairs	.. 366	274
8. Black stacking chairs	.. 42	31
5. Grey fabric arm chairs	.. 355	266
5. Upholstered conference chairs	.. 350	262
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PIKE EFFORT DISCREDIT HIM

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

a day of charges and charges focusing on the gation into the circum- of the publication last of the Pike committee's and previous accounts New York Times of the contents.

r members of the House to floor to describe their ess that copies of the had bobbed up in vari- verment agencies, both hington and overseas.

esentative Robert N. Gi- emocrat of Connecticut, had been told "in a dantle" telephone con- so that portions of the had appeared in Gov- t offices "on the other an ocean."

while, the House Com- on Standards of Official t formally started its in- on of the Pike commit- c today with a meeting 1 by seven committee s. David Bowers, the re- ficial of the Federal Bu- Investigation who will be committee's investi- and C. B. Rogers, the attorney who will serve ral counsel to the com-

the meetings, members e discussion had cen- how the inquiry would lucted and who would r.

committee member, ntative Charles F. Ben- mocrat of Florida, said e meeting, "It's kind of waste all this time and and money, but I guess t to do it."

louse voted overwhelm- st month on a resolu- ction the committee to ate the circumstances ding the leaking of the committee report. Al- the resolution was not at any individual, the f governors of the Na- Press Club announced hat it "condemns" the f the House, "in singling eporter in its investiga- a leaked document."

National Press Club s this action to have a effect on the consti- guarantee of freedom of ss," the statement said, "There is no intent on t of the National Press defend or condemn the of Daniel Schoor of e reporter involved."

statement concluded, nsider the investigation ally to be a witch hunt one reporter." Mr. has admitted that he vided The Village Voice, ork weekly newspaper, py of the Pike report.

ect of Furor Noted and again today, Mr. chairman of the Select e Committee, reiter- belief that the furor leak of the document uring the main thrust eport.

ng to Mr. Pike, the e's investigation of had found that the as doing a poor intel- b and wasting billions s of Federal money e time.

C.I.A. wanted to cut of this report," Mr.

ephone conversation, ook place on Jan. date the committee, e of nine to four, the final version over ions of C.I.A. offi-

re, speaking in the he House, said that ing in a telephone on between Mr. Ro-

Mr. Field the former a will pay for this- the vote to approve —you wait and see." gressman said that had related that Mr. d continued by stat-

ious. There will be taliation. Any politi- ns in New York that re through. We will r for this."

the chief of staff t to make a record ersion," Mr. Pike

no time during his on the House floor interviews by news- Mr. Pike state that of the leak had .I.A. He said several t "could have been" but that it could ome from his com- vious departments cutive branch that rished copies.

ning, Mr. Pike dis- the version of the tree report that was y The Village Voice epared between Jan. 26, thus absolving s sources of leaks Government Print- which prepared the

oted that The New had previously pub- s dealing with the tents, but said that were not printed was almost impos- mine what version ferred to. The re- sent through several

he thought that ad followed up on hreat to harm him fr. Pike answered,

I.A. officials were d upset" over the ents and that they eeking to under- cept of Congress- "ir" over the agen- in seeking physical either himself or onnected with the

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Senate Intelligence Panel Seeks 3d Delay in Release of Spy Study

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 9—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence will ask the Senate later this week for its third formal time extension as the result of last-minute delays in completing its report, according to the committee chairman, Senator Frank Church.

Mr. Church, the Idaho Democrat, said part of the delay was caused by permitting Federal intelligence agencies to have a page by page reading of the draft of the report. Through the intelligence agencies have no editorial power over the report, they are reading the 1,200- to 1,500-page draft to be sure the committee has made no inadvertent disclosure of sources or methods of national security intelligence.

The Senate resolution first called upon the committee to report on September 1, 1975. It was given an extension until February 29 and later until March 5. Mr. Church said that he expected the committee might be able to report to the Senate as early as the end of the month, but that it would ask for a 30-day extension to permit time for printing and publication of the report.

On several occasions last year Mr. Church had said that he would not begin a campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination until the committee's work was complete. He will open his campaign in Idaho on March 13.

He said in a telephone interview today, however, that he believed that the committee's work was largely complete and that despite the fact he was announcing his campaign he would be back in Washington during the committee's final weeks.

According to the most recent plan, the full membership of the committee will be given the recommendations of two subcommittees that are to bring the reports together next Mon-

3 'PENETRATIONS' OF F.B.I. INDICATED

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

approached representatives of hostile governments with offers to sell or provide information, which was understood to have been the case with the Washington F.B.I. agent.

Nor did it refer to any instances in which the results of investigations of such matters were officially termed inconclusive, as one bureau official said today had been true of the New York incident.

Both the F.B.I. and the Central Intelligence Agency have declined repeatedly to discuss the subject of possible penetra-

tions of their organizations by double agents, a matter to which they accord the highest sensitivity and one that neither the Senate nor House intelligence committees have attempted to examine.

Penetrations of the Soviet K.G.B. and virtually all of the major Western intelligence services have been documented over the years, but there has never been any detailed public allegation of a successful penetration of the C.I.A. or, apart from the former official's assertions, of the F.B.I.

Mr. Golitsin reportedly did not elaborate on that occasion on his remark about the F.B.I., but the former American official described the circumstances of the purported Soviet penetration of the bureau's Washington field office, a unit set up apart from F.B.I. headquarters here to handle Federal investigations in this city.

The bureau's suspicions were first aroused in the early 1960's, the former official recalled, when three top secret documents were discovered to be missing from the field office's files.

Their whereabouts remained unknown, he said, until a disgruntled Soviet official somewhere in the world approached an American naval attaché and offered to sell him the three documents for \$10,000.

That was the first indication, the former official said, that the missing papers had fallen into Soviet hands. F.B.I. counterintelligence specialists, he said, later received information that an agent in the Washington office who had had access to the documents had been working as a paid operative of the K.G.B., presumably to help pay off substantial gambling debts he had accrued.

The bureau was told that the agent would make contact at a certain hour with his Soviet "control" from a telephone

booth outside a restaurant in suburban Maryland, and placed the booth under surveillance. Because the man could be expected to recognize his colleagues from the Washington office, the former official said that undercover agents were brought in for the task.

The suspected agent did arrive at the appointed time, the former official said, entered the telephone booth, dialed a number and then hung up—a standard Soviet intelligence technique for initiating a telephone contact.

A few minutes later, agents secreted in and around the restaurant, heard the telephone ring and saw the F.B.I. man answer it. After an extended conversation he left the booth, only to recognize one of the

supposedly incognito Baltimore reau agents at lunch

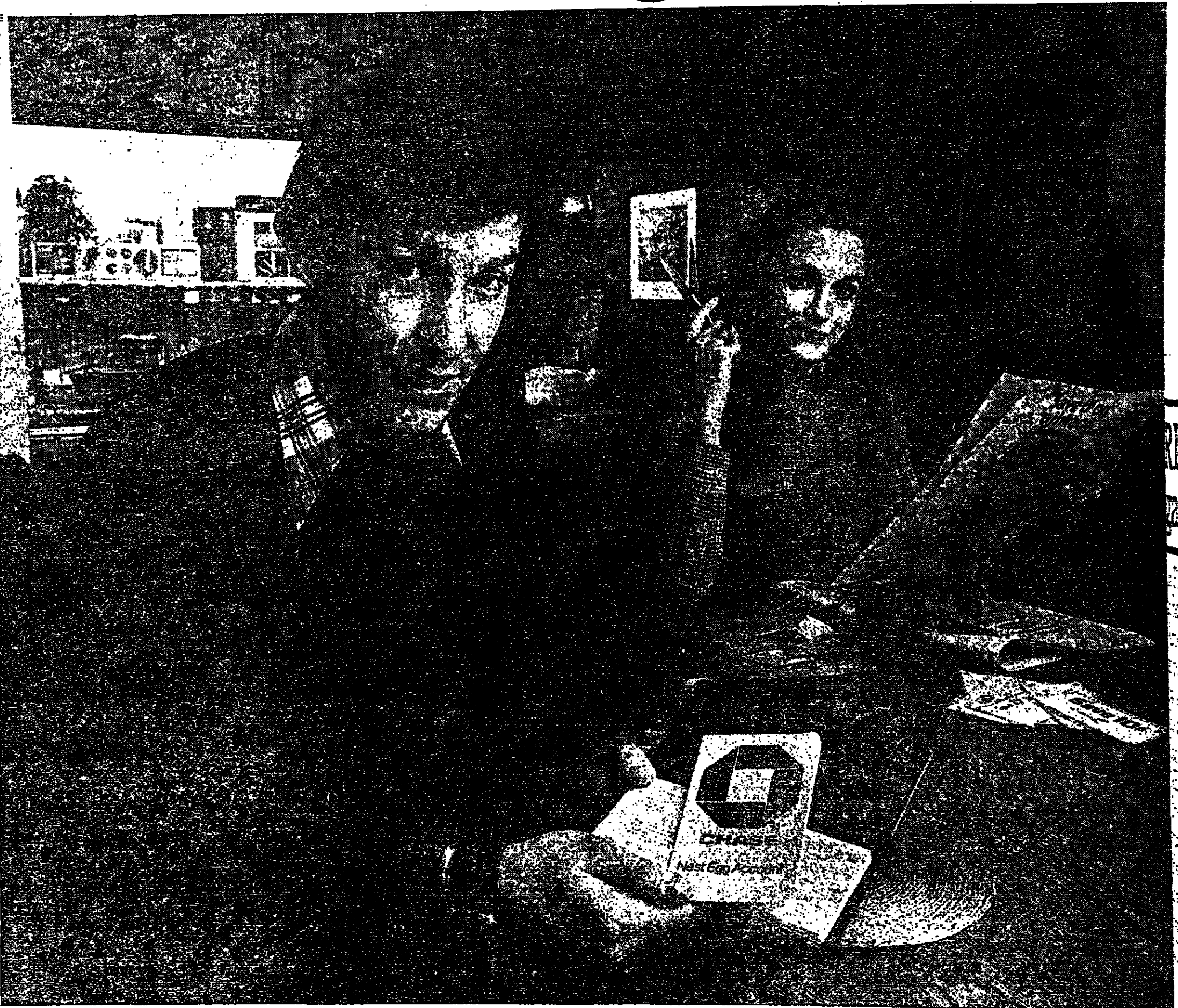
agents and make a habit of it.

The Washington agent, a former official said, immediately broke off his relationship with the Russians. A.P. examination proved elusive and he was allowed to resign quietly.

Fewer details were about the New York incident except that the investigation of the suspect there continued, as an official said, "for a long time."

But several intelligence officials said that it was from an incident described in published accounts months ago, in which a waitress in an office, became involved in a restaurant, frequently only to recognize one of the

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House Panel Asks Delay on New Rule For Car Emissions

By E. W. KENWORTHY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 9—The auto industry and the Ford Administration won an intermediate victory today in their campaign to delay the implementation of the strongest auto emission standards of the Clean Air Act of 1970. But the victory fell considerably short of what they had sought.

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee defeated by a vote of 20 to 16 an amendment to the act proposed by Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan. The amendment would have postponed from 1978 model cars to the 1983 model cars, and possibly indefinitely, the imposition of statutory emission standards on three pollutants — hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen.

But the committee then approved 23 to 20, an amendment offered by Representative William M. Brodhead, Democrat of Michigan, that would delay the effective date of the statutory standards on hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide until 1980, and the effective date on nitrogen oxides until 1981 and possibly until 1985.

Mr. Brodhead then proposed that the 1977 interim standards of 0.5 grams per mile of hydrocarbons, 15 grams of carbon monoxide and 2.0 grams of nitrogen oxides be continued through the 1978-79 models.

In 1980, the statutory standards of .41 grams for hydrocarbons and 3.4 grams for carbon monoxide would go into effect, along with 2.0 grams for nitrogen oxides. The statutory standards of 0.4 grams for nitrogen oxides would become effective in 1981, but the E.P.A. administrator could waive this until the 1985 models.

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Bailey Clashes With Man Who Called Miss Hearst Willing Bandit

By WALLACE TURNER
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9 — Patricia Hearst's chief lawyer clashed repeatedly today with an expert witness for the prosecution who testified yesterday that in his opinion Miss Hearst had voluntarily joined her revolutionary captors and willingly participated in the bank robbery for which she is on trial.

The witness, Dr. Joel Fort, a physician, refused to be stampeded today by the rapid-fire questions of F. Lee Bailey in a stinging cross-examination. Again and again Dr. Fort insisted, his voice overriding Mr. Bailey's, "Let me finish my answer, please."

Challenged to say how much he was being paid as a witness, Dr. Fort said that he had thus far received about \$4,000 that he had billed the Government for a total of \$8,800 to date and expected to bill it for 250 hours altogether at \$50 an hour, a total of \$12,500.

"I think it is far less than what I would get if I worked for the defense," Dr. Fort shot at Mr. Bailey at one point.

"If you were hired by the defense, Dr. Fort," Mr. Bailey retorted.

The pay scales of the three psychiatrists who appeared for the defense were not brought out in their testimony, but one of them, Dr. Martin Orne of the University of Pennsylvania, told a reporter that he was getting \$100 an hour.

Dr. Fort said that he had been spending all his time on the Hearst case for months and had worked more than 250 hours, although he would be paid for only 250.

In late afternoon, Mr. Bailey suddenly asked the witness, "Were you not fired by the World Health Organization?"

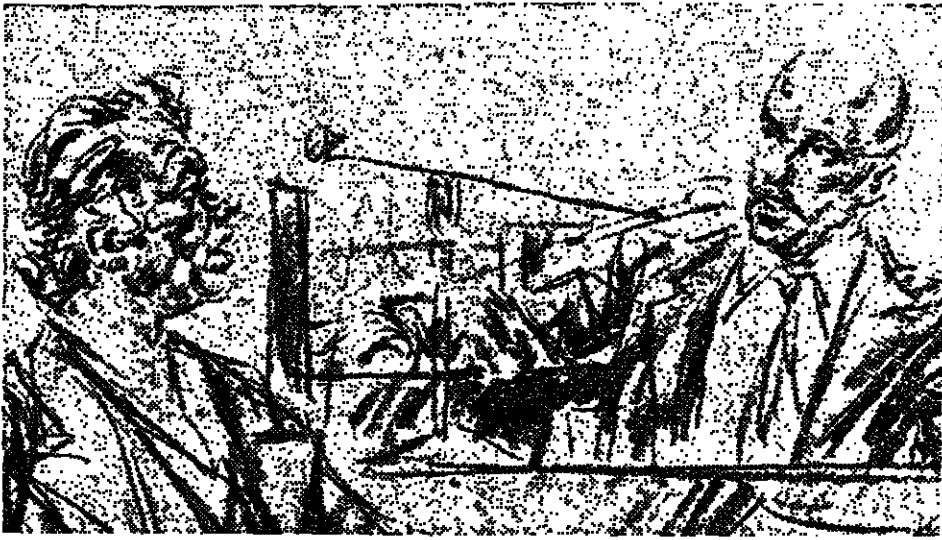
The witness responded, "Mr. Bailey, you'll stop at nothing." Then he said that no, he had not been dismissed.

Mr. Bailey accused Dr. Fort of trying to manipulate Dr. Robert Jay Lifton of Yale, a defense psychiatrist. The witness replied:

"I suggested to him that he see the bank robbery film and documents, something he hadn't done at that point. Call it manipulation if you like. I call it sound advice."

At one point, Dr. Fort said to the defense attorney, "Your question is in line with your stated theories of how to destroy a witness on cross-examination."

The 22-year-old Miss Hearst was a quiet observer of these exchanges. Yesterday, she had seemed strongly agitated as Dr.



Dr. Joel Fort, right, being questioned by defense attorney F. Lee Bailey yesterday

Fort told the jury in Federal District Court that he did not believe her story that she took part in the holdup of the Sunset branch of the Hibernia Bank here on April 15, 1974, because she feared death at the hands of the band that kidnapped her 10 weeks earlier.

He described Miss Hearst as a liar, a rebel and—most damaging to her if the jury believes him—a voluntary member of the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army for six weeks before the bank robbery.

Today, in the middle of the day-long duel between Mr. Bailey and Dr. Fort, the defense lost an attempt to bring before the jury evidence seeking to downgrade the professional reputation of Dr. Fort.

The contested evidence would have been used in cross-examination of Dr. Fort, a medical doctor who is not a psychiatrist but has testified as one of three government witnesses who will discuss Miss Hearst's mental state during the robbery.

Mr. Bailey subpoenaed the records of Herrick Hospital in Oakland, where Dr. Fort worked as an intern in the late 1950's. The prosecutor, James L. Browning Jr., objected that this was improper material for use in the trial, and after much argument Judge Oliver J. Carter upheld the objection.

Mr. Bailey gave his view of the importance of Dr. Fort's testimony. He noted that the doctor had told the jury he believed Miss Hearst was a voluntary member of the S.L.A. and added, "If they [the jury] accept his opinion, that's the end of the case."

Judge Carter said that to him it was a case of "which side can stink the worse and I'm not going to get in a stink-

ing contest." Mr. Bailey responded, "I haven't seen any stink on our side."

The jury heard none of the argument, nor did it hear Mr. Bailey's statement, for possible appeal purposes, of what he would have shown had the judge allowed it. Mr. Bailey said that letters in a file from the hospital showed that other doctors had written these things about Dr. Fort:

"Hostility toward others... to gain his own ends has manipulated staff and hospital administration... managed to arouse anger in others... has tendencies seen as incompatible with good medical practice... seems insensitive to patients' needs... rigid approach... fails to see the forest for the trees... has tendency to become dogmatic, negativistic and sulky."

But Mr. Browning said that the records also showed praise, and he accused Mr. Bailey of reading excerpts out of context.

Earlier, with the jury in the courtroom, Mr. Bailey turned to an outline for a book, prepared by a free-lance writer, about Dr. Fort's experiences as a criminal trial witness, researcher, writer and commentator on social and health problems.

According to the outline, Dr. Fort has appeared in 160 cases. But according to a letter that he sent last month to a dozen reporters, he appeared in 270.

In the letter, he asked that if he appeared as a witness in the Hearst trial, he not be named and his picture not be printed. He also urged the reporters to spend their energies writing about more important social questions than Miss Hearst's trial.

Mr. Bailey, noting Dr. Fort's assertion that he disliked publicity, asked why he had sent the statement to reporters. The witness said, "I was in a bind." He said that he felt he needed "to counter the trial by press conducted by you, Mr. Bailey."

Mr. Bailey read from the book outline, which said that a psychiatrist was generally better off working for the prosecution than for the defense, be-

cause the prosecution would provide reports of investigations and would meet the psychiatrist at the airport with a chauffeured limousine.

"Mr. Kiester got it wrong," the witness said. "It's when you work for the defense that they meet you with a limousine."

Dr. Fort told the jury that the outline had been written for him by Edwin Kiester, Jr., a free lance writer, who persuaded the physician to renew his plan for the book after it had been dropped.

Mr. Kiester made some mistakes in what he wrote, Dr. Fort said, "but I take responsibility for it."

"I mailed it to the publishers," he said. "I did not correct the mistakes."

Dr. Fort gave some answers that implied criticism of Mr. Bailey, as when he defended the outline as "just as was in your book, 'The Defense Never Rests.'"

Dr. Fort seemed to be a difficult witness for Mr. Bailey. He would turn his head toward the defense attorney, listen to the question, deliberate for a moment, then turn toward the jury and reply.

If Mr. Bailey attempted to break into the answer, Dr. Fort would either shout him or say, "I want to complete my answer."

Dr. Fort told of fears for his personal safety. He said that he received a telephone death threat last week. He has a police guard, he said.

"If you testify for the Government, you will be killed," he testified that he had been told over the telephone.

The book outline said that Dr. Fort advised prosecutors and defense lawyers on trial strategies and on jury selection. Mr. Bailey noted, and asked "Did you help the Government select this jury?"

"No," the witness said. "You didn't approve of them?" Mr. Bailey asked.

It seemed that Dr. Fort opened his mouth to say No, he had not given approval of the jury, but then said instead, "They seem to me to be very intelligent." Then he added that he had "great doubts about so-called scientific selection of jurors."

During recesses in the trial, Miss Hearst's mother and three of her four sisters use the defense table as a gathering place to visit among themselves and answer questions from reporters. During the trial sessions, the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph A. Hearst, and one of the daughters, sit on three assigned seats on the front bench, about 10 feet from Patri-

Alabama Official Seeks 1963 Killers of 4 Black Girls

By WAYNE KING
Special to The New York Times

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 9—There is a placard behind the desk of State Attorney General William J. Baxley, a quote from Dante, that says:

"The hottest places in hell are reserved for those who in times of great moral crisis maintain their neutrality."

Mr. Baxley, an Alabama native who has been Attorney General for six years and who is just 34 years old, says the epigram has always been a favorite of his.

It is also one of the reasons that, since the day he took office, Mr. Baxley has dogged the heels of the man he has come to feel certain planned the dynamite in Birmingham's 16th Street Baptist Church in 1956, killing four little black girls attending Sunday School.

"It's just something that I knew the day I was elected that I wanted to work on," Mr. Baxley said.

"This kind of thing is one reason we have such disrespect for the law among blacks in the cities," he went on. "The only time a black ever saw an officer he was beating the hell out of him. We're reaping the harvest of those bitter seeds that were sowed back then."

Mr. Baxley's pursuit of the church bombers has not yet produced arrests in that case, although he vows that it is only a matter of time. But there has been an unexpected dividend: the arrest of three men, said to be former Ku Klux Klansmen who allegedly forced a young black man at pistol point to jump off a bridge to his death in the brown waters of the Alabama River nearly two decades ago, at the height of racial tension.

An allegation that the drowning was a Klan slaying was made on Feb. 26, by Raymond C. Britt Jr., who said he had been a participant. Mr. Britt, given immunity, testified against the three other men at a preliminary hearing in the murder case against them.

Accused are William Kyle Livingston Jr., 38 years old, James Alexander, 73, and Henry Alexander, 46. Along with Mr. Britt, the three were indicted in 1957 for the bombing of several Montgomery churches and homes during the bus boycott conducted by blacks in the city at that time.

All were acquitted or had the charges against them dropped, despite a confession by Mr. Livingston, who allegedly has been involved in several violent incidents in the city since. In one incident, in 1961, Mr. Livingston, one of 23 Ku Klux Klansmen patrolling downtown streets, allegedly clubbed a black woman on the street with a baseball bat in full view of the police who brought no charges. The incident was photographed and appeared on the front page of the Alabama Journal, a Mont-

gomery newspaper, the next day.

The Alabama Journal does not find this sort of thing surprising. The men were, the newspaper said in an editorial last week, "after all motivated by strong sense that they were doing what was wanted done." The editorial continued:

"They were, in a fashion, vigilantes who were more than just self-appointed, as so abundantly illustrated by rapid acquittals usually amidst a buoyant mood of victory, when appearances and the formal satisfaction of the law required trials."

Mr. York and Mr. Alexander were charged in 1957 with the bombing of the home of the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, an associate of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and now head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The charges were dropped although the matter was a capital crime. Mr. Abernathy's family was asleep in the home at the time.

Mr. Livingston was acquitted of the bombing of a black church on the same night.

Mr. Alexander and two others were charged with a bombing near another Negro church in 1964, but the charge was reduced to "disturbing religious worship." Mr. Alexander was fined \$200 and spent 10 days in jail.

That the men are now again on trial is seen by many in Montgomery's moderate community as an indication of the racial progress the state has made.

The point is made more forcefully by Mr. Baxley's popularity. He won election in 1970 with 83 percent of the vote and in 1974 succeeded himself unopposed.

Moreover, the killing itself, as described by Mr. Britt at the hearing and in a statement filed as part of the court record, provides a rare inside look at the Ku Klux terrorism, allowed at one time to rage almost unbridled in the state.

Mr. Britt, a mobile home salesman who is now 44, said he joined the Klan in 1958. "I was young and fell in with the wrong crowd," he explained.

On Jan. 23, 1957, he says, he was one of four men assigned by a Klan leader to "look into" a report that a black truck driver for a grocery chain had "said something to a white woman to offend her."

Mr. Britt said that he and the others, "all members of the same Ku Klux klavern in Montgomery" met on the evening of the 23d and began searching the known route of the black driver. "Livingston and Alexander both had pistols. I had a 22 rifle that I had brought from home," he said.

According to his statement, the driver was sighted about 10 P.M., parked near a convenience store, his overhead light on, checking his trucker's log.

Guns drawn, Mr. Livingston

and Mr. Britt forced the driver from the truck and into the car, in the back, a Klansman on either side of him, Mr. Britt contends.

Mr. Britt's statement continued:

"As we drove off from where the truck was parked, everyone began questioning and harassing the driver—asking him who he was, what his name was, what did he say to the woman and things of this nature. The driver denied having said anything to the woman. We drove for a while and then stopped for someone to go to the bathroom. When we stopped Livingston told the driver to get out of the car. We all got out of the car and Livingston, pointing his pistol at the driver, told him that he, Livingston ought to [castrate him] for harassing the woman."

"After we all got back in the car, we proceeded to the Tyler Goodwin Bridge, continu-

ing to harass the driver on the way. The driver was sobbing and begging for his life.

"The driver continued to plead and sob and say that he had not done anything. When we got to the bridge we stopped in the middle. Livingston got out of the car and opened the left-rear door. York got out and the driver was told to get out by Livingston. When they got him out of the car, they slapped and shoved him around some more.

"Livingston, pointing his gun at the driver, told him to 'hit the water.' The driver climbed up on the railing on the bridge and jumped off. I remembered that he screamed on the way down to the water.

The body of the driver, identified as Willie Edwards, 25, was found three months later, down river in Lowndes County. It was his first day on the route and investigators for the Attorney General's office determined that he could not have been the man the Klan sought.

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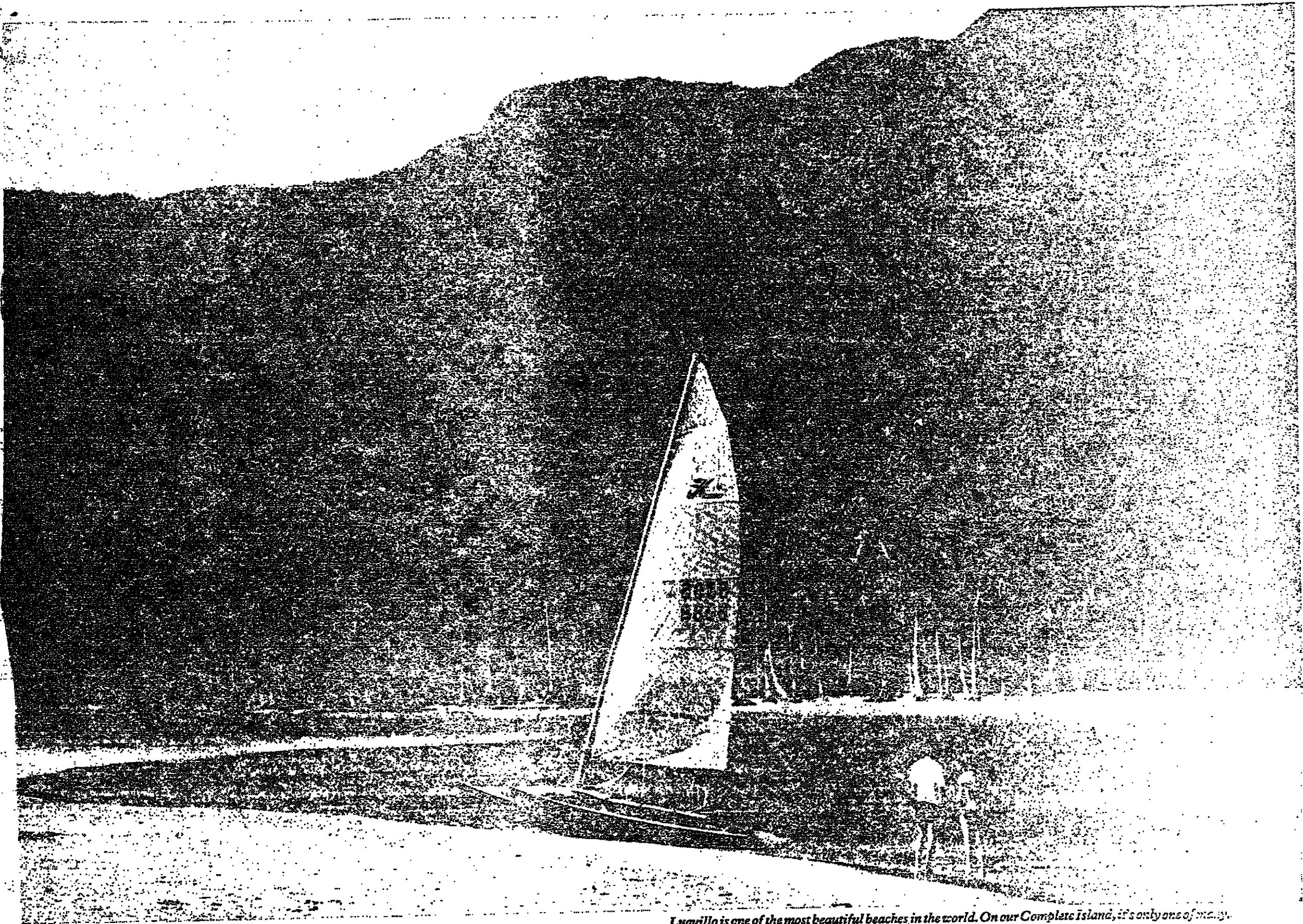
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Chateau Canon 1970	10.58 127.06
Chateau Cheval Blanc 1967	27.14 325.68
Chateau Cheval Blanc 1966	31.14 373.68
Chateau Cheval Blanc 1962	27.14 325.68
Chateau Cheval Blanc 1958	60.58 726.96
Chateau Cheval Blanc 1953	60.58 726.96
Chateau Figeac 1971	15.98 191.84
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Chateau L'Angelus 1966	9.98 119.76
Chateau Pavie 1970	9.98 119.76
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Chateau de la Roche 1962	11.99 143.88
Chateau de la Roche 1958	11.99 143.88
Chateau de la Roche 1953	11.99 143.88
Chateau de la Roche 1971	5.99 71.88
Chateau de la Roche 1970	5.99 71.88
Chateau de la Roche 1966	5.99 71.88
Chateau de la Roche 1962	11.99 143.88
Chateau de la Roche 1958	11.99 143.88
Chateau de la Roche 1953	11.99 143.88

GERMAN WINES	
Bot.	Case
Chateau de la Roche 1970	5.99 71.88
Chateau de la Roche 1967	5.99 71.88
Chateau de la Roche 1966	5.99 71.88
Chateau de la Roche 1962	11.99 143.88
Chateau de la Roche 1958	11.99 143.88
Chateau de la Roche 1953	11.99 143.88
Chateau de la Roche 1971	5.99 71.88
Chateau de la Roche 1970	5.99 71.88
Chateau de la Roche 1966	5.99 71.88
Chateau de la Roche 1962	11.99 143.88
Chateau de la Roche 1958	11.99 143.88
Chateau de la Roche 1953	11.99 143.88
Chateau de la Roche 1971	5.99 71.88
Chateau de la Roche 1970	5.99 71.88
Chateau de la Roche 1966	5.99 71.88
Chateau de la Roche 1962	11.99 143.88
Chateau de la Roche 1958	11.99 143.88
Chateau de la Roche 1953	11.99 143.88

GRAVES	
Bot.	Case
Chateau Moulin de Marc 1971	2.99 35.88
Chateau Picque Calieu 1969	2.99 35.88
Chateau Olivier 1974	3.29 39.48
Chateau La Mission Haut-Brion 1970	11.99 143.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1969	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1968	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1967	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1966	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1965	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1964	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1963	7.99 95.88
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Chateau Haut-Brion 1959	7.99 95.88
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Chateau Haut-Brion 1956	7.99 95.88
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Chateau Haut-Brion 1952	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1951	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1950	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1949	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1948	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1947	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1946	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1945	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1944	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1943	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1942	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1941	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1940	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1939	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1938	7.99 95.88
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Chateau Haut-Brion 1924	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1923	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1922	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1921	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1920	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1919	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1918	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1917	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1916	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1915	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1914	7.99 95.88
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Chateau Haut-Brion 1904	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1903	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1902	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1901	7.99 95.88
Chateau Haut-Brion 1900	7.99 95.88

MARGAUX	
Bot.	Case
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1965	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1964	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1963	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1962	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1961	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1960	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1959	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1958	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1957	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1956	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1955	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1954	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1953	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1952	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1951	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1950	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1949	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1948	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1947	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1946	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1945	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1944	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1943	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1942	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1941	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1940	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1939	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1938	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1937	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1936	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1935	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1934	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1933	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1932	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1931	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1930	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1929	7.99 95.88
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Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1927	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1926	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1925	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1924	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1923	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1922	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1921	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1920	7.99 95.88
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Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1915	7.99 95.88
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Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1902	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1901	7.99 95.88
Chateau Brane-Cantenac 1900	7.99 95.88

SAINT-EMILION	
Bot.	Case
Chateau Canon 1966	7.99 82.50
Chateau Canon 1970	5.29 62.88
Chateau Cheval Blanc 1967	17.49 209.88
Chateau Cheval Blanc 1966	19.99 239.88
Chateau Cheval Blanc 1962	15.99 185.88
Chateau Cheval Blanc 1958	32.99 395.88
Chateau Cheval Blanc 1953	32.99 395.88
Chateau Figeac 1971	7.99 95.88
Chateau Figeac 1970	7.99 95.88
Chateau Figeac 1966	7.99 95.88
Chateau La Gaffeliere 1967	5.99 71.88
Chateau La Gaffeliere 1970	5.99 71.88
Chateau L'Angelus 1971	3.99 47.50
Chateau L'Angelus 1970	3.99 47.50
Chateau L'Angelus 1966	4.99 59.88
Chateau Pavie 1970	4.99 59.88
Chateau Pavie 1967	3.99 47.50
Chateau Soutard 1970	4.99 59.88
Chateau Troplong-Mondot 1971	4.99 59.88
Chateau de Lissee 1970	4.99 59.88
Chateau Murrailles 1970	3.99 47.50
Chateau Simard 1970	3.99 47.50

MEDOC	
Bot.	Case
Chateau Gruyere 1971	1.99 23.75
Chateau Gruyere 1970	1.99 23.75
Chateau Gruyere 1969	1.99 23.75
Chateau Gruyere 1968	1.99 23.75
Chateau Gruyere 1967	1.99 23.75
Chateau Gruyere 1966	1.99 23.75
Chateau Gruyere 1965	1.99 23.75
Chateau Gruyere 1964	1.99 23.75
Chateau Gruyere 1963	1.99 23.75
Chateau Gruyere 1962	1.99 23.75
Chateau Gruyere 1961	1.99 23.75
Chateau Gruyere 1960	1.99 23.75
Chateau Gruyere 195	

FORD'S AIDES SEND SIGNAL TO REAGAN

Suggest He End Insurgency and Perhaps Join Party's Slate as Running Mate

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 9—On the strength of President Ford's fourth straight primary victory tonight, his campaign advisers began sending signals to Ronald Reagan to end his insurgency—and perhaps join the Republican ticket as a running mate.

"I don't see any way for Reagan to win," Howard Callaway, the chairman of the President Ford Committee, said of the fight for the Republican nomination.

But as jubilant Ford campaign workers threw Florida oranges to one another across a room in the national headquarters here, the President and his political aides reacted with deliberate restraint to the Florida primary victory.

Mr. Ford, emerging tonight from a speech to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said that he was "overjoyed" at the outcome, but he declined to talk reporters if he thought Mr. Reagan should withdraw.

"Tonight is not a night to talk about victory, except to thank people for the fine job they did," Mr. Ford said.

"We don't want to gloat," said Rogers C. B. Morton, the White House political counselor.

He said that unless some unforeseen setback occurred in primaries the next two Tuesdays in Illinois and North Carolina, he would "start talking to some of Reagan's people later this month about joining forces to strengthen the party for the general election campaign."

"I feel a special responsibility," Mr. Morton said. "Pulling it all together is my job."

Accordingly, at the Ford campaign command post a few blocks from the White House, Mr. Morton and other senior advisers refused to rule out Mr. Reagan as a prospective running mate and the made generous allowances for the former California Governor's sharp attacks on Mr. Ford in recent days.

Mr. Reagan began declaring to Florida audiences last Thursday that the President's foreign policy was producing "the peace of the grave," and that Mr. Ford was incapable of reversing "the diplomatic and military decline of the United States."

Asked tonight if such criticism of the President's leadership had diminished the possibility that Mr. Reagan might be asked to join a Ford ticket, Richard B. Cheney, the White House chief of staff, replied:

"I don't think so. It was said in the heat of the campaign. Surely, Mr. Morton said that Mr. Reagan had "got a little bit desperate" in Florida and added, "I don't believe we ought to condemn a man forever for that."

Another Ford strategist said privately that it had been decided by the President and his aides, over a buffet dinner in the White House before the poll closed in Florida, to send a signal to Mr. Reagan that "we don't hold any grudges."

The political aide said that he expected Mr. Reagan to be receptive because "he's not a gut fighter by nature, and the only way for him to do anything now is with a real gut fight."

The cue to Mr. Reagan's reply, another key aide suggested, would be whether the President's rival continues to claim as Mr. Reagan today in Illinois that Mr. Ford would suffer in November as the heir to the Watergate stigma of former President Richard M. Nixon.

"I can't conceive, with President Ford as the Republican nominee, that Watergate will be an issue," Mr. Callaway said. "I've not heard anyone—not his enemies, his greatest opponents, anyone—question his integrity."

In furtherance of the overture to Mr. Reagan, Ford campaign officials described the President's fourth primary victory not as a big blow to Mr. Reagan, but, more positively, as a smashing victory for Mr. Ford.

"You've got people so proud of you we just can't stand it," Mr. Callaway told the President by telephone 73 minutes after the Florida polls closed, when all three television networks had already projected Mr. Ford to be a big winner.

Mr. Callaway said that the Florida outcome, following victories in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont, showed that the President had established "a national constituency in the last six weeks."

Echoing that theme, Mr. Morton told reporters: "People are not just accepting him, they're falling in love with him as their President."

Mr. Ford's strategists said that Mr. Reagan's criticism of Administration foreign policy had evidently not made any impact in Florida, and that the factor that seemed to determine the swing toward Mr. Ford was the improvement in the national economy.

Earlier today, in a speech at a convention of the Associated General Contractors, the President said that "our national economy is buoying in a strong and solid and very encouraging way" and suggested that those who disputed this view were politically motivated.



Senator Henry M. Jackson listening as Hershey Gold, an aide, recorded first returns.

Ford Defeats Reagan; Carter Is Victor

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

Two candidates, Mr. Reagan and Governor Wallace, deserted the state today and went to Illinois, where the next primary will be held next Tuesday.

Mr. Carter campaigned in North Carolina, preparing for the primary there on March 23. He appeared in Asheville, Hickory and Morganton, the last being the home of former Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr., who endorsed Senator Jackson's campaign.

He won the 1972 Florida primary with 42 percent of the vote. Until Mr. Carter's well-organized campaign began to take effect recently, Mr. Wallace had been expected to lead the field again, although perhaps with a smaller percentage of the vote.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Jackson carried Dade County (Miami) strong Latin vote; Mr. Dade County apparently accounted for Mr. Reagan's margin, and a heavy Jewish vote for Mr. Jackson's.

A New York Times/CBS News poll of 1,680 voters who had just cast their ballots showed that Mr. Carter repeated his Massachusetts performance among black voters, although the number there was relatively small. He won them solidly, thus countering further those liberals of the party who have begun to portray him as unacceptably conservative.

The poll showed that Senator Jackson swept the Jewish vote along the east coast of South Florida, as had been expected. There had been speculation that Mr. Shapp, who is Jewish, might cut into the Jackson support there.

Other Candidates
Eight other Democratic candidates appeared on the Florida ballot, but only Mr. Carter, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Shapp campaigned here.

Those who ignored Florida included Representative Udall, now considered the liberal leader in the Democratic race.

The others on the ballot were former Senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma; Senator Frank Church of Idaho, who is expected to announce his candidacy later this month; Ellen McCormack, the anti-abortion candidate from Long Island who, along with Governor Wallace, advocates a constitutional amendment to prohibit abortion except to save a mother's life; Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana, who has suspended his campaign; Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia; Sargent Shriver, the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate in 1972, and Arthur O. Blessitt, a Florida evangelist.

Bustly Weather
As the voters went to the polls, a succession of sunny days gave way to bustly weather, and many had to risk getting wet to cast their ballots.

Two tornadoes were spotted in northern Florida near Jacksonville. But in the Miami area, the sun came out about noon.

Shriver, Pinched for Cash; Takes His Staff Off Salary
WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The high cost of running for President has begun to take its toll, with one Democratic candidate taking his staff off salary and another finally agreeing to accept Federal protection.

Sargent Shriver, pinched all along for money in his campaign, took his entire staff off salary yesterday. But his manager said that campaign plans were continuing in states that followed next week's Illinois primary.

And, with money to finance his campaign running short, former Senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma has become the last of the candidates to accept protection. With the Secret Service agents will come free cars, free help in planning travel and routing and funds to help pay for chartered planes. The Government picks up the tab for the agent's share of air transportation, whether they go by commercial or chartered flight.

E.R.A. Proposals Rejected
JACKSON, Miss., March 9 (AP)—A Mississippi Senate committee voted 4 to 3 today against a resolution to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment for women. Resolution for ratification of the amendment has been introduced in each of Mississippi's last four legislative sessions, but none have ever got out of committee.

Carter Even With Wallace In South Carolina Delegates
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 9 (UPI)—As more delegates broke from their uncommitted posture early today, Jimmy Carter pulled almost even with George C. Wallace in returns from South Carolina Democratic county conventions.

With all of the state's 46 counties reporting, 43.1 percent of the delegates elected to the March 31 state convention were uncommitted. Mr. Wallace, the Alabama Governor, had 23 per cent of the delegates while Mr. Carter, the former Georgia Governor, had 27.2 per cent.

Senators Birch Bayh, Democrat of Indiana, and Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, and Representative Morris K. Udall, Democrat of Arizona, all had less than 1 per cent.

The state's 31 delegates to the national convention will be chosen at the state convention.

Ford Accepts Resignations
WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—President Ford announced today that he had accepted the resignation of James Walsh as the United States district judge for the District of Arizona. Mr. Ford also disclosed acceptance of the resignations of Norma Dozer as a member of the Defense Manpower Commission and Rex Bumgardner as United States Marshal for the Northern District of West Virginia. No replacements were announced.

Carter Says He Is Surprised at Size of His Victory

By JAMES T. WOOTEN
Special to The New York Times

ORLANDO, Fla., March 9—Election Day, he said during the long afternoon, was like finishing college exams. "You can't do anything except wait for the grades."

And when the votes from the Florida Democratic primary were counted tonight, Jimmy Carter had moved, at least for the moment, toward the heat of his triumph.

He was surprised by the size of his victory and elated by the momentum it would give his pursuit of the Presidency, but Mr. Carter seemed remarkably relaxed as he joined members of his family and friends here tonight, camping all day in West Carolina.

"I feel good about it, of course," he said, "but we've got a long, hard way to go."

A Blow to Wallace
The 51-year-old former Governor of Georgia, who dipped earlier today that he had been worried about the unmeasurable strength of Gov. George C. Wallace, said the voting today was "a severe blow to the Alabama Governor's campaign."

But Mr. Wallace was merely a spoiler and not a candidate with a realistic chance to win Presidency.

Senator Henry M. Jackson, Mr. Carter said, is still in the race despite his third-place finish here.

Mr. Carter, who was heading to Illinois early tomorrow to seek support in that state's primary next Tuesday, said his victory here would have "some, but not much, effect on the voting in the North."

As for Wisconsin, Mr. Carter said he probably had no chance to win there on April 6 against

Representative Morris Udall of Arizona. Asked about a conclusive test between him and Mr. Jackson in New York on the same day, Mr. Carter said the New York primary was "a gross example of political bossism—a candidate can't even get on the ballot, so I don't think it will be a good test."

"It's hard to say when the big showdown will come," he said.

The New York ballot lists only delegate names, and does not show which candidates the delegates support.

Like Mr. Wallace, Mr. Carter chose to spend the Florida election day elsewhere, and as he moved across western North Carolina from Asheville to Morganton to Hickory, he spoke cautiously of the votes here today, remembering past days' prediction of at least a third-place finish in Massachusetts last week.

He edged up in fourth place there, trailing Mr. Jackson, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Udall—and so today he said simply that he did not know what might happen. "I hope I just do well," he said.

Wallace 'Still In'
Special to The New York Times

COUNTRYSIDE, Ill., March 9—Governor Wallace said tonight that his loss to Mr. Carter in the Florida primary had not knocked him out of the Presidential race and that he intended to continue running "right on."

"I'm still in," he told newsmen after attending a big labor rally here in the Chicago suburbs. "You win some and lose some."

Mr. Wallace added that he had finished ahead of Mr. Carter in three out of four caucus and primary contests thus far this year. He referred to the Massachusetts primary and caucuses in Mississippi and South Carolina.

"Why should I hang it up?" he fired back when asked whether he had considered withdrawing from the race for the Democratic nomination.

"Was he slipping?" "I'm slipping," he answered, "right into the convention with quite a number of delegates. I give no alibis. I'm doing well."

Jackson Looks to New York
Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, March 9—Senator Jackson predicted tonight that he would win the April 6 New York primary.

"The next big one is New York City and New York State, and we are going to carry it," he said.

He said to the cheering porters: "No one can win the Democratic unless he can carry industrial cities of the North, which is what I'm doing."

He told his supper he was elated to carry County and "north" calling that "indeed very good omen of a big metropolitan area us on to victory."

The celebration of supporters at the hotel was subdued in honor of the jubilation week's first-place Massachusetts win when it was announced that he was Dade County, the hotel was subdued in honor of the jubilation week's first-place Massachusetts win.

TIMES POLL QUERIED 1,680 IN FLORIDA
The New York Times/CBS News poll is based on interviews with a random sampling of Florida voters as they left the polls yesterday. Fifteen voting precincts throughout the state were selected and, within each precinct, each voter had an equal chance of selection.

In all, 1,680 voters were interviewed, including 1,168 Democratic voters and 512 Republican voters.

One possible source of error in a survey such as this is sampling error. One can say with 95 percent certainty that results based upon the entire sample differ by no more than 2.4 points, in either direction, from what would have been obtained by interviewing all Florida voters. Results based on Dem-

crats alone are only by more than 3 percent. Republican alone than 4.3 percent. However, as in any public opinion, this error is undoubtedly larger because of "imperfections" in the survey was constructed some voters were interviewed.

Assisting The Times Prof. Gary R. Or government department

Ford Signs Bulk WASHINGTON, (UPI)—President Ford signed a bill providing for the use of Capitol Hill used by the Library of Congress.

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Nonstop to	Leave	Arrive	Nonstop to	Leave	Arrive
Los Angeles	10:00 a.m. (N)	12:50 p.m.	Portland	10:50 a.m. (J) (1)	3:25 p.m.
	12:00 noon (J)**	2:45 p.m.		6:15 p.m. (J) (1)*	10:24 p.m.
	4:00 p.m. (N)	6:50 p.m.	Denver	8:15 a.m. (N) x	10:15 p.m.
	7:00 p.m. (J)*	9:50 p.m.		8:15 a.m. (J) x	10:25 p.m.
San Diego	7:50 a.m. (N) (1)*	12:20 p.m.		11:10 a.m. (J)	1:20 p.m.
San Francisco	9:30 a.m. (N)	12:35 p.m.		11:15 a.m. (N)	1:15 p.m.
	11:30 a.m. (J)*	2:35 p.m.		4:00 p.m. (N) (1)	7:00 p.m.
	4:00 p.m. (N) (1)	8:39 p.m.		4:45 p.m. (J)*	6:55 p.m.
	6:00 p.m. (J)*	9:05 p.m.	Las Vegas	8:45 a.m. (N)†	11:05 a.m.
Seattle/Tacoma	11:00 a.m. (N) (1)*	3:20 p.m.		9:30 a.m. (J)	12:00 p.m.
	6:15 p.m. (J)*	9:00 p.m.		11:15 a.m. (N) (1)	2:38 p.m.
				7:00 p.m. (J) (1)	11:05 p.m.

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Rest Shifts to Illinois; Ford-Regan Vote Crucial

By WILLIAM E. FARRELL
Special to The New York Times

GO. March 9—Presidential portion of the primary in the nation's fifth most populous state is the selection of party delegates to the national conventions.

Democratic politicians in the state, particularly those connected with Mayor Richard J. Daley's powerful Cook County Democratic machine, are more interested in the results of the delegate contests than in the candidates' beauty contest. The object is to have Mr. Daley go to the Democratic convention in New York City in July armed with as large a bloc of delegate votes as possible.

But the candidate involved in the preference primary are looking for strong voter endorsement, in hopes of bolstering their candidacies elsewhere.

For weeks, politicians and political observers have been saying that President Ford, a Midwesterner, must make a strong showing in Illinois if his quest for election to the office he was appointed to is not to be given a severe jolt.

The Delegate Contests

Early this year, Mr. Ford's campaign aides were predicting large margins over Mr. Reagan. Several weeks ago that sort of organization appointed their man around the state. Now, in the wake of several Presidential visits to the state, members of Mr. Ford's Illinois organization are again predicting a victory by a comfortable margin.

Lately, Mr. Ford has been



Ronald Reagan reaching for hand across table during Republican breakfast in Marion, Ill.

trying to mend some fences with the state's farmers, many of whom he alienated last August when he embargoed grain shipments to the Soviet Union.

The Democrats will elect 135 delegates to attend the party's convention in New York. In addition, 14 delegates will be picked at a state party convention, making the total 149.

The Republicans will elect 96 delegates to the G.O.P. gathering in Kansas City in August. In addition, five delegates will be picked at a state G.O.P. convention, making the total 101.

More than 800 Democrats and about 250 Republicans are running in Illinois for the delegate spots. Many of them are running committed to announced candidates; other are running with commitments to men who are not candidates; still others are running uncommitted.

The key state race here is the gubernatorial between Governor Daniel Walker, a maverick Democrat long at odds with the Daley machine, and Secretary of State Michael J. Howlett, the machine's candidate.

So the Daley machine started a "draft Stevenson" drive, the object of which is to provide the Mayor with as large a number of delegates beholden to him as possible.

Reagan Voices 'Delight' on Florida Vote

By JON NORDHEIMER
Special to The New York Times

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., March 9 — Ronald Reagan expressed "delight" tonight at the unofficial returns from the Florida primary and said he would remain in the race for the Republican nomination for President until he could start winning primaries in the states of the South, Southwest and West.

"I can't act well enough to convince you how delighted I am," the former screen actor told a news conference after projections showed he would win with 47 percent of the Florida vote.

The incumbent in these first couple of primaries has thrown the whole load at us, he has shot all the big artillery there is, used everything in the inventory he can, and we are still possessing about half of the Republican vote and I think we have just started to touch on some issues that are of vital importance to the people," he said.

Nancy, seated beside him, added that he would continue his attack on the Ford Administration "with increased encouragement."

Will Remain in Race

The former Governor of California vowed to remain in the race all the way to the Republican convention in August. He said that the only condition on which he would withdraw was if he won enough delegate votes in the primaries to insure a first ballot victory at the Kansas City convention.

Earlier today, in Belleville, Ill., Mr. Reagan suggested that President Ford might be vulnerable to attacks from Democrats on Watergate and the pardon-

ing of former President Richard M. Nixon.

"I don't think we want to go into that battle against the Democrats in November having to defend a part of the past which Republicans would like to be left to history," Mr. Reagan told a breakfast meeting in Marion.

Asked later to explain his remark, Mr. Reagan, who has always been a champion of Mr. Nixon, said that he had not meant to imply that President Ford had anything to apologize for over his granting of the pardon.

Other Issues Raised

"I simply was indicating that undoubtedly the Democrats are going to try to keep the history of Watergate alive," he said. "It would be naive for Republicans to believe," he added, that the Democrats "are not going to campaign in the usual manner, which is going to be revive anything they can of that time."

The Watergate reference was deleted by Mr. Reagan in the same speech he delivered before a luncheon group in Belleville.

Mr. Reagan also brought up several other issues that he said Illinois Republicans would have to consider before voting in the March 16 primary. The eventual G.O.P. nominee must be a man who "can win in November" and help elect other Republicans to Congress, he said, adding:

"I believe he should not have to defend, against the Democrats, the largest budget deficit in history or a record national debt that has increased by \$85 billion in just 12 months."

"A Republican candidate should not have to defend the

decline of United States military strength perceived as second best, or defend the one-way street of détente. And certainly he should not have to defend the Helsinki Pact or the give-away of the Panama Canal."

Ford Economic Record Hit

Mr. Reagan has previously charged that Mr. Ford's signing of the Helsinki agreement, which accepted the status quo on boundaries in Europe, was morally wrong. He also has said that United States negotiations with Panama were leading to a "give-away" of the Canal Zone.

The former governor also assailed today the Administration's record on the economy, and said that Mr. Ford's leadership in the area had vacillated.

"In March of last year, Mr. Ford appeared on television and drew a line, in no uncertain terms, that the deficit he would tolerate would not exceed \$50 billion," Mr. Reagan said.

"By fall, he put forth a tax cut proposal that suggested that the budget deficit could be \$70 billion. Now we learn that the final deficit is close to \$80 billion. Is that a steady balanced course?" he asked.

Aid Asked for 5 Counties

ALBANY, March 9 (UPI) — Governor Carey announced yesterday that he had asked President Ford to grant Federal disaster assistance for storm victims in Erie, Chautauque, Livingston, Monroe and Genesee Counties. The Governor noted that the damage caused by an ice storm last Tuesday and Wednesday and subsequent high winds and rainfall had been estimated at up to \$90 million.

Impact of Florida Vote:

Reagan Hopes Seem Hurt

From Page 1, Col. 7

The Governor's defeat suggests that his role at the Democratic National Convention may be smaller than expected.

New York Times/CBS poll on Florida voters interviewed as they left polling places, indicated that Mr. Wallace's party had affected the vote. More than 40 percent of Democratic voters said Carter's health had affected their voting decisions.

Mr. Carter, whose victory in more than 15 months of campaigning in Florida is now being considered a favorite in the pre-primaries in Illinois. Mr. Carter and his wife will confront Mr. Walker Senator Fred R. Oklahoma (who said he would not campaign there) and Governor Shriver, who came to withdrawal before de-

Mr. Carter for those who have fatally.

Mr. Jackson, he made the showing, gaining of convention delegates he had hoped, he never said so publicly. Mr. Carter would here by Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Carter's constituency in Florida—unlike that in New Hampshire, where he was the choice of conservatives—was basically moderate, although he attracted healthy percentages of liberal and conservative voters.

He was exceptionally strong among Democrats who move here from other parts of the South, and he ran about even with Mr. Wallace among those who were born in the state.

Mr. Carter was also strong among the young; Mr. Jackson was strong among the elder, who apparently like his support of Federal programs aid them.

Carter Voters Representative

No one issue appeared to provide decisive assistance to Mr. Carter. But it was significant that, on 12 questions asked in The Times/CBS poll, ranging from détente to the net of new faces in Washington, Mr. Carter's supporters expressed roughly the same views as the electorate as a whole, but a single exception: His voters were more sympathetic than all Florida Democrats toward aid to Blacks.

In other words, Mr. Carter's views, as seen by his voters, closely matched the views of Florida Democrats. The kind of consonance is what builds winning coalitions.

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Apr 11 1976

About New York

The Semantics of Where You Live

By RICHARD F. SHEPARD

The other night at a dinner in the East 50's, the East 50's, one of those dinners where everyone seems to be somebody one would know, a tall, white-haired gentleman with red hair and a good-school-of-the-mouth accent it was difficult to comprehend, told his table partner, work in Wall Street."

The young woman replied, "I work on Wall Street?" The man explained, no, actually he worked on Exchange Street, but he was in Wall Street, a banker, a man of finance.

There is a difference between saying "I work on all Street" and "I work in all Street." On Wall Street, you can shine shoes, run a car stand or sell newspapers. In Wall Street, you are a financial type.

This, for better or worse—frequently the latter—is a New York shorthand by which the neighborhood sums up the person. It is as though mentioning a place name, I sum one up and throw away. Clothes may not be the man (58th Street), but the address often is. Neighborhood names conjure up images or, rather, stereotypes.

For instance, the Lower East Side, part of it, became East Village perhaps a decade ago. The Lower East Side was a place for poor people, usually immigrants. The East Village was a place for equally penniless young people who came there to find themselves in a neighborhood that their parents managed to lose years earlier.

To live in the Lower East Side was to live in the midst of knishes, pizzas and Slavic delicacies. To live in the East Village was to live in a world undyed by rock, artists and a disconnected social underground.

You don't hear the term East Village as much as you used to. Artists still live there, but they seem to be serious people who are interested in creating art. The pines and flower children have gone the way of the boosha and the nickelon, although there are still souls there who do not have a headline appellation.

They all live on the Lower East Side, although a nearby north of Houston Street is now known as SoHo, the West Village below Houston Street. Off Broadway theater flourishes, or at least, on the Lower East Side, culturally around the Bow, which is a nothing word in comparison with the ed images it conjured up. It was a theater center in 1890's.

Place names in New York are geographically ambiguous but socially precise, although the precision may not be accurate as far as the individual's personality is concerned.

Place names represent a state of mind, a condition of life, and there is much that is attached to them. For some, living up the hill in Riverdale is incomparably more elevating than living down the hill in the Bronx, although Riverdale is as much the Bronx as Hunt's Point is Harlem.

Harlem is one of New York's best-known place names. It is a word that has little to do with the old boundaries of the little town of Harlem in northern Manhattan. It is applied to the uptown black community in Manhattan and makes no allowances for the many different neighborhoods and life styles that abound within Harlem.

There are those who say that when something bad happens, the headlines place it in Harlem. If something good occurs, it happens in uptown Manhattan.

There is sometimes a bit of jockeying for notice. A guide on one tour bus making the rounds of uptown black Manhattan, placed Jumel Mansion in Harlem, although many New Yorkers have always put it in Washington Heights.

Some parents from Queens were visiting their son at a summer camp that prides itself on having youngsters of all economic and ethnic backgrounds on its roster.

Their son said, with some pride, that a bunkmate lived on Park Avenue. The parents, delighted that Park Avenue was cheek by jowl with Union Turnpike in a democratic environment, were introduced to the lad. He was a charming boy who spoke Spanish and lived on Park Avenue—near 110th Street. The parents were surprised, but they realized that Park Avenue, like true democracy, moves in more than one direction.

In the Jewish communities, one could always measure progress by place names. Brownsville, East New York, East Bronx, Lower East Side (why does east so often figure in poverty?) These were starting points. Flatbush, West Side, West End Avenue and, oh, dream of dreams, Central Park West, all these were goals to attain. More recently, the game board has gone on to Forest Hills and right across the border into the suburbs.

There has been a tendency to give some neighborhoods new names, names that sort of how stem to their past but have rarely been used between then and now. Clinton, for old Hell's Kitchen, for instance.

Whether new names will describe what a person is, whether they will lend themselves to the same sort of generalizations that the old ones have, remains to be seen. Perhaps not, and that may be all to the good. Hell's Kitchen was a handicap for anyone who wanted to get his foot in the door, and it is better retained merely as a deposit in the memory bank.

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St. Louis	\$122	\$ 87
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Oakland	\$272	\$194
Albuquerque	\$209	\$149
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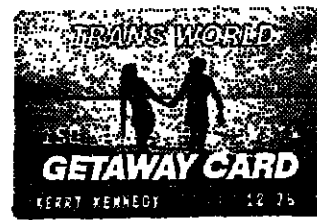
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House Panel Seeks to Restrict Growth of Political Committees

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 9—The House Administration Committee approved a proposal to prohibit corporations from setting up multiple committees to favor candidates.

The committee also voted to restrict the Federal Election Commission on March 31, 1977, the new Congress could take a complete revision of the campaign law now in effect.

Actions were taken as the committee prepared to give approval tomorrow to a campaign bill.

Restriction on pro-federal political committees was one of the items that Democrats wanted to permit as well as national unions, state such units, and Republicans, who favored giving corporations the right to set up more than one committee.

Under the present law, a committee cannot give out more than \$5,000 for a candidate's campaign. The ceiling can be multiplied by the number of candidates.

The committee still has to deal with a companion issue: corporate political committees should be permitted to solicit contributions from employees as well as executives and shareholders.

Mr. Hays, Democrat of New York, is the author of the legislation and its subsidiary provisions could establish political action committees but their total contribution to a single candidate cannot exceed \$5,000.

The number of these political committees has risen dramatically in the last year, Common Cause reported today, and they have already collected more than \$16 million to invest in the 1978 elections.

Fred Werthelmer, vice president of Common Cause, said that this imposing accumulation of "special interest" political money indicated the need for creating a system of public subsidies for Senate and House races, making them independent of private influence.

When pending campaign legislation reaches the floor in either House, an attempt will be made to attach Congressional campaign subsidies, either for this year or for the 1978 elections. The outcome remains in doubt.

Senate leaders reported today that their version of the campaign legislation might reach the floor by Friday, but next week appeared more likely. The House had been scheduled to debate and vote the Hays committee measure next week, but there were reports that St. Patrick's Day commitments might force a postponement.

Without action by Congress the Federal Election Commission will lose most of its power on March 22, the deadline set by the Supreme Court for imposition of its January ruling against the agency. Congressional leaders are tacitly agreed that no new law will be enacted by then.

The move to abolish the election commission in 1977 was not regarded as a serious threat. The proposal was originally defeated by the House committee, 10 to 9, then passed 11 to 10, when Representative Hays and a Democratic colleague, who had passed, voted for it.

Mr. Hays indicated that he would use the amendment as a bargaining chip when Senate and House bills are reconciled in conference.

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About Education

Rules on School Records Still Unclassified

By GENE I. MAEROFF
The first of a series of final regulations for the implementation of a law that gives parents and students the right to inspect school records has been published by the Federal Government.

But the issue of whether some educational institutions may be exempt from the law has been left unclarified.

The change in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is called the Buckley Amendment, for Senator James L. Buckley, Conservative-Republican of New York, who sponsored it in the Senate.

It went into effect in January 1975. Most schools, colleges and universities have cooperated — albeit reluctantly — with the controversial measure, but there have been questions raised by some institutions as to the Federal Government's authority to require compliance in all cases.

Issue Sidestepped
Despite having had a year to draft the regulations, the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare has sidestepped the challenges to its authority.

A spokesman for the department said that "the issue of who is covered" might be addressed in the next series of regulations.

The challenges have been made most directly in connection with another Federal requirement banning sex discrimination under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, but the basic principle is considered similar.

Both Brigham Young University in Utah and Hillsdale College in Michigan have declared that they will not agree to comply with Title IX.

Brigham Young objects on religious grounds and Hills-

dale contends it is not subject to compliance because it is not a recipient of any Federal institutional aid.

Dr. F. David Mathews, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said in response to a question at a news conference last week that the Government would probably confront the issues raised by Brigham Young and Hillsdale in the spring.

"They simply announced an intent and announced what their position was," Dr. Mathews said.

Basically, what is dealt with in the Buckley amendment regulations just published in the Federal Register are the procedures by which requests for information and complaints are to be processed.

The new regulations say that a student has a right to a hearing if he or a parent challenges the accuracy of the school record and the institution does not agree to make a change.

There are also to be provisions under which information on confidential records can be disclosed for health emergencies without parental consent.

Dr. Belle Zeller, who has been active in teacher unionism at the City University of New York for more than three decades, has decided not to be a candidate for re-election as president of the Professional Staff Congress when the body votes later this month.

"It is a trying time for the City University and I don't want it to appear as though I'm stepping down in the midst of it, but the time has come to choose my successor," said Dr. Zeller, who will be 73 on April 8.

Dr. Zeller, a professor and emeritus of political science at Brooklyn College, became president of the Legislative

Conference in 1944 and headed the union until 1972, when it was merged with the rival United Federation of College Teachers to form the Professional Staff Congress, with Dr. Zeller as president.

A reflection of the declining attachment to parochial education is the fact that the number of Roman Catholic youngsters receiving no formal religious instruction has doubled in 10 years, according to the United States Catholic Conference.

What this means is that of the 15.2 million Catholic children of elementary school and secondary-school age, 6.6 million, or 43.5 percent, do not attend parochial schools and do not go to after-school religious classes.

A decade ago, only 23 percent of the nation's Catholic children fell into this category.

"Setting off noisy alarms about the 6.6 million will not solve the problems," said William E. McManus, auxiliary bishop of Chicago and chairman of the education committee of the Catholic

Conference. "The solution is a calm, orderly, persistent effort by adults to develop effective ways for reaching today's young Catholic people."

A study of last June's graduates at Harvard and Radcliffe shows that 85 percent of the class planned to attend graduate or professional school. Only 2 percent saw themselves going into jobs directly from graduation that they expected to lead to a single, uninterrupted lifetime career.

One of the most striking findings was that more than a third of the graduates planned to have several different careers during their lifetimes.

"Where once an expression of multiple career plans represented indecision, today many students soberly reflect a rigid channeling of effort toward a lifelong, uninterrupted pursuit of a narrow goal," said Robert J. Ginn Jr., associate director of Harvard's Office of Career Services and Off-Campus Learning.

HOUSE PANEL URGES MORE FOREEDUCATION

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP) — The House Education and Labor Committee voted 24 to 11 along party lines today to recommend that \$28.6 billion be spent on Federal education and jobs programs next year.

This is \$11.7 billion more than requested by President Ford. In addition to continuing and in some cases expanding current programs, the committee's Democratic majority sought to add \$278 million for such new programs as black-lung disease treatment, safety in youth camps, career education and creating a means to guarantee a job to every able person wanting one.

Some of these programs have not yet been authorized by Congress or, in the case of the job proposal, have not even been cleared committee. The committee's spending recommendation will go to the Budget Committee.

Existing education and jobs programs are getting about \$19.4 billion this year, \$2.5 billion more than Mr. Ford has recommended for them next year.

Las Vegas Feels Atom Test
MERCURY, Nev., March 9 (AP) — An underground nuclear test at the Nevada Test Site produced a rolling earth tremor that shook Las Vegas, 120 miles to the south, for about 30 seconds this morning.

2 REGENTS NAMED IN JOINT SESSION

Upstate Women Are Elected After Chaotic Debate—Third Post in Doubt

By IVER PETERSON
Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, March 9 — The State Senate and Assembly elected two new members to the state Board of Regents tonight after nearly six hours of chaotic debate.

The new Regents are Mary Alice Kendall of Rochester, whose one-year term as Regent ended this year and Laura B. Chodos, a speech therapist from upstate Rexford. The Legislature also moved to elect Martin C. Barrell, a lawyer from Great Neck, L. I.

All three candidates were supported by the Democratic majority of the combined membership of the Assembly and the Senate, which met in joint session for the special selection process.

The dominant issue in the debate, as it emerged in the mixture of hilarity and partisan squabbling that dominated the evening, was busing for integration, a practice that the majority of the members said they hoped the new Regents would oppose.

L.L. Candidates Plentiful
The Democratic domination of the election nearly collapsed, however, when several of its members from western New York nominated a Buffalo undertaker to the at-large seat for which the Democrats were supporting Mr. Barrell.

The undertaker, Pascal C. Rubino, was put in nomination as a gesture of geographical solidarity against the preponderance of candidates from Long Island that the legislative leadership had advanced for the at-large seat.

Mr. Rubino's backers intended to switch their votes

Sketches of New Regents

Laura B. Chodos

A specialist in reading instruction, working toward a doctorate in the field at the State University at Albany. . . 49 years old, lives in Rexford and married to a physician. . . Active in civic, educational and cultural activities, including the League of Women Voters, the American Field Service, Campfire Girls. . . Mother of four children, all enrolled in or graduated from public schools. . . Teacher and home tutor in public schools in Syracuse and in Shenendehow public schools from 1966 to 1975. . . worked on the McGovern campaign in 1972.

Mary A. Kendall

Elected to Board of Regents last year to a one-year term. . . Member of the Irondequoit Board of Education 1970 to 1975 and its president from 1971 to 1973. . . Trustee, Rochester Area Educational Television Association. . . Born 1921 in Liberal, Kan., and graduated from its public schools. . . Earned a bachelor's degree at Kansas State University in 1943. . . Employed as a chemist at Eastman Kodak from 1903 to 1948, where her husband, a technical engineer, still works. . . Mother of four.

HARRISBURG VOT 3D ANTIBUSING

HARRISBURG, March 9 — For the third month, the State Legislature approved today a bill that would prevent state busing from ordering busing to segregate public schools.

The bill, which requires children be assigned to school nearest their home sent to Gov. Milton E. Eisenhower. The Governor has vetoed similar measures. He has said what he will do this Mr. Shapp's first veto in December 1974 when Legislature was not in an override vote. This veto was overridden in House, but sustained in Senate.

Today, the House passed antibusing bill by 161. The Senate passed it 15 on Feb. 23.

The proposal would not desegregation plans nor Federal courts. It covers order issued by a desegregation board or commission state.

Busing would be allowed parental consent or unmet conditions, such as crowding or special requirements at a school.

Judge Orders Halt in Aid to Maryland

BAYTOWNE, March 9 — Federal officials have ordered to halt moves of \$88 million in aid to Maryland colleges and universities in the United States District Judge Edward S. North yesterday that Federal agents "duplicitous and evasive" in their bid over further desegregation of the state and city ed systems.

Judge North ordered Department of Health and Welfare to stop complaints against its programs and work with city officials to solve problems.

Democratic leadership, Mr. Barrell appeared headed for a victory over Mr. Rubino. When the name of Mrs. Kendall was put in nomination, it became clear to the Democratic leadership that it lacked the votes to elect her. Democratic leaders explained that Mrs. Kendall, already sitting on the board, had been less willing than the other candidates to take a hard antibusing position. This, the leaders said, had prompted some unexpectedly strong opposition to her candidacy on both sides of the aisle.

U.S. Aide Tells Senators New Energy Unit Is Needed

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP) — Creation of a new Cabinet-level agency to handle a multitude of energy problems was urged today by the General Accounting Office.

Philip S. Hughes, Assistant Comptroller General, told a Senate Interior subcommittee that such an agency would "have the scope and stability to deal with complex and long-term energy issues."

The G.A.O., the investigative arm of Congress, first recommended creation of a new Department of Energy and Natural Resources two years ago.

EDUCATION

Whether you prefer Ms., Miss or Mrs., you'll enjoy the career advantages offered through an M.B.A. degree. Deborah Hinckley Berghorst, B.A., Smith College (1970), who expects to receive her M.B.A. from Pace this June, has this to say about the Graduate Management Program for Women: "This is an excellent program that has helped me to define new career goals; my internship at Lever Bros. also provided an opportunity to learn firsthand about marketing research."

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Giardino Hints John Jay and York May Keep Status

By JUDITH CUMMINGS

Chairman of the city's Board of Higher Education said yesterday that York and John Jay colleges are scheduled for closing under the Dr. J. Kibbee plan for reorganizing the City University, making good cases for their present status.

In another departure from the Chancellor's proposal, the board said it would delay deciding which disciplines would be "essential" to the liberal-arts program at the university.

Developments occurred at the end of 12 hours of hearings on the reorganizing plan. The session ended early yesterday at the university's center, 33 West 42d street.

A three-year reattachment of York and John Jay is proposed by Dr. Kibbee and is being reviewed by the board as part of the university's plan in the face of severe cuts resulting from the fiscal crisis.

Dr. A. A. Giardino, the board's chairman, said the members were considering "favorable" proposals for York and John Jay, "of additional facts" and that the hearing would be held for a year to a two-year period.

York's president, Milton G. Bassin, said his school's proportion of third-year and fourth-year students was actually 40 percent, instead of the 26 percent that was cited by Dr. Kibbee as the basis for reducing York's program. Mr. Giardino added that York's "social importance" to the Jamaica, Queens, community "is vital."

Gerald W. Lynch, acting president of John Jay, said that 7,500 of that school's 10,000 students were pursuing its program in criminal justice administration, for which the college is noted. Dr. Kibbee's data had said 1,500 were in the course, a small enough number, he said.

The transfer of the program to Baruch College, following earlier hints last week that Richmond College might be merged instead of closed, as of yesterday only Medgar Evers College and Hostos Community College, scheduled for elimination, had not received some favorable sign from the board.

A Liberal-Arts Issue

The academic issues essentially concerned Dr. Kibbee's proposal to designate six senior colleges for traditional liberal-arts education and the remaining nine two-year colleges for vocational and technical education. To do this, he named a number of academic disciplines as "essential" and others as "nonessential," a move that sparked considerable controversy in the academic community over what constitutes the core of a liberal-arts program.

Mr. Giardino, after an impromptu polling of the members present, said the panel would postpone judgment on which disciplines were essential until academic officials of the affected institutions could be consulted.

"It's an academic policy question. We [on the board] are not in a position to say anthropology belongs here or philosophy there," Mr. Giardino said. Anthropology and philosophy are two of the disciplines most strongly in dispute, after they were not included on the original list of essentials.

The panel's similarity moved to postpone action on academic specialties proposed for two community colleges, New York City, which was slated in the plan to "limit its arts and sciences to those required to support the technical offerings," and La Guardia, which was to continue as a center for "comprehensive cooperative education" or work-connected study.

Herbert M. Sussman, the president of New York City Community College, testified at the hearing that such a limit on his college would make it the only two-year college in the state without a liberal-arts transfer program and would increase costs instead of reducing them.

Mr. Giardino said that a decision on the academic issues would be made "in the next few weeks." When he was asked why the college officials were not consulted before the plan was presented, he replied, "That's a good question."

"You'll have to ask the one that did that," he said, referring to Dr. Kibbee.

Efforts to reach Dr. Kibbee yesterday for comment were unsuccessful.

By the time the hearings were adjourned at shortly after 3 A.M. yesterday, 122 persons had testified, before the board, and a speakers' list that contained more than 400 names. Persons who did not choose to wait were told their written statements would receive consideration. Along with the slow pace of the proceedings, the 10-minute hearing had been criticized several times by speakers.

Councilman at Large Henry J. Stern, of Manhattan, noting at one point that only four members were present, remarked:

"Forty percent is a falling grade, even at City University. State spokesmen for the university said the hearings had been scheduled to start at 3 P.M. to facilitate attendance both by board members, who are otherwise employed, and by 'working people' who wish to address the hearing.

ELISH'S REMOVAL STIRS COMPLAINTS

Union Aide on Control Board Says Carey Didn't Consult Members on Change

By FRANCIS X. CLINES

The representative of the municipal labor unions to the State Emergency Financial Control Board complained yesterday that Governor Carey had not consulted board members about his decision to name a new staff director and that the sudden change had created a "massive" of suspicion.

Jack Bigel, who serves the unions as an observer at the meetings of the seven-member board, criticized the Governor's decision as he praised the performance of Herbert Elish, the board's staff director, whom the Governor is replacing with Stephen Berger, the State Commissioner of Social Services.

"Herb works quietly and effectively and maybe those are the cardinal errors these days," Mr. Bigel said.

Members of the board confirmed that the Governor had not consulted them in advance. They offered many reasons, with some wondering privately about the Governor's motives. But they spoke favorably of Mr. Berger.

"It wasn't very pleasant reading about it in the papers," one board member said, contending that Mr. Carey's method "reminded me of the Nadjari thing—well intended, perhaps, but botched." The reference was to the Governor's effort late last year to remove Maurice H. Nadjari as special state prosecutor.

Explanations Reported

The Governor, who is the chairman of the control board that is now supervising the restoration of balance to the city budget reportedly had his secretary, David Burke, calling board members yesterday to explain the change and offer any needed apologies for hurried feelings.

"The car name who he pleased," said State Comptroller Arthur Levitt, a board member. "They're both extremely capable men."

"I would have been happier with advance notice," said William Ellinghaus, the New York Telephone Company executive who is one of three businessmen on the board. "But it's hard to question the Governor's motives in his handling of this crisis thus far, and this change makes sense to me."

He said that the Governor was trying to stress Mr. Elish's new role as assistant to Felix G. Rohatyn, chairman of the Municipal Assistance Corporation, in developing economic recovery plans for the city.

Politicians, particularly Beame administration officials, viewed the change as being the Governor's way of putting more sting into his relations with the city by way of the board and Mr. Berger.

"Remember that song 'Fifty Ways to Zap Your Buddy'?" one politician said, referring to a satirical song from last weekend's lampoon show by political reporters that pictured the Governor as dealing slyly-to-like with the Mayor. "Well, this is it."

One board member speculated that whatever the politics involved, the crucial factor in the Governor's decision might have been an impulse to put a knowledgeable state official such as Mr. Berger in a position to defend the Governor from increasing demands by Mayor Beame and other Control Board members for increased state aid. "The Governor is in the difficult position of having to shepherd the city through a new period of austerity even if he tries to balance his own state budget by cutting aid to the city and other localities."

One veteran of the fiscal crisis said that an impression might have been growing lately, at least with the Governor, that Mr. Elish was "over his head" in his Control Board post of overseeing the numerous staff and fiscal tasks involved in the city's complex budget-cutting plan. But this was strongly denied by Mr. Ellinghaus, Mr. Rohatyn and others familiar with the private board meetings.

"There was a major part of the effort last summer to keep the city out of default," Mr. Rohatyn said. "And I'm convinced that without him we wouldn't have been successful."

One of Mr. Elish's strengths was his connections with the municipal unions, a point that Mr. Bigel emphasized yesterday in recalling the union's decision to help save the city with more than \$3 billion in pension fund investments.

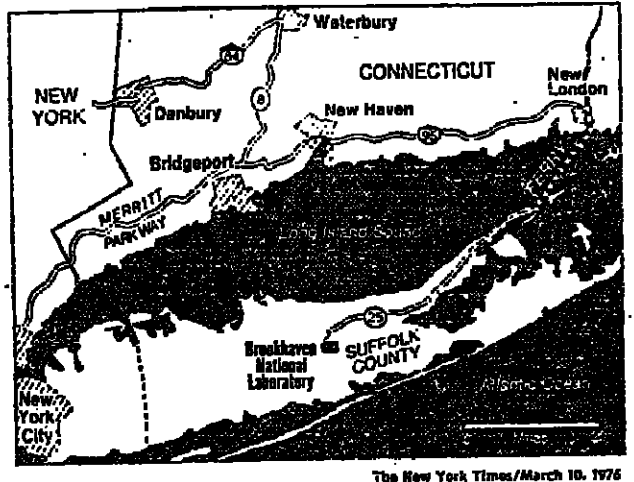
If Herb hadn't been around, there might have been a confrontation last July," Mr. Bigel said. "And maybe that's what should have happened."

The unions' commitments were made clear then, Mr. Bigel continued, "and now it doesn't seem to be any sense of commitment from any other source."

As the dust was settling over the Governor's sudden decision, City Hall officials were involved in defending details of the austerity plan. Deputy State Comptroller Sidney Schwartz, the state expert charged with monitoring the city's performance, issued a report indicating that there might be a new revenue shortfall of \$46.9 million over a five-month period. Donald Kunmerfeld, said late yesterday that the strike had not been called off. "It's full steam ahead," he said. A spokesman for the OTB said that in the event of a strike 50 strategically situated offices would be open today and manned by supervisory personnel. In addition, the spokesman said, telephone bets would be accepted.

The fact finders named by the Mayor are Anthony Russo of the Office of Labor Relations and Herman Cooper, a labor lawyer. They were instructed to report back to the Mayor by next Monday.

The clerks and cashiers contend that they agreed to deferals of scheduled wage increases last fall under terms also agreed to by other union groups. But they charged that OTB managers, represented by Local 803 of the Teamsters Union, took smaller deferments than the lower-paid workers. The cashiers and clerks are demanding equal treatment or, they say, they will strike.



Radioactive wastes are to be trucked on Route 95 to Route 8 to Route 84.

Connecticut Will Escort Atom Waste Shipments

By LAWRENCE FELLOWS

HARTFORD, March 9—Gov. Ella T. Grasso directed today that spent nuclear fuel being trucked through Connecticut from the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island be escorted by Connecticut state policemen and held to a route that will get the shipments in and out of the state as swiftly and with as little risk to public safety as possible.

With several users of nuclear fuel in Connecticut, including three nuclear power plants in operation and a fourth under construction and a shipyard that builds nuclear-powered submarines, the Governor also directed her Task Force on Nuclear Safety to draw up strong regulations to govern the handling and use of spent nuclear fuel, nuclear waste and other radioactive materials.

Connecticut residents, especially in the southeastern part of the state, were already alarmed by a leak of radioactive nuclear power plant at Waterford last month.

The task force was created after that incident to search out the potential hazards in nuclear power. It reported tentatively only a week ago yesterday that the steam leak at Waterford appeared to have imperiled no one.

Last week it was learned that the shipments of spent fuel that still radiates fuel cells from the Brookhaven Laboratory at Upton, L.I., would begin their southward journey in Connecticut because the New York City Health Department last year banned shipments of this radioactive material through New York's streets.

The material is taken to a Federal processing plant in Alhambra, S.C., where some of the radioactive material is reclaimed and the rest is disposed of.

No sooner was the route announced than a group of residents in Newtown, where Route 34 joins Interstate 84, formed a protest organization called "Stop Transportation of Pollution."

"We were not consulted at all," complained Mrs. Richard Zang, a co-chairman. Governor Grasso, with the help of the state police, altered the route today, not to avoid Newtown for the route still goes through the town, as it does through several larger cities and towns but to hold as much as possible to roads that are straighter and less traveled than the winding, narrow course of Route 34.

A nuclear shipment of radioactive materials to be used for medical research purposes at the King Baisal Hospital in Saudi Arabia was permitted to pass through New York City last week. Health Commissioner Lowell E. Bellin said yesterday.

Dr. Bellin noted that this was the first Certificate of Emergency Transport to be issued since the Health Department passed an amendment to the Health Code last Jan. 15, that required such a document for transportation of nuclear shipments.

The shipment, which originated in Ohio, crossed the George Washington Bridge and was trucked through the city on its way to Kennedy International Airport. The Health Code regulation was put into effect for the protection of New Yorkers.

The regulation does not interfere with the use of nuclear energy for medical and other purposes, or to radiation sources shipped by, or for, the United States Government for military or national security purposes.

A WAY SUGGESTED FOR CUNNINGHAM

Nadjari Says Grand Jury Might Give Immunity in Return for Testimony

By MARCIA CHAMBERS

Maurice H. Nadjari, the special state prosecutor, suggested in court papers filed yesterday that a special grand jury investigating the possible sale of judges' immunity on Park J. Cunningham, the state Democratic chairman, in return for his testimony.

The suggestion was in a 42-page brief filed with the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court, which will hear all arguments tomorrow on Mr. Cunningham's motion to reverse a lower court order requiring him to appear before the Bronx special grand jury.

Previous court papers in Mr. Cunningham's two-month battle to dismiss his subpoena dealt generally with Mr. Nadjari's request that the Democratic leader waive his immunity from prosecution based on the grand jury. This is clearly still one option, the Nadjari brief indicated, but Mr. Cunningham has said he would refuse to sign such a waiver.

It now also appears though that Mr. Nadjari may be considering another course of action, not only for Mr. Cunningham—who also leads the Bronx Democratic party—but for three other Bronx Democrats who were also ordered before the grand jury. They are Jerry L. Crispino, a City Councilman, Gerald V. Esposito, a Bronx district leader, and Paul Victor, chairman of the Bronx Democratic organization's law committee.

Question of Information

Presumably, Mr. Nadjari's grand jury might consider granting the potential witnesses immunity if it thought they had important information concerning the judgeship inquiry.

The special prosecutor appeared to be arguing to the Appellate Court that the decision whether to grant immunity could come only after the Appellate Court had upheld the subpoenas, and the witnesses appeared before the grand jury to decide whether they would sign waivers of immunity.

George J. Perry, Mr. Cunningham's lawyer, has said in a court document that he is concerned about the effect of Section 22 of the Election Law, which requires that political party officers automatically forfeit their office if they refuse to testify or waive immunity against subsequent criminal prosecution.

Mr. Nadjari contends that the election-law issue is "irrelevant" to the validity of the grand jury subpoenas.

Music: Concerto Fare

Erick Friedman Plays First of 2 Concerts

By HAROLD C. SCHONBERG

Erick Friedman, current incumbent of the Mischa Elman Chair at the Manhattan School of Music, played the first of two concerto concerts last night in Carnegie Hall. The name of Mischa Elman is invoked, because it was not too many years ago that the late Russian-American violinist played his concerto series with the National Orchestral Association. There is nothing new in the concept, though pianists do it more frequently than violinists. The repertoire of pianists is so much bigger.

Mr. Friedman, with the American Symphony Orchestra under Izler Solomon, played three concertos—the Wieniawski D minor, the Sibelius and the Brahms. Mr. Friedman always has been a devotee of the 19th-century literature, and in that he takes after his famous teacher, Jascha Heifetz.

But, alas, Mr. Friedman does not have the poised aristocracy of a Heifetz. Nor does he have the technique; there were patches of unsteady playing here and there, a few problems of intonation (some of the double stops in the Brahms were scrambled) and some inapplicable lapses at crucial moments. Inexplicable, because by and large Mr. Friedman is a strong violinist who can be depended on for a competent performance of anything he plays.

In all three concertos last night he just missed. The Wieniawski, clear and sensible, lacked panache. It is a virtuosic concerto and needs a combination of careless fireworks and the most singing of sounds for the slow movement. Mr. Friedman was too sober, too modern, for this lovely piece of dated romanticism.

He started the Sibelius D minor Concerto most beautifully. Here the playing was spacious, the bow under superb control, the high and floating line exquisitely proportioned. But Mr. Friedman could not maintain this level.

Perhaps it was the rhythmic regularity of the playing; perhaps it was too heavy a wrist; perhaps it was a lack of imagination. After a while the interpretation sounded

Events Today

- Dance**
CITY CENTER JOFFRE BALLET, City Center, 530 Street, 7:30.
DANCE TROUPE OF DANIELA, Urie Theater, 7:30.
DANCE TROUPE OF DANIELA, Urie Theater, 7:30.
DANCE TROUPE OF DANIELA, Urie Theater, 7:30.
DANCE TROUPE OF DANIELA, Urie Theater, 7:30.
- LIGHT OPERA OF MANHATTAN**, East Side Playhouse, 234 East 74th Street, 8:30.
MUSIC OF CAMUEL SEBASTIAN WELLEY, 32, Thomas Court, Fifth Avenue at 55th Street, 10:30.
- Drama**
WHO KILLED RICHARD CORRY by James P. O'Connell. Directed by Peter. Presented by the Circle Theatre Company, At 99 Seventh Avenue South, at 7.
- Music**
METROPOLITAN OPERA, Lincoln Center, 7:30.
NEW YORK CITY OPERA, New York State Theater, Lincoln Center, 8:30.
HAROLD SCHONBERG, Lincoln Center, 8:30.
BEVERLY SINGERS, Lincoln Center, 8:30.
LARRY ADLER, Lincoln Center, 8:30.
- Cabaret**
VILLA BIANCHI, Dan Anthony, West 47th Street, 10:30.
SILVER STAR, 10:30.
ROSELAND, 10:30.

COLLEGE ACTS DAVIS CENTER

ing to Resume Project
y Selling Bonds

By DAVID VIDAL

College will try to reconstruct the \$6.8 million Davis Center for Health Care by selling bonds.

HEALTH CARE CAPITAL NEEDS

By DAVID VIDAL

College will try to reconstruct the \$6.8 million Davis Center for Health Care by selling bonds.

Suit Attacks 'Sweep' Tactic In Drive on Prostitution

By TOM GOLDSTEIN

The Police Department's tactic of conducting "sweep" arrests of women suspected of being prostitutes was challenged yesterday in a lawsuit filed in Federal Court in Manhattan.

Under this practice, police arrest women thought to be prostitutes on 40th street more than 30,000 such arrests were made, and all but a few were dropped for lack of evidence.

"The sole purpose of sweep arrests is to intimidate, harass and punish women who frequent thoroughfares of Manhattan and are suspected of being prostitutes, and to temporarily remove as many such women as possible from the streets," the lawsuit charged.

The suit is a class action brought on behalf of all women who have been arrested and who are likely to be arrested solely on suspicion of prostitution. The suit, filed by the Legal Action Center, a public-interest law group, and the New York Civil Liberties Union, charged that sweep arrests were arbitrary and discriminatory and constituted cruel and unusual punishment.

The individual plaintiff is a woman who was arrested last November at Broadway and 84th Street, she said, she was waiting for her roommate to arrive in a taxi. According to the suit, she was charged with prostitution and arrested.

Beame Names 2 Fact Finders In Threatened Strike at OTB

Mayor Beame appointed two fact finders to investigate the threatened strike at the Office of Labor Relations (OTB).

The fact finders named by the Mayor are Anthony Russo of the Office of Labor Relations and Herman Cooper, a labor lawyer. They were instructed to report back to the Mayor by next Monday.

The clerks and cashiers contend that they agreed to deferals of scheduled wage increases last fall under terms also agreed to by other union groups. But they charged that OTB managers, represented by Local 803 of the Teamsters Union, took smaller deferments than the lower-paid workers. The cashiers and clerks are demanding equal treatment or, they say, they will strike.

Held in Bank Robberies Queens and New Hyde Park

Two men who were arrested in Queens and New Hyde Park were held in connection with bank robberies.

The men were charged with the theft of \$202,000 from the Long Island Savings Bank in Flushing, Queens, on Jan. 8, 1976. They were held in \$100,000 bail in Federal Court in Brooklyn and turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sgt. Martin E. Steiery of the major case squad said fingerprints and surveillance photographs taken by bank cameras linked the two suspects to all the bank robberies. All the robberies were preceded by auto thefts from the Kew Gardens section of Queens, he added.

The proceeds of the holdups, which took place between April 1, 1973, and Feb. 20, 1976, ranged from \$3,000 to \$202,000, according to the police.

Lieut. Shaun Spillane of the Nassau County burglary squad, said Nassau would not turn over Mr. Savich to the F.B.I., but would prosecute him in Nassau.

Newcomers in Key Roles In Met's 'Rosenkavalier'

DER ROSENKAVALIER. Opera to three acts by Richard Strauss. First time in New York. Staged by Metropolitan Opera. Directed by Robert O'Hara. Presented by the Metropolitan Opera.

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- Der Rosenkavalier: Der Herr Scherke, Der Herr Scherke, Der Herr Scherke, Der Herr Scherke.
- Der Rosenkavalier: Der Herr Scherke, Der Herr Scherke, Der Herr Scherke, Der Herr Scherke.
- Der Rosenkavalier: Der Herr Scherke, Der Herr Scherke, Der Herr Scherke, Der Herr Scherke.

Royal Offer to Lend Magna Carta Halted After House Debate

WASHINGTON, March 9 (Reuters)—The House of Representatives, in an emotional outburst against foreign travel by Congressmen, refused today to send a delegation to Britain to pick up a copy of Magna Carta for display here in the Bicentennial year.

The House turned down, by a vote of 219 to 167, a measure to send a 25-member Congressional delegation to Britain to pick up the Magna Carta for display here in the Bicentennial year.

When angry House leaders tried to bring up the measure again they were blocked from doing so.

But Speaker Carl Albert vowed vehemently "We are going to rectify this. If you kill it in the process, we are going to rectify this."

The measure was considered so routine that Congressional leaders had thought it would be accepted without debate, but conservatives managed to block it.

At the request of Parliament, Queen Elizabeth offered Magna Carta—considered the most important document in British constitutional history and signed by King John in 1215—for exhibition in the rotunda of congress as Britain's contribution to the nation's 200th birthday.

Last Thursday, the senate accepted the gift without debate. It approved a bill to send a delegation to England in May to pick up the documents at a special ceremony, including a dinner with the Queen.

But today conservative members of the House, led by Peter A. Peyser, a Westchester Republican, said they welcomed the gift, but thought it unnecessary to have the taxpayers send such a large delegation to Britain.

An effort to get the unanimous consent of the House to take up another measure that would send a delegation of unspecified size was unsuccessful.

Barber-Minister Joins Race Atlanta, March 9 (AP)

Cecil Moore, a Macon, Ga., barber and minister, said today that he would seek the Presidential nomination of the American Party on a platform that includes "the constitutional return to the right to bear arms."

Mr. Moore, 45, said he had been a barber for 20 years and a minister for 10 years. He said he had been a member of the American Party for several years and had been active in its efforts to get the party elected to the White House.

Mr. Moore said he had been a member of the American Party for several years and had been active in its efforts to get the party elected to the White House.

Clive Barnes: Harlem Troupe Offers New Bill at Uris

CLIVE BARNES... a dance company rep- is almost everything, eer power of choreog- simply cannot be de- is as the script is na, as the score is to No amount of tech- expertise will balance active deficiencies, night at the Uris The- the Dance Theater of produced a new bill, are ballets being seen first time this season, final work, Geoffrey's "Douglas," which has been seen and re- What was particu- interesting was that two works were Balan- classics, "Concerto Ba- and "Agon," and the restoration to the rep- was Talley Beatty's rative "Caravanserai."

when the ballets are right, it can look lovely. There are certain technical failings in the company that are frankly shown up by the Balanchine ballets. The dancers are young and green—as well as black. And their stylized is not always backed up by their style. Sometimes this is worrying. For example in "Concerto Barocco," where the gorgeously gracious Lydia Abarca was partnered by Virginia Johnson and Roman Brooks, the pace of the work did not seem quite right. Or rather it was the technical tone that seemed lacking. Steps were performed in space and on time, but without quite the proper amplitude. Knees could have been more stretched, feet more pointed, timing more interesting, and the whole ballet could have had a closer relationship to the music. It wasn't bad, but it was not as good as a performance by New York City Ballet—and this is what we are talking about.

"Agon" was as good as City Ballet—it had the right surge and energy, the right crest and impulse. This beautifully computer-styled work by Balanchine and Stravinsky is a most wonderful tracing of movement in time and space. It is, a cubic work, with lines of force darting here and there on their own predestined patterns like flashes of electricity. Plotless and yet with a theme of life

and combat, "Agon" can be one of Balanchine's most exciting ballets. Here it was. The Harlem company has its measure in a way that still eludes (as in "Concerto Barocco," I was perhaps most impressed by Miss Abarca (a major ballerina) and Mel Tomlinson in the final pas de deux, but all the dancers seemed to grasp the spring in Stravinsky's music and the special undertow of Balanchine's choreography. One of the things the Har-

lem company is very sensibly attempting is the development of a special style, what might be called a "black classic style." It can be seen in many works by such choreographers as Louis Johnson, Mc Holder, and of course, in Mr. Beatty's vibrantly rhapsodic "Caravanserai." This is the kind of ballet that bounces into the dawn, and the company, particularly perhaps Paul Russell, dance it with love and grace.

"A FABULOUSLY ORIGINAL AMERICAN MUSICAL" - Martin Gottfried, N.Y. Post

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BROADWAY'S NEWEST, HOTTEST HIT! "TAKE THE 'A' TRAIN, QUICK!" - Douglas Watt, Daily News Bubbling BROWN SUGAR

"ENCHANTING... SLEERD AND TOUCHING!" - Clive Barnes, N.Y. Times Yentl Starring TOVAH FELDSHUH

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 Written by WILLARD HUYCK and GLORIA KATZ • Music by RALPH BURNS
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DAVID STERRITT,
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The Killing of a Chinese Bookie" is a sad, eerie, moanish movie from the gifted John Cassavetes. Like other Cassavetes work it is quirky, eccentric, flawed. Yet it bears the unmistakable stamp of this impetuously talented writer-director, and manages to do things — that we have never seen on-screen before... primarily it is a movie of mood, a tone poem in garish reds and blues. It is a requiem for a lightweight, an elegy for one of life's losers who would otherwise have eluded our attention as well as our understanding."

"Ben Gazzara's portrayal of Cosmo is both burly and finely tuned; his gestures comprise an anthology of lackluster bravura, while his eyes simultaneously betray inner weakness and call up all the sympathy we can muster... no one captures textures as Mr. Cassavetes does. And no one has quite the same way of aiming a camera at the emotional center, rather than the physical or narrative center, of a scene. It is a rough-and-ready brand of moviemaking, but it zeroes in on visual truths."



STARRING
BEN GAZZARA

"THE KILLING OF A CHINESE BOOKIE"

A NEW FILM BY
JOHN CASSAVETES

12:00, 2:25, 4:50, 7:15, 9:40
Columbia I

THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING
 WINNER OF 4 ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATIONS

"SPECTACULAR ADVENTURE." — ABC-TV
 "EXHILARATING ADVENTURE." — Newsweek
 "FULL-BODIED ADVENTURE." — Motion Picture Magazine
 "FLAMBOYANT ADVENTURE." — Life Magazine
 "HUGE EPIC ADVENTURE." — Women's World Daily
 "HIGHLY ENTERTAINING ADVENTURE." — TV Guide
 "GREAT FUN!" — Times



THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING

Screenplay by John Huston and Charles H. Johnson based on a story by Rudyard Kipling. Music composed and conducted by Elmer Bernstein. Produced by John Huston. Directed by John Huston. Production Company: The Man Who Would Be King.

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nominated for
ACADEMY AWARDS

including
BEST PICTURE
BEST ACTOR Al Pacino

AL PACINO
DOG DAY AFTERNOON

12:00, 2:25, 4:50, 7:15, 9:40
Columbia I

"A VERY FUNNY MOVIE"

Alan Arkin • James Caan
Freebie and the Bean

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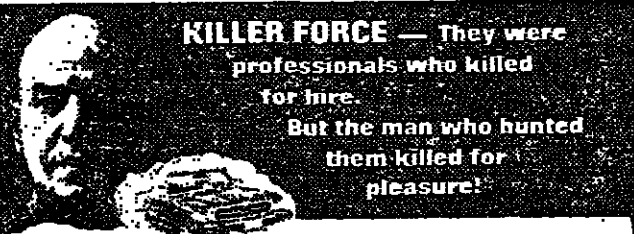
THEY HAD MORE THAN LOVE — THEY HAD IT!



CABLE AND LOMBARD
 JAMES BROWN as CABLE • JILL CLAYBURGH as LOMBARD
 A SIDER LITURE FILM BY HARRY KOPPELMAN PRODUCTION OF CABLE AND LOMBARD
 Starring JAMES BROWN, JILL CLAYBURGH, ALVIN KARPIS, RED BOUTON, WALTER MATHEWS
 Music by MICHAEL BERGMAN. Directed by HARRY KOPPELMAN. Produced by HARRY KOPPELMAN.

ON THE EAST COAST: LOEWS CINE • UA CINEMA 150 • UA CINEMA 45
 ON LONG ISLAND: LOEWS CINE • UA CINEMA 150 • UA CINEMA 45
 IN NEW JERSEY: LOEWS CINE • UA CINEMA 150 • UA CINEMA 45

The Unsatisfied
 ALSO: GOODBYE LOVERS
DAVID

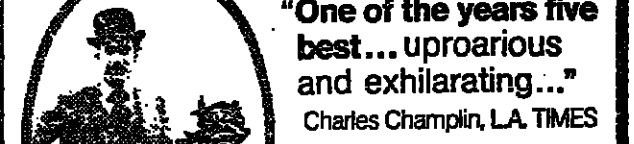


KILLER FORCE

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ACADEMY AWARD NOMINEE... BEST ACTRESS



Hester Street

STARTS TODAY AT A THEATRE NEAR YOU!

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"A PEARL OF A MOVIE. IF YOU LIKE KOOKY SEX, SUSPENSE AND BEAUTIFUL WOMEN THEN 'HER FAMILY JEWELS' WILL FIT YOUR ENTERTAINMENT NEEDS LIKE A TIFFANY WRAP." TRUE MAGAZINE



Her Family Jewels
 WORLD PREMIERE TODAY

For an extra-helpful trip planning guide, be sure to see

THE NEW YORK TIMES ACCENT-ON-THE-SUN VACATION SUPPLEMENT COMING THIS SUNDAY



Adults who want to see a well made film with a BRILLIANT performance by Robert DeNiro will hail 'TAXI DRIVER'!" —Gene Shalit, NBC-TV

TAXI DRIVER

ROBERT DENIRO
TAXI DRIVER
 COLUMBIA PICTURES presents
 ROBERT DENIRO
TAXI DRIVER

DAVID
 SPECIAL 3 HOUR SHOW
 DAVID
 SPECIAL 3 HOUR SHOW

ERLOCK HOLMES FILM FESTIVAL

Starts TODAY

END OF THE VILLES

11th Ave. 1-9, 4-9, 7-9, 10-9

CLAN

11th Ave. 12-20, 2-10, 4-10, 8-10

DRIVER

11th Ave. 2-4, 6, 8, 10

ER STREET

157th St. Near 2nd Ave.

L'ARTISTE

3rd Ave. at 59th St.

LYNDON

11th Ave. & 54th St.

AGIC FLUTE

57th St. at 5th Ave.

MY ABANDONED

11th Ave. & 88th St.

MAN WHO D BE KING

6th Ave. at 3rd St.

Music: Massenet's 'Cid'

Eve Queier Leads the Opera Orchestra in Making the Most of Work's Appeal

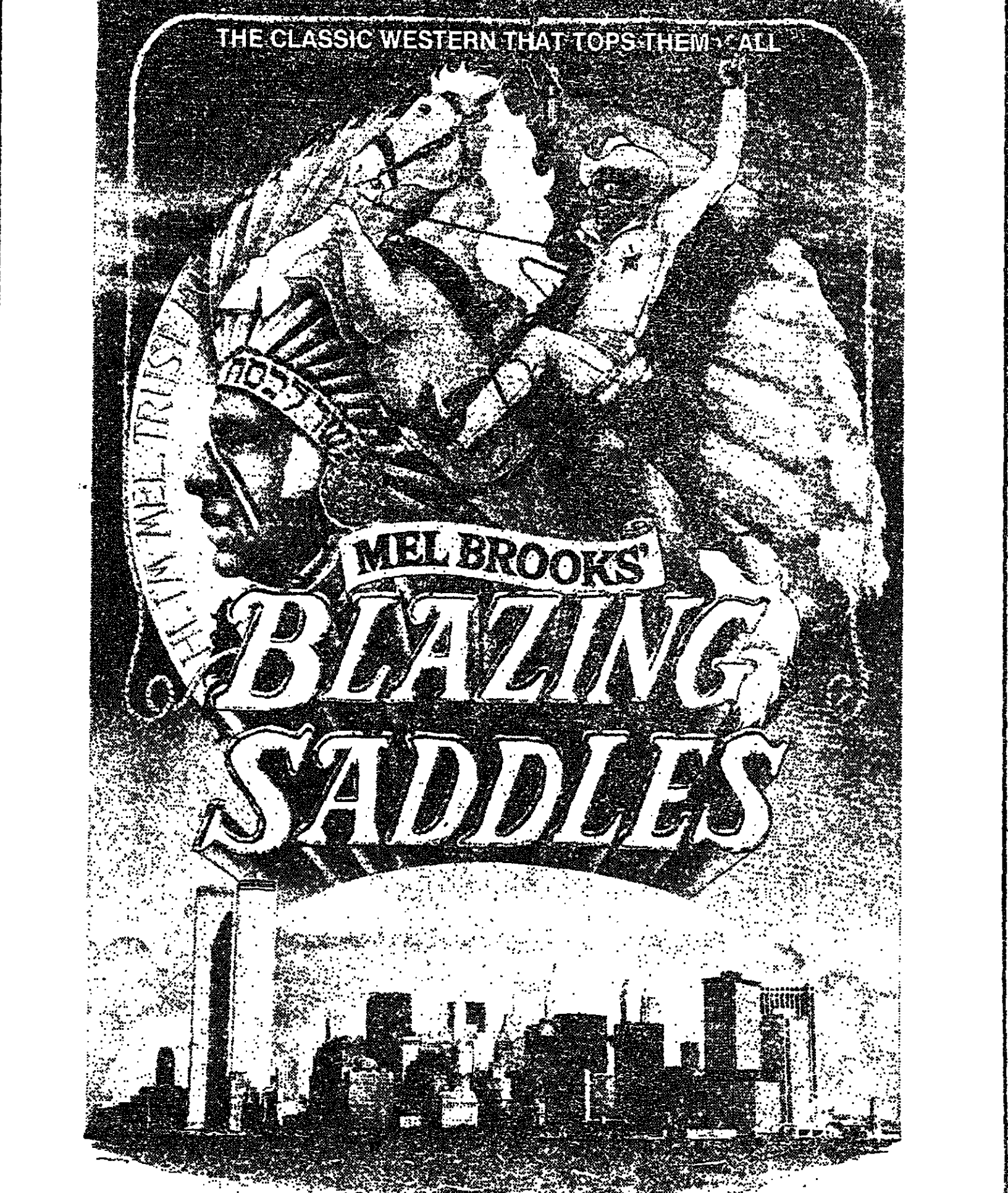
By DONAL HENAHAN

Are we in for a squishy wallow in the nether operas of Massenet? The Metropolitan Opera has announced his "Esclarmonde" for next season, and Eve Queier's Opera Orchestra of New York revived his "Le Cid" in a concert version on Monday night at Carnegie Hall.

The trouble with Massenet is that it is difficult to take him seriously except when he is being charming, as in "Manon." When, as in "Le Cid," he tries to be not only serious but also epically serious, one's impulse is to avert the ears in embarrassment.

We needed and we got Miss Queier's honest testimony about a work that was wildly popular when the Paris Opera was still in the grip of Meyerbeer, but that seems not to have had a major production in this country since 1902, at the Chicago Opera.

The Byrnie Camp Chorus pitched into the piece with admirable fervor, and there were good contributions in small solo parts from Clinton Ingram, Theodora Hodges, Peter Lightfoot and John Adams.



HERE THEY COME AGAIN!

THE CLASSIC WESTERN THAT TOPS THEM ALL

MEL BROOKS' BLAZING SADDLES

'BLAZING SADDLES' stars CLEGG LITTLE, GENE WILDER, CLAUDE ENNS, STARRETT JR., MEL BROOKS, HARVEY KORMAN, and MADELINE KAHN.

Starts TODAY at a FLAGSHIP Theatre Near You!

Table listing theaters and showtimes for 'Blazing Saddles' across various New York City boroughs and surrounding areas.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST STAGE AND SCREEN SHOW RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL THE GREAT EASTER SHOW STARTS TOMORROW DOORS OPEN 10:15 A.M.

SPECIAL EVENT TOMORROW NIGHT In Person On Stage—7:30 PM Performance Only AUDREY HEPBURN and SEAN CONNERY

Advertisement for the film 'Robin and Marian' featuring Audrey Hepburn and Sean Connery, with promotional text and a photo of the lead actors.

Advertisement for the film 'Fellini's Amarcord' and 'Cries and Whispers', highlighting Academy Award nominations and showtimes.

Large advertisement for the film 'Lies My Father Told Me' by Jan Kadar, featuring a quote 'One Of The Year's Best!' and listing theaters.

Handwritten note: Miss 1500

's One Woman Against 70 Men For Indy Berths

By GERALD ESKENAZI

104 days after she removed a cast from a foot, got into an Indianapolis-type racing car for the first time and hit more than 100 miles an hour.



Janet Guthrie, the first woman entry in Indianapolis 500, will be No. 2 driver behind Dick Simon.

39-year-old rookie, who lives in Kips Bay Plaza East Side, is no stranger to other auto racing. In 1964 to 1970 she finished nine straight times in the "Big Three" of American endurance races—the 24-hour, the 24-hour, the Sebring 12-hour and the 24-hour.

She is "checked out" on 23 types of airplanes, has an instructor's license, a degree in physics from Cornell, likes the ballet, likes to cook and especially to travel fast in cars.

She demonstrated that last month at Ontario Speed in California. Rolla Vollstedt, an auto designer from Portland, Ore., wanted her to drive his cars at Indianapolis. But he first wanted to see she could handle what is called a "champion-car"—open cockpit, rear engine, open-wheeled, cars are different from the closed sedans she has been handling for years.

Miss Guthrie broke a bone in her left foot before her test. It happened while she was calisthenics in front of her television set. In an exercise, she landed badly.

She was raised in Miami where, at 13, she flew a plane for the first time. She has logged more than 400 air hours and has also found time to work in the aerospace industry. Now she works for a real estate magazine in Connecticut.

There are gray strands in her light brown hair. She is 5 feet 9 inches tall ("It's all in my legs," she says). As a rookie, she will be under the scrutiny of a panel of veteran men drivers who will judge her in a 20-lap test around the 2.5-mile Indianapolis oval. She must maintain 160 miles an hour in this part of the examination. Then she will be tested for 50 miles at speeds above 165 m.p.h.

Meanwhile, many men drivers are angry over the entry of Arlene Hiss, who will race Sunday at Phoenix, Ariz. They contend she does not have enough experience for the event.



Casals, left, and Billie Jean King in Moscow, as they competed against Soviet players.

To learn how close to ride on the banked wall on turns, she attached a four-inch-long metal bar to a conventional car at Ontario, then drove close to the wall until she heard the screeching of the metal hitting the wall.

Miss Guthrie was born in Iowa City on March 7, 1938. Her father, William Guthrie, was an Eastern Air Lines pilot who achieved a measure of fame by disclosing that airlines regularly dumped jet fuel after takeoff. The disclosure brought quick reform in the industry.

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Mrs. King Scores, U.S. Keeps Ahead

MOSCOW, March 9 (AP)—Billie Jean King in a rare singles appearance, beat the top-ranked Soviet woman, Olga Morozova, 7-5, today as a World Team Tennis squad from America took a strong lead over a Soviet team after two days of play.

kind of thing again," she added. The Americans have won 52 games to 40 for the Russians in the \$100,000 series, which continues Saturday in Philadelphia. Sunday in Cleveland and Monday in Indianapolis. The winning team gets \$60,000 and the losers \$40,000.

Baseball Owners Lose Again: Free-Agent Status of 2 Upheld

Pitchers Free to Negotiate in 7 Days

By MURRAY CHASS

While baseball players practiced sweatily in the sun, South and negotiators talked heatedly in the snow-struck North, three judges in St. Louis upheld yesterday the free-agent status of Andy Messersmith and Dave McNally.

The panel of the Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals unanimously ruled that Peter Seitz, baseball's deposed arbitrator, had the authority to hear the players' grievances and declare them free agents.

It was the third defeat for the club owners, who dismissed Seitz after his decision, and it appeared that they would call off their legal hounds to preserve the view of the renewal clause in the standard player contract.

"Our only further appeal is application for certiorari to the Supreme Court," said John Gaherin, the owners' chief negotiator. "Even our most dedicated people would say that's unlikely. In my personal judgment, this is it."

The players' association, of course, was delighted with the court's decision, but Marvin Miller, its executive director, wasn't pleased with some of the developments in the spring training lock-out at yesterday's negotiating session, which lasted about four hours. Miller charged the owners with using "highly improper tactics."

"You can't have some owners negotiating with the association," Miller told the owners' negotiators in New York. "and other owners negotiating over the heads of the association with individual players. With your public relations campaign, you're creating a situation where I can't bargain. I can't sit here while you're misinforming the players. I will have to find out from now on how the players feel about your proposals before I can discuss them."

Gaherin denied Miller's allegation, maintaining that the only negotiations being conducted are at the bargaining table.

In the court's 44-page opinion, Judge Gerald W. Heaney, joined in the decision by Judges Floyd R. Gibson and Roy L. Stephenson, suggested strongly that the two sides settle their differences in negotiations.

"Certainly," Judge Heaney wrote, "the parties are in a better position to negotiate their differences than to have them decided in a series of arbitrations and court decisions. We commend them to that process and suggest that the time for obfuscation has passed and that the time for plain talk and clear language has arrived. Baseball fans everywhere expect nothing less."

Baseball's lawyers had



Lakers' Gail Goodrich attempting to score against Knicks' John Giamelli as Kareem Abdul-Jabbar provided the screen. Abdul-Jabbar was called for his fifth foul on play.

Knicks Win Minus 2 Starters

By SAM GOLDAFER

How do the Knicks, playing without Spencer Haywood and Walt Frazier, beat the Los Angeles Lakers, playing with Kareem Abdul-Jabbar?

The Knicks accomplished the feat, 101-96, last night to the amazement of a Madison Square Garden crowd of 15,222 as their reserves took up the combined 33-point scoring slack and helped overcome the dominant player in the National Basketball Association.

The chief weapons in New York's 32d victory of the season were strange names like Nathaniel Hartborne and Wingo, who had played a total of 17 minutes in five games over the last six weeks, and Mel Davis, who had played even less time.

They were the replacements for Haywood, who was sidelined with a pulled muscle below his right rib cage.

"I learned I was starting when the starting lineup was announced," said Davis, who went on to get 10 rebounds and 8 points. "I was so tight I was actually nervous."

Davis missed his first five shots and finished with a 4-for-15 shooting effort. His most important contribution was his rebounding. He had seven in the first quarter.

But the bigger hero was Wingo. In 15 minutes of playing time, he scored 13 points, 9 in the final quarter. He also had four key rebounds.

Wingo went to work against Los Angeles with the Knicks ahead by 90-84 and almost six minutes to play. While the Lakers tried to close the

gap with two Lucius Allen field goals and one by Corky Calhoun, Wingo responded with a driving scoop from the left side, a 32-foot jumper and a free throw.

"When you're sitting on the bench," said Wingo, "you sort of crave to get into the game, and then try to make the best of it. You drive, hustle, hope to impress. You have nothing to lose."

"I had some open shots, hit the boards hard and did a good defensive job on Cornell Warner. I was able to sag off him and help out on Kareem because Cornell never looks for a shot."

Nestor Wells and John Giamelli, who call themselves "fair outside shooters," combined for 31 points at center

Continued on Page 32, Column 3

Vance Barred in Drug Case

By MICHAEL KATZ

Dave Vance, a trainer whose horses won 230 races and earned more than \$13 million last year, was suspended yesterday for 30 days by the stewards of Aqueduct because of Phenylbutazone, an analgesic drug, was found in one of his horses last Jan. 30.

Vance, who is one of the trainers for the Dan Lasater stable, which has led the nation in victories and earnings for the last two seasons, said he did not administer the drug. He received a stay of the suspension pending an appeal to the State Racing and Wagering Board a week from today.

The trainer, who is at Oaklawn Park in Hot Springs, Ark., was not available for

comment yesterday. But one of his lawyers, Jack Litman, said, "Our position is that he will be vindicated at the hearing."

Blood and urine samples taken at Aqueduct revealed the presence of the pain-killer in Power Bea, a 5-year-old gelding who was second in a \$9,500 claiming race on the day involved, six days after Lasater claimed the horse.

Phenylbutazone, commonly called "bute," is not allowed under the strict New York racing rules, although most states permit its use. The controversial drug, according to Dr. Manuel A. Gilman, the examining veterinarian at Aqueduct, "is not a stimulant, not a depressant and not a local anesthetic."

"It is an analgesic," the doctor said. "It lessens pain."

"Bute" does not by itself, make a horse run faster—or slower—but by relieving pain it allows an afflicted horse to perform at its best. The most famous case involving "bute" occurred in the 1969 Kentucky Derby, when Daner's Image finished first and had his purse taken away.

The first-place money was awarded to the second finisher, Forward Pass. Kentucky has since legalized Phenylbutazone.

Last year, the leading trainer at Aqueduct, Frank (Pancho) Martin, was suspended for 60 days by the stewards for two cases of horses found with "bute." Martin, who trains for the Sigmund Sommer stable, which was second to Lasater's in races won last year, wound up paying a \$6,000

Continued on Page 30, Column 1

Red Smith

Jack Dreyfus Jr., chairman of the board of the New York Racing Association, will recommend to the trustees today an innovation so up-to-date, functional and altogether desirable that George D. Widener will still be whirling in his grave on Belmont Stakes Day. It is an electronic device, similar to a monster television screen, that will enable racing fans to see the races they attend.

The late Mr. Widener was a gentleman of honor and distinction who shared the view of others in the New York racing establishment that catering to the public was undignified if not downright vulgar. "What do you think we're running here?" he demanded when Bob Kelley, the public relations chief, wanted a band that could play something besides "Pomp and Circumstance" on Belmont Day. "A race track or a circus?"

The Widener Chute, designed by a man named Braille, was a straightaway that began in Floral Park, L. I., and slanted across the Belmont infield at an angle that successfully concealed from prying spectators almost everything that happened on the track, including the identity of the leader. That masterpiece of camouflage is gone now, but it is still next to impossible for a bettor on the grandstand lawn to see what happens on Aqueduct's seven-furlong chute or on the backstretch at Belmont.

Jack Dreyfus, a member of the grandstand mob by choice when he goes racing, has watched fans hopping up and down and craning, not at the distant blobs of color but at the tote board where numbers of the front four horses are flashing on and off.

"Tune in a football game from the New Orleans Superdome," he told Gov. Hugh Carey, "and see how often the fans who are right there with a view of the game prefer to watch the TV screens overhead. If they find TV helpful when they're right there, then a race track can't afford not to have these much bigger screens. It's a necessity, not an extravagance."

"I told him to go ahead and order it," the Governor said recently.

Good, Clean Fun

The screen, produced by Stewart-Warner Corporation Electronics Division, isn't television because a television image can't be seen in sunlight. It is a grid of tiny lights that make a picture, not in true color but it looks like color, with sharp enough definition to show saddlecloth numbers and similar details. It would cost about \$3.5 million for a screen about 15 feet high and 25 feet long out front in the area of the tote board and a slightly smaller screen somewhere on the other side of the stands like the paddock area at Belmont. This, of course, in addition to the small closed-circuit screens now indoors.

Dreyfus isn't sure there is time to have the equipment

Races You Can See? What Next?

for next summer, assuming the trustees give their approval today. It is only one of many changes he has discussed with Governor Carey, who realizes that for all practical purposes the state owns racing and the nonprofit N.Y.R.A. merely runs it for the state.

"This is an industry that returns a profit of three-quarters of a billion to the state in 10 years," Dreyfus was saying yesterday, "yet the banks that have lent us money hold us to \$1.5 million a year in capital improvements. Considering the economy and the population explosion, the sport should be growing but the daily average attendance has declined steadily from 29,565 in 1964 to 20,584 last year." That includes Saratoga, which has shown small gains.

"We've got to do two things: make all the essential physical improvements on both the front side and backstretch and do everything possible to make the sport fun, and we must avoid gouging the clients. Time and again in the past when racing was in straits or the state needed more money, the quick remedy was to increase the price of the merchandise by raising the mutual takeout.

Cinder in the Public Eye

"The present take of 18 percent is ruinous. That's 17 percent plus breakage, which I call leakage. The state gets 10 percent, the track 4 and the horsemen 3 percent. We dropped the take to 14 percent in a 65-day experiment and sharply increased our business, but not enough to make up in dollars for the reduction.

"Such an experiment needs more time because the average fellow doesn't notice the difference with his mind. His wallet has to realize it. I believe a three-year experiment would stimulate growth of the sport and increase revenue. I'd like to drop the takeout to 14 percent with no breakage for three years and if that succeeded as I think it would, drop it to 13 percent for two years and to 12 percent after that.

"Suppose a man has \$180 to lose and he drops \$18 a day. In 10 days he's finished. If he lost only \$14 a day, he would have \$40 left after 10 days and could enjoy his sport two or three additional days. He would have fewer losing days and more winning days and more fun all around.

"New York racing should command the attention of the whole world. We should have the biggest international races here, all the best horses, the biggest purses. Take the horsemen, a group that must lose. How was it Herman Hickman wanted the Yale alumni when he was football coach there—sullen but not mutinous? I'm afraid the horsemen are closer to mutiny. I hear there's a failure of communication between us, though I communicate all I can.

"I'm afraid that on a job like this, communication means pleasing everybody. As somebody has said, when you're in the public eye you're treated like a cinder."

Jack Dreyfus Jr.

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The Widener Chute, designed by a man named Braille, was a straightaway that began in Floral Park, L. I., and slanted across the Belmont infield at an angle that successfully concealed from prying spectators almost everything that happened on the track, including the identity of the leader. That masterpiece of camouflage is gone now, but it is still next to impossible for a bettor on the grandstand lawn to see what happens on Aqueduct's seven-furlong chute or on the backstretch at Belmont.

Jack Dreyfus, a member of the grandstand mob by choice when he goes racing, has watched fans hopping up and down and craning, not at the distant blobs of color but at the tote board where numbers of the front four horses are flashing on and off.

"Tune in a football game from the New Orleans Superdome," he told Gov. Hugh Carey, "and see how often the fans who are right there with a view of the game prefer to watch the TV screens overhead. If they find TV helpful when they're right there, then a race track can't afford not to have these much bigger screens. It's a necessity, not an extravagance."

"I told him to go ahead and order it," the Governor said recently.

Good, Clean Fun

The screen, produced by Stewart-Warner Corporation Electronics Division, isn't television because a television image can't be seen in sunlight. It is a grid of tiny lights that make a picture, not in true color but it looks like color, with sharp enough definition to show saddlecloth numbers and similar details. It would cost about \$3.5 million for a screen about 15 feet high and 25 feet long out front in the area of the tote board and a slightly smaller screen somewhere on the other side of the stands like the paddock area at Belmont. This, of course, in addition to the small closed-circuit screens now indoors.

Dreyfus isn't sure there is time to have the equipment

Advertisement for Carlton cigarettes. Text: 'Of all filter kings: Nobody's lower than Carlton. Look at the latest U.S. Government figures for other top brands that call themselves "low" in tar:'

John H. ...

Owners Heed Bid Camp Players

By JOSEPH DURSO

PLAYERS Association, which expired Dec. 31, and the reserve system, which binds players to their teams.

The courts have revolutionized the reserve system by affirming the players' right to sell their services after working one "option year" past their individual contracts.

One such meeting will be held in Tampa tomorrow evening after Miller arrives from New York. It will be a strategy session between him and the five players who sat in on the early negotiations with the owners this winter: Seaver and Torre of the Mets, Bob Boone of the Philadelphia Phillies, Ken Holtzman of the Oakland A's and Mike Marshall of the Dodgers.

Holtzman and Marshall have said that they intend to "play out" their options no matter what formula is reached on the reserve system.

Abundance of Meetings
Then at 2 P.M. Thursday, the player representatives from all 24 clubs will meet in Tampa. An hour and a half later, the owners' committee will join them. The next day, the negotiators will meet here. Seaver, meantime, will meet tomorrow morning with Joe McDonald, general manager of the Mets, presumably on the pitcher's demand for a three-year, \$800,000 contract.

Players like Holtzman and Marshall who might sue for their freedom represent the thorniest problem to a general settlement. Both the owners and the Players Association are worried that "rebels" might stand on their rights under today's court ruling and refuse to accept an industry-wide contract.

Both sides call this the "liability issue," and now it seems more crucial than even the reserve clause issue.

"This isn't any \$1-a-day meal money increase that's at stake," Torre reflected. "This is the whole ball game."

Final Basketball Ratings
The 20 with records through 18 games (1977-78 season) are listed below. (1977-78 season) and 1977-78 season records through 18 games.

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United Press International

SHORTS STOPPER: Jim Rivers, a former player for the White Sox, previewing one of the five new uniforms that Chicago will wear this year. The shorts will be worn at home games during hot weather.

Free-Agent Ruling Upheld

Continued From Page 29

given club owners reason to expect the arbitration panel to rule against Messersmith and McNally, the National League pitchers who contended they were free agents because they had played in 1975 without signing a contract.

Richard Moss, the Players' association counsel, argued for the players at the arbitration hearing and Seitz ruled last Dec. 23 that they were free agents. The renewal clause in their contracts, he said, gave their clubs the right to keep them for only one additional year and not in perpetuity as the owners contended.

The owners took their case to the United States District Court in Kansas City, arguing that Seitz did not have the authority to hear the players' grievance. An article in the basic agreement precluded arbitration in matters involving the reserve system, they said.

However, Judge John W. Oliver ruled that Seitz acted properly in hearing the case and the owners went ahead to a higher court, only to lose again.

McNally, who left the Montreal Expos during the 1975 season, has no intention of playing again, but Messersmith has been waiting at his home in Newport Beach, Calif., for a decision that would enable him to begin negotiating with other clubs.

Now the former Los Angeles Dodger will have to wait only seven more days, until next Tuesday when the appellate court decision takes effect. Usually, the court provides a 21-day period for possible motions by the loser in a case. The reduced period of a week was seen as

an indication that the court would grant neither a stay of judgment nor a rehearing to the owners.

Herb Osmond, Messersmith's agent, said in Newport Beach that he would wait until next Tuesday to begin his talks with other clubs, but he acknowledged that one owner already had told him he wanted to sign the right-hander who has won 39 games in the last two seasons.

Messersmith declined to sign a contract with the Dodgers last season because they wouldn't give him the right to approve a trade. Just before the arbitration hearing, the Dodgers offered him that right along with a three-year contract worth \$540,000, but he chose to proceed with the arbitration.

The owners' argument in the appeal heard in Kansas City Feb. 20 was centered on their contention that an article in the basic agreement excluded the reserve system from arbitration and the renewal clause, they said, was part of the reserve system.

The evidence presented, Judge Heaney wrote, "does not show that the parties clearly intended to exclude reserve system disputes from arbitration. . . . It may be said that the arbitration panel's decision did not change the reserve system, but merely interpreted various elements thereof under circumstances that had not previously arisen. The 1973 agreement empowered the arbitration panel to 'interpret, apply or determine compliance with the provisions of agreement' between the players and the clubs. We find that the arbitration panel did nothing more than to interpret certain provisions of the uniform player's contract and the major league rules."

Therefore, Judge Heaney concluded, "we hold the arbitration panel had jurisdiction to hear and decide the Messersmith-McNally grievances, that the panel's award drew its essence from the collective bargaining agreement and that the relief fashioned by the District Court was appropriate."

Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, who testified during the arbitration hearing that he had the authority to rule on the grievance but chose to leave it in arbitration because he respected the procedure, had nothing to say on the court decision itself.

"Regardless of the decision," Kuhn said in a statement, "I think the clubs and players should meet on a daily basis until an agreement is reached."

The club's Player Relations Committee and the players' association's executive board will meet in Tampa, Fla., tomorrow and the negotiating teams for both sides will resume their talks in St. Petersburg Friday.

They probably won't achieve any progress in their talks, though, until they resolve the problem of existing contracts. No matter what agreement is reached on a reserve system, the players say, they still would be able to become free agents under the renewal clause in their present contracts.

Miller has argued that he cannot bargain away the players' rights under their individual contracts, despite what the owners say.

Sports News Briefs

Inquiries Asked Into Islanders' Policy

State Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz and Richard M. Kessel, a Nassau County Consumer Advocate, called for investigations yesterday into the plans by the New York Islanders not to make cash refunds for unused playoff tickets. In a letter to their season ticket subscribers last month listing prices for the playoff games at home, the Islanders said, "Tickets for unplayed games will automatically be credited to your 1976-77 regular season subscription account."

"We would like to know from the Islanders why, if tickets are purchased for playoff games, the purchasers of these tickets will not receive refunds for the games not played, which is the usual procedure," said Lefkowitz, who instructed Assistant Attorney General Ronald Feiner to open the inquiry. "This is strange, especially when the regular season subscription deadline is not until June 15."

Kessel, in a memo asking Nassau County Consumer Affairs Commissioner James Picken to investigate the Islanders' policy, called it improper, immoral and possibly illegal. He asked Picken to do one of three things: 1) Make the Islanders give cash refunds; 2) Allow for deferred refunds but include 5 percent interest as further credit to the customer; or 3) allow the customer to have a choice of 1 or 2.

Feiner was in charge of the State Attorney General's investigation that supervised \$266,000 in refunds for season ticket subscribers after the World Hockey Association's New York Golden Blades moved to Cherry Hill, N.J.

U.S. Ski Coaches Pick All-Star Team

BOSTON, March 6 (UPI)—The American Ski Coaches Association announced its first and second All-America teams today. Selected to the first All-Star team were: Mike Meleski and Larry Kennison of Wyoming; Bruce Gamble, Stephen Heitsch and Marc Milligan of Colorado; and Dave Cleveland of Dartmouth. First-team Nordic skiers are: Kip Sundgaard and Ron Steele of Utah; Roger Holden and Stan Dunklee of Vermont; Halvor Maartmann of Northern Michigan, and Jack Turner of Colorado.

Second-team Alpine skiers are: Kirk Dice, Neal McNealey and Dave Dodge of Vermont; Peter Kenney of Middlebury College; Jeff Temple of Colorado; Bill Shaw of Wyoming; and Bryan Wagner of Dartmouth. Second-team Nordic skiers are: Tim Kelley of Dartmouth; Ola Koskela of Michigan; Tom Kristiansen of Colorado; Karl Erick Fugelsang of Wyoming; Jan Bjørnheim of Utah, and Borre Fossli of Nevada.

Sports Today

BASKETBALL
Nets vs. Spirits, at St. Louis, (Television - Channel 5, 9 P.M.)
C.N.S.A. championships, semi-final round, at St. John's Alumni Gym, Jamaica, Queens, 6:30 and 8:15 P.M.

HARNESS RACING
Yonkers Raceway, Central and Yorkers Avenues, 8 P.M.
Freehold (N.J.) Raceway, 1 P.M.
THOROUGHBRED RACING
Aqueduct (Queens) Race Track, 12:30 P.M.

College, School Results

Table with columns for College, W, L, Pct. Lists various colleges and their records.

Boats & Accessories

For Sale 3822
FISHING MACHINE 1975
19' BABALO
1972 UNIFLIGHT 27 Spot Fish
19' Fiberglass 74 Model
71 TROJAN FIBREGLASS
Boats Wanted 3822

Hey New York!

BUY GREAT VALUES!

BUY SEAGRAM'S!

Seagram's 7 Crown

SAVE ON QUARTS

SAVE ON HALF GALLONS

Seagram's V.O. CANADIAN WHISKY

HALF GALLONS

Wolfschmidt Vodka

80° HALF GALLONS

Seagram's Extra Dry Gin

HALF GALLONS

Benchmark PREMIUM BOURBON

HALF GALLONS

When you buy Seagram's, you're buying more than great taste. You're also buying great value. You can't buy a better combination than that!

FASTA
MPORTA
OES MA

B

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Selling your car?
To place your ad call
OX 5-3311

1976 Cadillac COMPANY CAR SALE

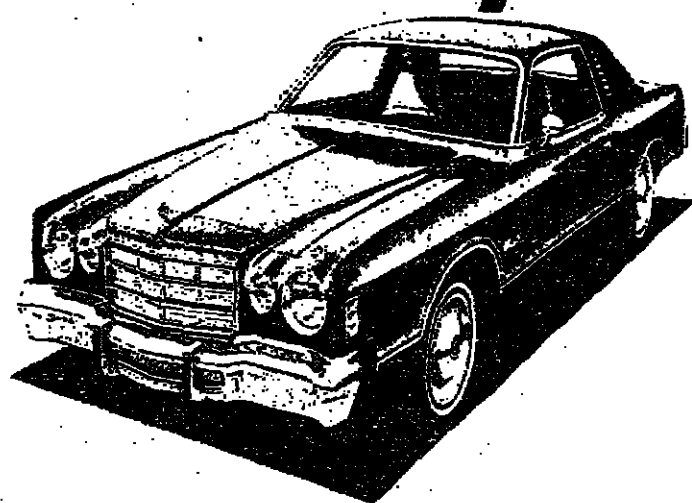
SAVE \$2,300 to over \$3,000

1976 SEVILLE
List Price.....\$13,442
Potamkin Price.....\$10,380
SAVE \$3,062

1976 COUPE DEVILLE
List Price.....\$10,560
Potamkin Price.....\$8,190
SAVE \$2,370

1976 SEDAN DEVILLE
List Price.....\$10,594
Potamkin Price.....\$8,190
SAVE \$2,404

The 1976 Dodge Charger SE. \$140 less than last year.



While prices on everything else seem to be going up, Dodge has equipped several models this year to better fit more people's budgets. Like our mid-sized luxury car for 1976, Charger SE. It's \$140 less than the '75 Charger SE!

*Based on manufacturer's suggested retail prices, excluding state and local taxes, destination charges, and optional equipment, if any. Whitewall tires, bumper guards, and vinyl roof pictured \$191.30 extra.

Dodge **THE DOG BOYS**

CAR ONLY

ROCKLAND
Haverhill Dodge
Suffolk Dodge
Westchester
Duffield Dodge
George F. Taylor & Sons
New Rochelle Dodge
Amen Dodge
White Plains Dodge

QUEENS
Fisher Motors
Clemens Motors
Helen Auto Sales
Queensboro Auto Sales
Stuyvesant Dodge

MANHATTAN
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Issue and Debate

Assessing Real Estate for Taxation At 100 Percent of Full Market Value

By CHARLES KAISER

The typical Manhattan apartment dweller is hardly preoccupied with real-estate tax assessments, while the Queens homeowner is always complaining about his unfair property taxes.

Yet typically the tax burden on the apartment building is proportionately more than twice as high as it is for the single-family home in Queens, and up to 30 percent of the Manhattan tenant's rent is going to property taxes.

Consolidated Edison's rates are among the highest in the nation. One important reason is the company's high fuel costs; the other is the real-estate tax, which accounts for 10 cents of every dollar of revenue the company collects because the city's utilities are taxed at a higher "effective rate" than any other class of property.

New construction of all types of housing is at a standstill in New York City. By passing a bill last December that effectively exempts hotels, office, and loft buildings from real-estate taxes for 10 years if they are converted into apartments, the City Council has spurred a small conversion boom.

The real-estate tax has an enormous impact on housing costs, utility rates, and in some instances, the deterioration or rejuvenation of a neighborhood. But despite its importance, the fairness of the assessment system on which the tax is based has never become an important issue for the majority of New York City residents or the politicians who represent them.

Few See Tax Bills

One reason may be that in the nation's largest center city, most residents never see a real-estate tax bill or understand its significance. Another is the preoccupation of tenants, landlords and housing specialists with the city's morass of rent-control regulations and what to do about them.

But real-estate taxes, and in particular, the way in which property assessments are made, have become hotly contested issues this year because of the State Legislature's efforts to pass a new law to deal with the potential impact of a two-year-old decision by the State Court of Appeals.

In essence, all the court did was to rule that the law covering real-property taxation meant what it says: that all property shall be assessed "at the full value thereof."

But because politics and tradition have long dictated that the state law be ignored in practice, the consequences of enforcing it would be revolutionary.

To take just one example, the tax bill of the single-family homeowner in New York City might double.

Since the legislators represent

ing homeowners have always been most aware of the political implications of property taxes, they are leading the battle to change the law to preserve the status quo for at least two years.

Background

The total real-estate tax paid by a property owner is the result of two numbers: the assessment on his property and the tax rate in his municipality.

For example, if a Manhattan apartment house is assessed at \$100,000, at the current New York City tax rate of \$8.187 for every \$100 of assessed value, the building's annual tax bill would be \$8,187.

While there is only one tax rate for the city, every class of property—office buildings, apartment buildings, single-family homes and so on—is assessed at a different percentage of its "market value," the price it would bring if it were put up for sale.

Manhattan office buildings are assessed, on the average, at 70 percent of market value. But the Queens homeowner only pays taxes on 27.3 percent of the market value of his home, according to figures compiled by the State Board of Equalization and Assessment. Manhattan apartment buildings are assessed at an average of 66 percent of market value.

These are the discrepancies that have led tax-reform advocates to contend that certain classes of property owners are carrying a disproportionate share of the real-estate tax burden, in violation of state law as it has been interpreted by the courts.

Equally important in the minds of these reformers are the assessment disparities within a single class of property, for while a Queens homeowner is assessed on the average of 27.3 percent of market value, his neighbor may be assessed at as little as 10 percent, or as much as 60 percent, of the amount his home is actually worth.

Proponents' View

The solution for all these disparities, according to those backing change, is simply to start complying with state law, which mandates assessments at 100 percent of market value.

They emphasize that a jump for the homeowner from a 27 percent assessment to 100 percent would not mean a four-fold increase in their total taxes.

The Real Estate Board of New York has estimated on the basis of figures from the state equalization board that if the city went to a system of 100 percent assessments, the real-property tax base would increase by 73 percent, while the tax rate would decline by 42 percent.

Bridge: Many Teachers of the Game Give Rudiments to Beginners.

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

An unobtrusive but useful service to the game is provided by many bridge teachers who introduce beginners to the rudiments.

Many courses are available in adult education curricula, 18 of them in Nassau County alone. This is partly because the Nassau-Suffolk Bridge Association makes great efforts to encourage bridge teaching and improve its quality.

A seminar on teaching methods will be held, as part of a conference for teachers of adults, at George W. Hewlett High School, Hewlett, L.I., on Saturday, March 20, at 10:30 A.M.

Organizer of the seminar, and moderator of the panel discussion, is David Flaumenhaft of North Woodmere, L.I. One of his favorite teaching deals is shown in the diagram. It illustrates the value of an attacking opening lead in special circumstances.

The Traditional Way According to traditional rules, the South hand with its seven playing tricks qualifies for a vulnerable three-heart bid. However, many experts are more aggressive than this, and would bid four hearts. They would be conceding a penalty of 800 points, but if that happened the opponents would be likely to have a slam available to them in their best suit.

The opening pre-emptive bidder must be more cautious when he is vulnerable, and conversely the responder must regard being vulnerable as a reason for aggressive action. In this case, North has a clear raise to four hearts, since he expects to contribute four tricks.

Note that three no-trump would be an error. That bid should be reserved for a hand with a long, solid minor suit in which nine tricks seem a better bet than 10 tricks in the major.

With a routine lead in a black suit, South would have no difficulty in making an

NORTH
AK87
8722
AK42

WEST EAST
J103 Q652
A102 6
K10 A1964
109873 QJ6

SOUTH (D)
94
KQJ97543
85
5

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East
3 Pass 4 Pass
Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond king.

overtrick, quickly discarding a diamond loser on the second round of clubs. But the attacking lead of the diamond king has much to recommend it, since South has advertised that he has little strength outside hearts.

If North produces the ace-queen of diamonds, the king is dead in any event, and the contract may be unbeat-able. If East has the queen, the lead will be effective, and if East has the ace, the lead is almost certain to defeat the contract.

After putting the diamond king on the table, West feels pleased, for it is highly unlikely that South has the diamond ace. East plays the nine to encourage, although there would be no way to stop West continuing once the king won. East wins the second trick, and plays a third diamond.

West scoring two trump tricks and defeating the contract. If South ruffs with a defensive trump trick by refusing to overruff is an advanced technique, too advanced, perhaps, for most of the groups who learn the game at adult education courses.

ued to collect the same amount of revenue from property taxes, the total taxes on every class of property would decline, except for single-family homes and vacant land.

While the single-family homeowner's average bill would not go up 400 percent, it might increase by as much as 94 percent, which is what makes the possibility of 100 percent assessments a politically explosive issue.

"I suppose the economic effects would be the following: Some tenants in apartment buildings will be helped; as a class, homeowners will be hurt."

That is the view of Jerome Hellerstein, a law professor at New York University who brought the landmark case that led to the Court of Appeals' ruling.

While some homeowners might leave the city because of increased taxes, Mr. Hellerstein contended that with a decline in taxes on commercial properties, the general business climate in New York might improve.

In a study he did for the Citizens Housing and Planning Council of New York, Emanuel Tobler, a professor of economics at N.Y.U., found that "one of the most striking effects of current assessment practices is that New York City's lower-income population lives in significantly overassessed residential buildings." This means that that sector of the population carries a disproportionately large share of the property-tax burden.

Opponents' View

"The Hellerstein decision has thrown into complete chaos the entire basis on which New York City and New York State always raised tax revenue," said Assemblyman Brian Sharoff, a Brooklyn Democrat who is chairman of the State Assembly Committee on Real Property Taxation.

"It has threatened directly the middle-class taxpayer with the possibility of increases of two or three times in taxes. There would be substantial dislocations in urban areas."

Because the task of re-assessing the entire state would be so enormous—only a handful of municipalities are using 100 percent assessments—and the possible impact so dramatic, Mr. Sharoff is sponsoring a bill that would legalize the current assessment practices throughout the state for two years.

In that two-year period, Mr. Sharoff hopes, the Legislature could come up with a comprehensive plan that would increase the equity of assessments without causing massive dislocations, such as the flight of the middle class from single-family homes in New York City.

Mr. Sharoff agrees with the proponents of 100 percent assessments that disparities within a single class of property are indefensible. "The thrust is not to keep these inequities, but to move in the direction of correcting them," said Horace Kramer, counsel to Mr. Sharoff's committee.

But the Brooklyn Assemblyman also believes that "in order to provide adequate housing, shelter may have to get a preference." This could be achieved through preferential assessments, preferential tax rates, or a "circuit breaker."

A circuit breaker would provide rebates to homeowners and perhaps apartment dwellers on the basis of their incomes and the total taxes on their homes. "You have an existing situation where there are built in advantages for the homeowner," Mr. Kramer said. "To change everything from black to white would create chaos. That's what we're trying to avoid."

The Outlook

The Sharoff bill has the support of Assembly Speaker Stanley Steingut and therefore has a good chance of passing that branch of the legislature. The outlook in the State Senate is less certain.

John B. Connorton Jr., an assistant counsel to Governor Carey, said the Governor was studying "a number of proposals" and probably would not make a final decision for at least a month.

"This is not something to be decided on a deadline," Mr. Connorton said.

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Books of The Times

Great Experiments in Living

By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-HAUPT

THE BOYS FROM BRAZIL, By Ira Levin, 312 pages, Random House, \$5.95. THE DOGS, By Robert Calder, 228 pages, Delacorte, \$7.95.

Thrill time. And in "The Boys From Brazil" Ira Levin has come up with a wild one, certainly his most appallingly inventive plot since "Rosemary's Baby." Half a dozen former SS men gather in a restaurant in São Paulo, Brazil. They are given marching orders by a leader, who turns out to be Dr. Josef Mengele, the so-called "Angel of Death" who performed biological experiments on the inmates of Auschwitz. The men are to disperse themselves over Europe and North America, and, following a precise two-year timetable, murder 94 people who have in common (as far as we are told) only that they are approximately 65 years old, are stable family men, are civil servants of minor authority, and are either retired or just about to be. At stake, the men are told, is nothing less than "the hope and the destiny of the Aryan race," the future of the Fourth Reich. Not included on the list, incidentally, is old Yakov Liebermann, the Viennese Jew who has already captured Eichmann and Stangl and is on the lookout for Mengele. Liebermann's exclusion from the list is understandable, considering that he has nothing to do with the intended victims; but to the success of Mengele's horrific scheme it proves extremely detrimental.



Ira Levin

of the cold precision with which Mr. Levin's plot manipulates our emotions. And partly because of the gratuitousness of some of the violence. (For instance at one point, a young man orders his guard dogs to kill a man for no other discernible reason than that it suits the mechanics of the plot.) But most of all it was because the story takes certain serious issues—among them pathological anti-Semitism and the problem of how Jews are to go about defending themselves—and manipulates them merely for the purpose of entertainment. In short, it is simply not the time to turn racists into stage villains. It betrays an unhealthy lack of respect for evil.

On the other hand, Robert Calder's "The Dogs" is an effective thriller precisely because there is no evil to lack respect for, no stage villains to blame for the mess that the small New England town of Covington gets into. Everyone is doing his best—the people at the Behavioral Development Institute who are breeding and training German shepherds to bring out their essential dogginess; Toby, the handler who loves dogs so much that he "borrows" one of the institute's puppies, only to have it run away; Alex Bauer, the unhappy English professor who finds the puppy, takes it home with him, and names it Orphan; and Orph himself, who happens to be from a litter manifesting "a certain indifference to human beings."

Man's Best Enemy

So no one can really be blamed when Orph bites one of Bauer's children and then takes to the woods to lead a pack of feral strays in a survival struggle that leads to attacks on human beings. It is just a matter of human nature colliding with canine nature—the culmination of a 10,000-year-old misunderstanding, according to the institute's director, who goes on to explain that "pethood has been disastrous for [the dog]. . . . People view him as little more than a friendly, animated toy. As a direct consequence we have untold numbers of dogs whose nature is perverted, whose character is confounded, who are denied constructive outlets for impulses which are very powerful, and who live in enormous frustration."

I wish Robert Calder ("the pseudonym of a prolific, award-winning writer and dog authority," says the dust jacket) had done a bit more with the bitches and curs who inhabit his human society, particularly a nasty professor named Farrell who is embittered partly because "his little book on Herrick had been panned by his peers." But there are plenty enough ironic parallels between the dogs and the humans. Mr. Calder knows canines extremely well and writes about them with eloquent authority. And it is especially to his credit that he has brought this nature-disaster to its climax without resorting to cheap malevolence.

Something Disgusting

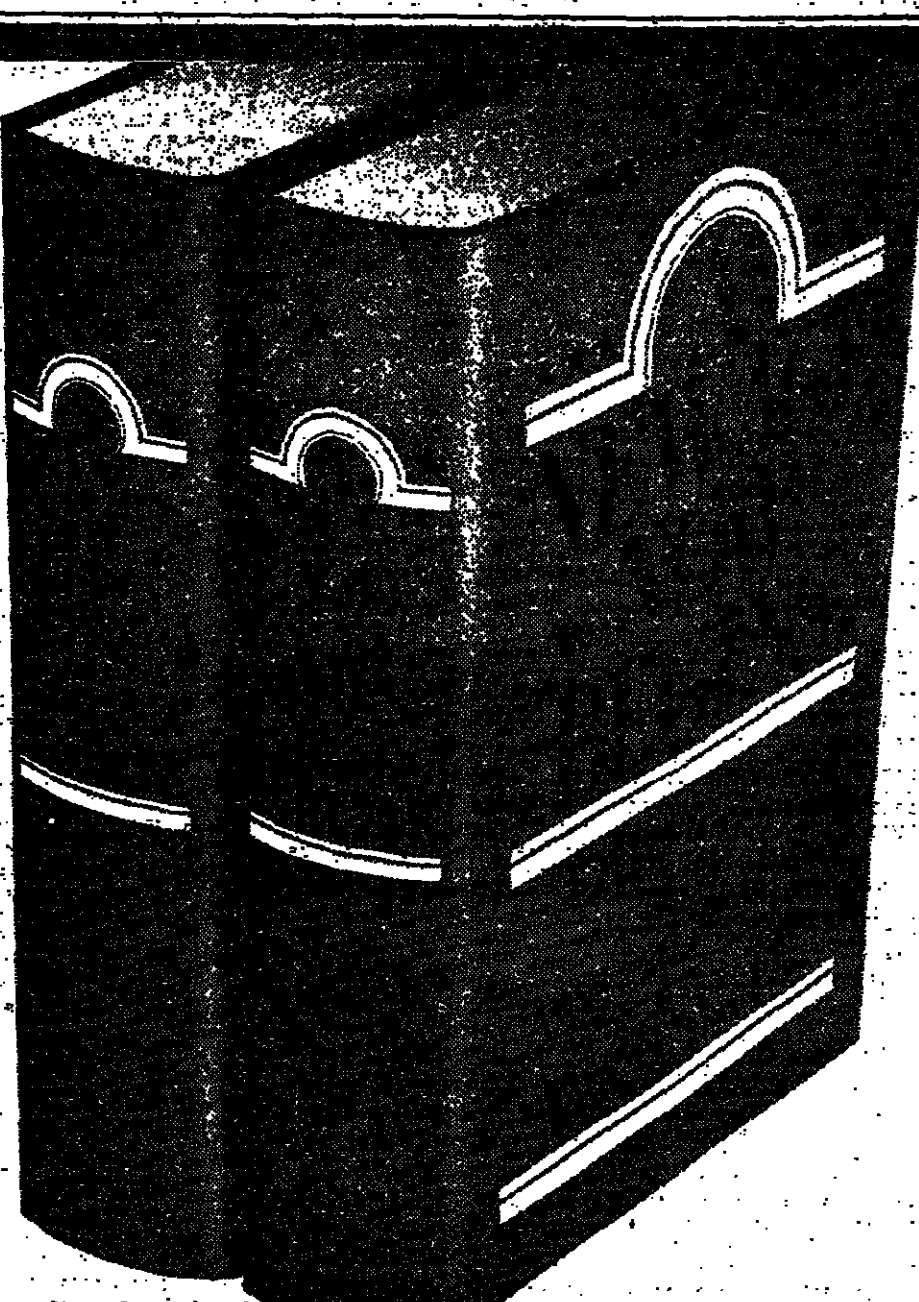
It is extremely clever—the way Mr. Levin first keeps us (and the good guys) groping for the key to what Mengele is up to, and then channels our emotions to other concerns once we have caught on. So long as we fail to understand what Mengele is about, his plan seems mysteriously terrifying. By the time we do understand it and see that it is far too mad to succeed, the focus of our fear has shifted to the danger involved in stopping him from trying it. And it isn't until after we've finished reading "The Boys From Brazil" that it dawns on us that the story consists of familiar Ira Levin themes—biological engineering, the rebirth of the devil, human automation—only reshuffled into a new permutation.

But there is also something disgusting about the book, and though it absorbed me, I admit, from beginning to end, it also left me feeling guilty for having been intrigued by it. Why is this? Partly because

It is extremely clever—the way Mr. Levin first keeps us (and the good guys) groping for the key to what Mengele is up to, and then channels our emotions to other concerns once we have caught on. So long as we fail to understand what Mengele is about, his plan seems mysteriously terrifying. By the time we do understand it and see that it is far too mad to succeed, the focus of our fear has shifted to the danger involved in stopping him from trying it. And it isn't until after we've finished reading "The Boys From Brazil" that it dawns on us that the story consists of familiar Ira Levin themes—biological engineering, the rebirth of the devil, human automation—only reshuffled into a new permutation.

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- 54 Cereal grain 25 Israeli native 56 Rest of sequence 26 Quantity of yarn 63 Outch-like bird 27 Pentimento, for one 64 Grows in Brooklyn 28 Salient angle 65 Routine 29 Holiday haven 66 Blue-footed petrel 30 Tongue faux pas 67 Emphatic refusal 31 Prongs 70 about 32 Not secret 71 One of a flight 33 Troublesome 72 Sandarac trees 34 Impresses strongly 73 Lhasa holy man 35 Queens stadium 42 Chemical compound 43 Gives authority to 44 Writer Rohmer 45 Lake, Blue Nile source 46 Mescaline 47 Mammal 48 Austrian province 49 Seines 50 Pass over 51 Biblical giant 52 Squeaky 53 Clever comeback 54 Asian mongoose 55 Change direction 56 Writer Gale 57 TV's newscaster 58 Snyder 59 Time period

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Government Oilmen . . .

The United States Government is about to embark on a venture into the international oil trade that holds the potential for dramatically altering the economic relations between this country and the oil-producing states.

The opportunity for a Government role in what has traditionally been a domain of the major multinational oil companies comes from the mandate for a strategic oil reserve, one element of national energy policy on which Congress and the Ford Administration found ready accord.

This billion-barrel stockpile, to be accumulated over the coming seven years, is designed to insulate the United States from a boycott such as occurred in 1973; eventually the reserve could replace imports from the Arab oil lands for as long as one year. Stored in underground salt caverns, oil can be pumped out much faster for current consumption than from a natural oil field.

Authorizing the stockpile in one of the least controversial sections of last year's energy bill, Congress left open how the reserve supplies are to be acquired. There is always the option of filling the storage facilities with domestically produced crude from the naval petroleum reserves; a House-Senate conference finally reached agreement last week on long-pending legislation to authorize full-scale production at Elk Hills, Calif., and two other Federally owned fields.

But such a "Drain America First" policy has obvious drawbacks, and considering the current buyer's market in the world oil trade—ample supplies and excess production capacity—the Federal Energy Administration has decided to start shopping around among foreign oil producers. The goal is direct government-to-government purchase contracts of several years duration, at prices considerably below the going rate for the commercial market. F.E.A. chief Frank Zarb has already opened discussions with Venezuela.

. . . vs. OPEC

An active Government-buying program could become a powerful instrument for dealing with members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries—one that must be used with great subtlety if it is not to backfire. Government orders at market prices would undermine the policy of trying to bring oil prices down; yet too heavy-handed an attempt to undercut the cartel prices might force greater cohesion and suspicion in OPEC.

Balancing that risk, however, the security of long-term purchase orders, coupled with the prospect of United States technological commitment to expand foreign production facilities, might become highly attractive to some of the less-developed producing states which are particularly vulnerable to oil trade whims and cycles.

Prof. Morris A. Adelman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, long an advocate of a Government oil buying program, proposes a Federal purchasing agency which would control all oil imports. Mr. Adelman believes that a system of sealed bids by individual oil-producing states would be a quick and effective means of splitting up the cartel and bringing prices down.

Whether the present Government buying proposal eventually spills over into the commercial market or not, the entry of the United States into the world trade, as a Government, opens a wide range of political and economic options for this country's future relations with the OPEC cartel.

Mansfield's Senate

It is too early to bid farewell to Mike Mansfield who is retiring next January as Montana's senior Senator and as Senate majority leader. Spare, vigorous, alert, he could well serve the Republic as wise counselor and special envoy in various public and private capacities for many years to come.

But it is timely to take note of the way Mr. Mansfield helped to change the Senate during his record-making sixteen-year tenure as majority leader. The Senate would have changed in any event because the greatly enlarged Democratic majority produced by the "class of '58" was too big, too liberal, too venturesome to be controlled by the close-to-the-vest operations of his renowned predecessor, Lyndon B. Johnson. Moreover, the civil rights revolution that Johnson himself initiated as Senate leader caused a steady erosion of the once-dominant conservative Southern Democratic bloc.

Senator Mansfield's contribution was to welcome change and gently hurry it along. By treating every member as his equal, by appealing to the better rather than the worse side of each man's nature, and by keeping everyone informed rather than ignorant of the leadership's goals and tactics, he made the Senate a much more open and more democratic institution. He made consensus a reality rather than a slogan.

If by this civilized style of leadership, Mr. Mansfield contributed to making the Senate somewhat less productive in terms of bills passed and partisan power exercised, the result was fairly close to what the authors of the Constitution had in mind when they conceived of the Senate. They saw it as a place for the sober second thought and for the full articulation of minority as well as majority views. Mr. Mansfield passes to his successor in the leadership post a worthy legacy of institutional self-confidence and mutual trust.

Legal Aid Centennial

"If war is too important to be left to the generals, justice is too important to be left to the lawyers." At the observance of the Legal Aid Society's 100th anniversary, Robert B. McKay, former dean of New York University's law school and the society's current president, used this startling metaphor to arouse the legal profession and the community at large to the urgent need of providing something approximating equal justice for the poor in civil and criminal cases.

The society has proved its value for a century in repre-

senting those who cannot afford lawyers, but money problems have forced the society to reduce its legal staff by a third in the last two years, causing dissension among staff attorneys who are faced with increased caseloads while receiving comparatively modest salaries. Public funds underwrite the society's criminal division; but private contributions are needed in this centennial year to guard against a letdown in the civil division.

CUNY's Fateful Hours

The public debate over the future of the City University should not obscure the fact that there is no painless way to save the institution and still stay inside inescapable money limits. The Board of Higher Education has to decide which of a limited number of options will best preserve the city's public higher education.

Chancellor Robert Kibbee's plan moves generally in the right direction. But it would have provoked much less acrimony if more diligent attention had been given to specific details and to explaining that the restructuring proposals are not synonymous with curtailment of educational opportunities.

Contrary to much of the present oratory, the revised rules for admission—which are crucial to all efforts at keeping the university academically viable—need not have the effect of shutting the doors permanently to any applicant. Procedures can readily be devised to let underprepared students remedy their deficiencies before, rather than after, admission to college.

The understandable apprehensions expressed by Puerto Rican spokesmen over the proposal to close Hostos Community College could be diminished, without upsetting the budget, by creating a joint Hostos-Bronx Community College on the extremely suitable campus which the latter institution recently acquired from New York University. Such a merger would preserve Hostos's highly successful programs in the allied health fields as well as its model bilingual instruction.

Similarly, an alternative to the elimination of Richmond College, which enrolls only juniors and seniors, would be its merger with Staten Island Community College. This would assure the city's most rapidly growing borough access to the full range of undergraduate education, without the cost of maintaining two separate institutions.

The conversion of Medgar Evers College from a four-year to a two-year institution appears justified on the basis of its present predominant enrollment in the first two undergraduate years. By contrast, contrary to the chancellor's staff report, York College seems to show a far more balanced four-year enrollment. In addition, its mission as a senior college is closely linked to Jamaica's rejuvenation and the successful integration of a large section of Queens.

To submerge the identity of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, another Kibbee proposal, would constitute a serious loss to the city when it is clear that improved law-enforcement and judicial processes are crucial to the urban future. The college's nationally acknowledged leadership in this field argues strongly for its retention as an academic unit, provided its administrators can keep their promise to effect savings in amounts equivalent to the proposed merger with Baruch College.

Eventually the state will have to pay for a larger share of CUNY's cost. But in the interim, it would be an irresponsible act of political evasion not to acknowledge that growing smaller is the institution's only alternative to becoming a university in name only—drained of academic strength, purpose and quality.

Fiscal Prod . . .

Governor Carey has taken a needed move toward more active intervention in New York City's foundering fiscal affairs with his appointment of Social Services Commissioner Stephen Berger as chief administrator of the state's Emergency Financial Control Board.

Damaging as this further state intrusion is to the principle of home rule, the effort that has been made up to now to confine the watchdog agency to a relatively passive role and leave primary responsibility for restoring the city's fiscal balance to elected municipal officials clearly has failed. Mayor Beame has continued to procrastinate on decisions needed to help close a still growing—and not yet fully acknowledged—budget gap.

Greatly increased pressure for fiscal reforms can be expected from the control board under Mr. Berger, who has a reputation as a tough, aggressive administrator. As director of a state commission studying municipal affairs, he was an early warner against the sleazy fiscal policies that helped bring on the current crisis.

. . . Economic Boost

In concurrently assigning new economic development tasks to the Municipal Assistance Corporation, Governor Carey has recognized a fundamental reality about the city's future. Herbert Elish, who will continue as executive director of M.A.C., despite his replacement by Mr. Berger in the control board, put the case bluntly: "The life of the city cannot be assured by fiscal plans alone."

Although a proliferation of local and state agencies already are addressing the problem of statewide economic decline, the members of the M.A.C. board bring an exceptional range of fresh talent and energy to this crucial task. This is especially true of the chairman, Felix G. Rohatyn, who has performed tirelessly in the battle to save both city and state from fiscal collapse.

Mr. Rohatyn's talents and those of his fellow board members will be put to their severest test in attempting to reverse the flight of jobs and people from New York. They will have to work equally hard to persuade the Federal Government to assume the burden of welfare and other costs now unfairly placed on the city and to enlist regional cooperation for development and for lobbying in Washington. They will need the support of every New Yorker in this vital, multifaceted endeavor.

Letters to the Editor

To Curb Our Under-16 Criminals

To the Editor:
I read with keen interest, but not surprise, two articles which appeared in your March 2 edition relating to the juvenile-justice system and the juvenile-crime problem in New York State. The conditions and statistics presented in these articles have been apparent to me for some time.

I have introduced legislation which would remove fourteen- and fifteen-year-olds who commit the most serious violence-related felonies such as murder, armed robbery, rape, manslaughter and arson, from their automatic juvenile-delinquent status and place them in the criminal-justice system.

Under present law, any person under the age of sixteen is not accountable for his or her criminal behavior. The law provides that a person under sixteen cannot under any circumstances be held criminally responsible for his or her conduct even though such acts, if committed by a sixteen-year-old, would constitute a felony. The indifference youngsters have for our judicial system and the administration of justice is apparent in the criminal conduct of many fourteen- and fifteen-year-olds. Their awareness that punishment, if any, will be short and no criminal record will be made has obviously been responsible for the alarming increase in criminal activities by persons under the age of sixteen.

The statistics you present in your articles indicate to me that the time has arrived when persons fourteen and fifteen years of age must be held accountable when they commit violent crimes of murder, armed robbery,

rape, arson, sodomy and criminal possession of weapons. My bill would accomplish this.

Persons between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, who under present law are absolved from any criminal responsibility for acts which evidence a complete disregard for the lives of others, will under my proposal be treated either as youthful offenders or as adult criminals, depending upon the nature of the acts committed and the discretion of the court. If convicted, they would be incarcerated with sixteen-, seventeen- and eighteen-year-olds.

BURTON G. HECHE
Member of Assembly, 83d Dist., Bronx
Albany, March 3, 1976

Toward Equal Punishment

To the Editor:
A main reason for our serious crime problem is our failure to have "equal justice under the law." To aid in remedying this condition, I would suggest a panel of judges whose sole duty and responsibility would be to mete out punishment.

When a person is convicted of a major crime by a jury of his peers, the presiding judge would submit to the panel complete minutes of the trial and only have authority to make suggestions. As it is now, two defendants convicted of similar crimes may receive vastly different punishment since the judges involved may be of different temperament. My plan may also prevent a presiding judge from being lenient because of political or monetary reasons.

JOHN GREEN
Long Beach, L.I., March 2, 1976

The Important Letters

To the Editor:
As a member of an inveterate letter-writing and globally scattered family, I find Joseph L. Huter's suggestion of a once-a-week residential mail delivery insupportable [letter Feb. 29]. His views are most surprising, considering his own lucidity and facility with the written language, which would lead one to assume him a proponent of the rebirth of the penmanship so sadly lacking in this age of declining literacy.

The vastness of this country, the high mobility rate of many of its inhabitants and its statistically significant immigrant population all contribute to the need for an efficient postal service. The telephone is a welcome and much-appreciated instrument in an emergency, but regular phone calls from Portland to Pittsburgh or Los Angeles to London are financially unfeasible for most while the cost of a stamp is still within reach. It would seem worth more than a passing thought that one of our current stock phrases is "lack of communication." Surely such a situation were better remedied than reinforced by the involuntary curtailment of even one medium of communication.

The volume of residential mail is "statistically insignificant" compared with what? Mr. Huter's claim to the amount of unwanted and unsolicited mail foisted on us all is unquestionable, but if that same junk mail were removed from business deliveries, and also, if it were possible, all the un-



necessary first-class business mail generated daily, the comparison might be less odious.

Maybe the contributors to this page should be considered guilty of needlessly adding to the burden borne by the Postal Service. Undoubtedly, the number of people reading these exchanges is "statistically insignificant" compared with something.

Let those in business use the phone, Mr. Huter; after all it's a tax deduction for them, but don't penalize those of us who still exercise and enjoy the communication of the written word.

MARY O'MEARA
New York, March 3, 1976

Marianas Facts

To the Editor:
I am writing in response to your Feb. 27 editorial "American Marianas." As the floor manager of the bill which extended commonwealth status to the islands, I feel impelled to correct some of the misconceptions you seem to have of the facts of the situation.

First, the United States has not been extended 3,300 miles further out into the Pacific as a result of the Northern Marianas Commonwealth Covenant. Rather, sovereignty has been extended 44 miles north of Guam, the southern part of the Marianas, already a U.S. territory.

Second, the covenant extended no new welfare or social programs. Under commonwealth status the Northern Marianas will most likely be put on an equal footing with Guam, which now enjoys only about one-tenth of the Federal programs available in the fifty states. I find it interesting that your editorial left vague the question of whether the Times opposes equal treatment for the territories with the states.

Third, I am sure that you are aware of the fact that United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 1514 and 1541 are of a purely advisory nature and should not in any way be confused with international law. Moreover, there are precedents in the cases of Togoland and the Cameroons for

the U.S. position on the Marianas. Finally, I must admit that I am at a loss to understand your assertions that the granting of commonwealth status for a people who voted 79 percent in favor of such status is expansionism (read neo-imperialism), or that the only islands in the world from which atomic attacks were launched lack strategic value.

J. BENNETT JOHNSTON
U.S. Senator from Louisiana
Washington, March 1, 1976

India: The Lost Satellite

To the Editor:
When India put into orbit its first scientific satellite—Aryabhata—there was criticism on your part on what a poor country like India was doing spending money and resources on space technology and scientific research of this sort while there were more urgent problems.

Now, the United States has decided not to renew the contract under which an American space satellite provides education to 2,400 Indian villages. This shows that a country cannot sit back, being dependent on another. It must try to stay abreast, in the best way it can, with scientific and technological progress. One hopes India will be able to put into orbit its own communications satellite very soon.

SUKETU P. BHAVSAR
Princeton, N. J., March 2, 1976

On Creating Jobs

To the Editor:
Charles Killingsworth's Feb. 22 article, "The Council of Economic Advisers' estimate that after three years about 90 percent of Federal funds for Public Service employment (P.S.E.) tend to be jobs that would have been created in the absence of the program."

Other than general objections, Killingsworth does not offer reader guidance on the which state and local government Federal P.S.E. funds to pay slots that would have existed otherwise.

My estimates of the net effect were derived from research studies on public service employment and general revenue programs, including those of James Tomola (Harvard), Alan Urban Institute) and G. Walter (Princeton) and Robert Berg (Cornell). These studies range on estimates of the rate, and they all indicate an increase in the long-run employment.

The rate we chose for testimony is within the range of these studies. Although 90 percent is high, it is since state and local employment is expected to be of the fastest-growing in the economy. For example, in 1975, state and local employment increased by 570,000 jobs, twice the increase in P.S.E. a fast-growing labor force difficult to replace an expected local tax funds paid by P.S.E. funds.

Even if state and local employment were to grow more slowly, it would be difficult to design a program to replace high replacement rate. Why is the replacement rate so high? Because every job slot is filled by a P.S.E. Federal job-creating program to add a net new job to the economy. If a Senator or Representative is committed to increasing state employment above what otherwise he, say, by 500 long run he may have to fund four million (at \$10,000 per P.S.E. job) 500,000 additional jobs. Implications would be extremely large Federal deficits.

PAUL
Member, Council of Economic
Washington, M

John Jay 'Irony'

To the Editor:
In a news article in Times concerning the Cl Gerald W. Lynch, president Jay College, is quoted as cutting his budget radically keeping the college open is better than death."

Better for whom? Is it better for the college of the city. Every dollar maintaining an additional on the huge administration needed to administer leaves that much less to admitting and educating.

It isn't even better for faculty (as a whole). To money saved can be spent educational programs; a only mean more jobs.

In fact, it is clear to people that will benefit John Jay open are the a and faculty of John Jay cruel irony that these should be willing to sacrifice of the very people to be so anxious to help-own skins.

The Board of Higher going to have to choose if buildings and administer one hand and more stu other. It boils down to an Open Admissions policy, students or an Open Adm for college deans. The p city will be watching to they are once again to l by a special-interest group.

Flushing, N.Y., M
An editorial on this sub today.

Gasoline Waste In

To the Editor:
The sudden return to larger automobiles is not in the Times indicate on Feb. 29. Probably reason for the resurgence cars has been the reduced line prices, caused by the tariff on imported, federally mandated roll price of new domestic c

U.S. oilmen accurately anticonsumption impact back crude oil prices in these predictions were left Congress, which in effect the green light to America to "burn it up."

It is not surprising, the gasoline consumption is than in any comparable p history and that oil m risen to record levels. The concomitant result of our nat of eliminating incentives f oil producers and encourag consumption through regul The Times has suppo counterproductive moves, i we, share responsibility f suits.

JOE
Deputy Chmn., Continer
Stamford, Conn., M

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Nothing Succeeds Like Success. Right? Wrong.

Arthur A. Cohen

Imagine Plato describing a failure after his condemnation to death. He would not succeed in converting his aristocratic, to his educated youth, and the philosopher-king. In fact, he may be accounted a failure.



cessive aggrandizement and self-apotheosis.

The notions of success and failure arise in the West in the aftermath of the Renaissance and the waning authority of stratified religious cultures.

A good thing that feudalism collapsed; a good thing that men were freed from the indenture of class, birth, church; a good thing the Enlightenment, the emancipation, the rise of democracy.

Despite these achievements, many modern thinkers have nonetheless perceived an emptiness just behind the smile of self-congratulation. Our culture of competition, commodity art, demand for continuous originality, instant fame and equally instant eclipse raise more questions about the nature



Piero La-Tan

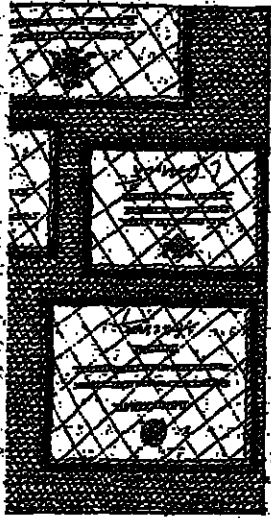
ments cause us, their descendants in the struggle, to admire their genius, to mythologize their misery, to console our own with their unhappiness, and to persevere, pursuing the same "bitch goddess" while trying somehow to learn from their example how to avoid the failure that wasted them.

What a hopeless enterprise! What a wasteful culture that prizes so highly a success that has no value and struggles so mightily to avoid precisely the failure and nonrecognition that may well be the normal consequence of great discovery, courageous tenacity, and excellent achievements!

Success is only the misunderstanding that flock to celebrate an achievement whose meaning and durability has had no test. Failure, likewise, addresses nothing essential; it, too, is often only impatience in the face of a too slowly unraveling critical judgment.

The practical man can speak of success and failure. An enterprise of commerce has a measurable outcome; a scientific experiment succeeds or fails. The man of imagination, however, may change everything and produce no results. He always succeeds and he always fails.

Arthur A. Cohen, author of the novel, "A Hero in His Time," has written extensively on Jewish religious thought and history.



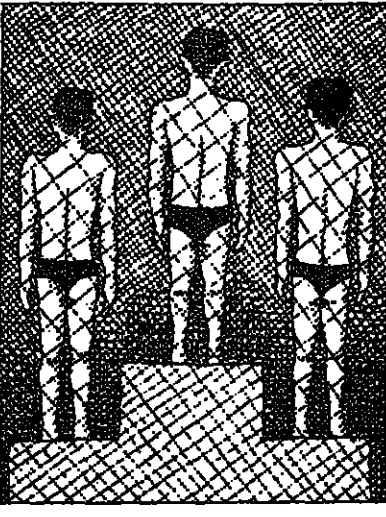
of the ideas of measurable success and failure. Not even the tragedians used such language. The catastrophe of Oedipus or Medea cannot be appraised in terms of success or failure.

For them, the order of the universe, the ways of the gods, the laws of the public weal and its pieties supply the groundwork of the tragedy. The tragic hero is marred by an essential flaw of character, that is to say, by an inaccurate perception of reality—hence his downfall. But never is his defeat ascribed by the tragedians to bad luck, mispent energy, laziness, lack of money or opportunity.

By contrast, the near-mythic models of classical civilization—the saint, the hero, the prophet, and the wise man—were not any the less failures than those whom today we call failed men. The miracle is that they never thought their lives failures, whatever their pain, poverty, neglect or martyrdom.

They were simply men, bounded by the limits of their finitude, the burden of time under which every man labors. The imperfection of their understanding (which is immensely human), and the excessive pride that often condemned them.

If the ancients fostered the idea of success and failure, they did so in the terms of hubris—the impious, the arrogant, the egotistical were abashed and brought to their knees as a check against the human temptation to ex-



and intention of our enterprise than are resolved by our stunning achievements.

Miserable Poe, Rimbaud, Dostoevsky, Kafka; penurious Berlioz and unacknowledged Schoenberg; humiliated Cezanne and starving Mondrian.

Our landscape is littered with the ashes of men who achieved mightily and nonetheless thought their lives failed—failed because the public accolade was too fickle and uncertain and they had been conditioned to think success was the nod of a reality always as blind as a mutilated Cyclops. Of course, their prodigious achieve-

Spring in Washington

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, March 9—The first signs of spring in Washington are the yellow-green willows along the Potomac, the tulip trees in the park behind the Interior Department, and the lovely star magnolia at the northwest gate of the White House. And every time this miracle happens in the spring, reminding us of the re-awakening rhythms of life, we get a wintry blast from the north. So it has been this week in Washington: The snow drifted over the Blue Ridge and buried the daffodils.

This is precisely the way it has been in the political world as well. New boys like Jimmy Carter have bloomed in New Hampshire and withered in Massachusetts. Old boys like Scoop Jackson, Mo Udall, and George Wallace have blossomed in Boston and withered elsewhere, but later in the big states of Illinois, New York and California, nature will sort them out.

So, after the Florida primary, there is a pause. The tests of the peripheral states of the Eastern Seaboard are over, and there is time to think about what the candidates have been saying.

If you have been listening, you might well think, from what some of them have been saying, that the foreign policy of the United States is a disaster—almost as irrational as our crazy system of picking national party leaders—but the political weather is even more unpredictable than the natural weather, so herewith a minority report.

Despite all the complicated and dangerous problems of arms control—in a world now spending over \$300 billion a year on weapons—plus all the other international issues of Middle East strategy, trade, money, energy, etc., it is hard to believe that this election's foreign policy problems are more alarming than they were in the other postwar elections, or that Scoop Jackson or Ronald Reagan have the answers to our dilemmas.

Does it mean, nothing that in this election, unlike most elections since Roosevelt's in 1932, the United States is not at war somewhere in the world? There are obviously grave problems all along the Mediterranean littoral, but is it meaningless that there is at least a truce in the Sinai and in Cyprus, and more liberal governments in Portugal and Spain?

Europe is wracked by inflation and unemployment, but the European Community expands, ever so slowly; China is now part of the international community rather than part of the Communist bloc; the two Germanys have compromised their differences over Berlin, once the flash-point of the world; the United States and the Soviet Union are at least talking about strategic arms control and

expanding their trade, admittedly not always to Washington's advantage but this is scarcely a catalogue of disaster.

What is true is that the foreign policy problems of the last of the 70's are infinitely more complex and subtle, far less obvious than the military and ideological confrontations of the cold war days. They may be equally dangerous, for the conflict of national interests and philosophies about individual freedom and the state are as savage now as ever before, but Messrs. Jackson, Reagan and the other critics of the nation's foreign policy are not really dealing with all these diverse questions.

They are merely giving us slogans, like the jumping kids at the basketball play-offs. They are shouting about who's "No. 1," insisting that detente should be a "two-way street," which is fair enough but no policy. In short, they are concentrating their attacks on Henry Kissinger, but Kissinger is not really relevant to the future. Regardless of who wins, he will be finished at the end of the election, if not before.

It is odd that Mr. Jackson has been so superficial. He is a serious and experienced man who has been around here for more than a generation, studying and worrying about the problems of foreign and military affairs. He has a good foreign policy staff, headed by Dorothy Fosdick, a wise and sensitive woman who went through all these postwar foreign policy problems as an adviser to Adlai Stevenson, but unlike Stevenson, who understood the weaknesses and psychological problems of the 50's, Jackson is playing the old-fashioned big-city cold war ethnic politics of the past.

Mr. Reagan is less of a worry. The more ground he has lost with his silly comments about Social Security and shuffling off \$80 billion to the states, the more he has stumbled into foreign affairs and attacked Mr. Kissinger, who at Richard Nixon's urging, has been instructing him on foreign policy for years. Unlike Jackson, he is really ignorant about foreign affairs, and has one other disadvantage, which is that he is amiably lazy. President Ford works and struggles and listens, but Mr. Reagan thinks he knows the answers, has a terrible temper, and when the big issues are being discussed, he is "out to lunch."

So maybe, during half-time after the Florida primary, we should think about these characters, or more important, about America's position in the world. Jackson and Reagan are right to raise the foreign policy question, for there are serious and dangerous problems to be solved, but they are not coming up with any answers or even suggestions. They are merely playing party games, and leaving us, like the snows in Washington, to wonder what comes next.

Torture and Death in Uruguay

Jeri Laber

in prisons there are two marine." Both are forms

wet submarine" method prisoner is immersed in a tank of putrid water, vomit, excrement and suspended until he has a process that is for hours on end.

is fatal. As in the case of a 32-year-old medical ur. children. His mutilated delivered to his pres. 31, 1975, two days with the official ex. a healthy man with yr. had succumbed to k.

ter, is a member of Jondil, which has just is "described as an t of 23 people who arced to death in

"Submarine" is known throughout Uruguay. They are two of the more heinous methods of torture among many that have become routine. Used to punish and intimidate rather than to obtain information, torture is directed against both the right and the left, against anyone who expresses views in opposition to the regime.

According to the research department of Amnesty International, at least 6,000 persons, about one in every 450 of the country's 2.5 million people, is a political prisoner. During the last few years, one in every 50 persons has been subjected to interrogation, arrest, imprisonment or torture.

Uruguay, once a democratic oasis in Latin America, now has the highest per capita concentration of political prisoners in the world.

Before the 1970's, Uruguay was known for its liberal Constitution, its economic, educational and cultural achievements, and its long tradition of civilian rule and respect for human rights. The military destroyed all this in a two-year period, during which it steadily acquired control over a weak and not-unwilling civilian President, Juan María Bordaberry. The process was a gradual one, compared with the classic pattern of military takeover in South America.

The kind of coup that focused world attention upon Chile did not occur in Uruguay, nor did the armed forces

overthrow the elected civilian President. This may explain, to some extent, why the outside world has paid so little attention to a rule of terror in Uruguay that is as brutal and as far-reaching as any in the world.

Moreover, many outsiders have assumed that the military in Uruguay increased its powers in direct response to specific disturbances caused by the Tupamaros, a violent urban-guerrilla movement formed in the 1960's that had developed considerable middle-class support.

Yet, while the Tupamaro movement has been effectively suppressed since 1972, a few months after a decree established emergency powers for this purpose, the armed forces have intensified their repressive rule.

The Uruguayan Congress has been dissolved, total censorship established and all activity by political parties, trade unions and university groups has been banned.

Selmar Balbi is a well-known teacher, a retired union leader and a former member of the Uruguayan Communist Party. He is the father of Alvaro Balbi, the medical student who died during "submarine" torture.

Last August, haunted by the fear that his "status as a trade union leader led to [his] son's murder," Selmar Balbi wrote "the most difficult letter of [his] life"—a controlled and dignified appeal to President Bordaberry

to end the terror in his nation. But President Bordaberry lacks that power. When his term ends this year, the armed forces will determine Uruguay's political future. An undisguised military dictatorship seems inevitable unless the monstrous crimes of the present regime are exposed to the world by an international protest.

Does National Marxism Exist?

AFFAIRS

Sulzberger

Dr. Solzhenitsyn has said that Marx and his disciples were responsible for development of the Soviet system. It is impossible to say whether this is a Marxist party or a party of a government. I do not see how it is possible to have a party of a government. I do not see how it is possible to have a party of a government. I do not see how it is possible to have a party of a government.

changes in his system in order to provide a basis for his split. He had been a complete Stalinist and loyal Communist.

Here I must interject that while, on the one hand, Tito himself takes pains to boast he is a devout Marxist—and interprets the doctrine more faithfully than Moscow—on the other hand even less than in Yugoslavia is today Government-owned than was true under the pre-war monarchy.

I asked Solzhenitsyn what he thought about the newly nationalist attitudes, vis-à-vis Moscow of the Italian and French Communist Parties. He answered: "One should look at the practical side. We must remember that no dictatorship of the proletariat has prevailed anywhere under the Soviet system. There has only been dictatorship by a small group in a particular Communist party."

"With respect to the French Communists, are they in fact rejecting dictatorship by the top level of their party? I think that this dictatorship is still controlled by an iron fist. If the French party came to power it is hard to imagine it would not install and enforce its system on the entire country."

I believe a French Communist once said—either Thorez or Duclos—that no French Communist would ever take up arms against the Soviet Union. But if the U.S.S.R. were at war with the West, would this still apply to French or Italian Communists?

"If not, they should state so openly: that they would fight for France or Italy against a foreign Communist army and not aid such an enemy of their own country. On the other hand, if they have departed so far from Marx as to reject dictatorship of the

international proletariat, why should they continue to call themselves 'Communist parties'?

"The jargon employed certainly implies a mortal blow to Marxism whose core is the dictatorship of the proletariat. Furthermore, why should their leaders go to Moscow and attend closed meetings of the Soviet leadership? I don't refer to open meetings like a party congress but to closed meetings."

"What would people in France say if a high Government official were to attend a secret meeting of high officials of Chile or South Africa—and then said he didn't agree with Chilean or South African policies but had simply come to listen to their opinions?"

"I don't believe French or Italian Communist statements concerning their intentions. One must not forget that Lenin himself always used golden words before seizing power. But once on top, he showed he had a well-organized dictatorship run by an iron fist."

For Solzhenitsyn the primordial issue is ideological. It is not a question of where Marxist ideology evolves or is applied. He conceives of Communism virtually as an absolute, without possibility of change because it is controlled by immutable logic.

Next time you're swinging in the rain, think of Textron.

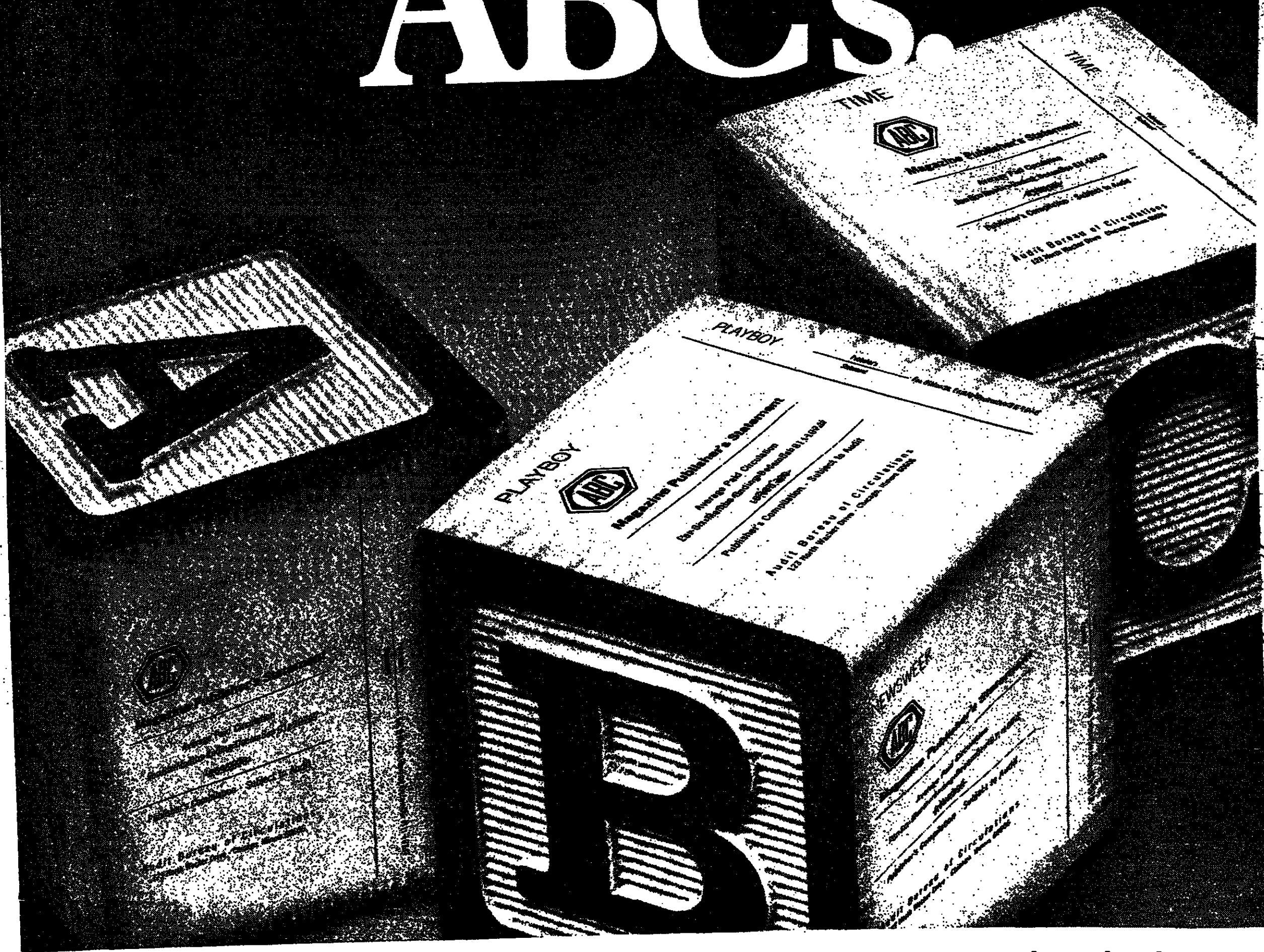


Textron, Inc., Detroit, Michigan 48203

Why? Because that ever-faithful chariot waiting in the foreground comes from Textron's E-Z-Go Car division—producer of the world's finest golf cars. Think about it. Textron is E-Z-Go golf cars. Polaris snowmobiles. **TEXTRON** other fine products.

TEXTRON

Reaching men is easy when you know your ABCs.



The surest way to determine how a magazine is really doing is to look at its circulation figures. They are the blocks on which all audience claims are built. The most reliable figures are those filed with the Audit Bureau of Circulations. Once audited, they provide a true, uncolored picture of a publication's vitality.

PLAYBOY's ABC Statement for the last six months of 1975 shows an average circulation of 5,700,000 copies per issue. That's a healthy figure by any standard and far and away the largest in the men's magazine field. To get an idea of just how large it is, compare it with the statements

of other magazines competing for the male market:

PLAYBOY	5,701,007
Time	4,325,270
Penthouse	4,209,984
Newsweek	2,928,484
Sports Illustrated	2,267,457

Obviously, PLAYBOY continues to dominate those vehicles that advertisers look to for men, topping the runner-up by more than a million copies.

PLAYBOY's strength is further underscored by the fact that purchasers willingly pay full price, whether buying single

copies or buying by subscription. There are no short-term discount offers, even at our full \$10-per-year rate, subscriptions over the past year have increased 18%.

The best medium for reaching today?

It's not necessary to take any man's word for it. Just check with Audit Bureau of Circulations. Learn which magazine is really number one is as simple as ABC.

PLAYBOY!

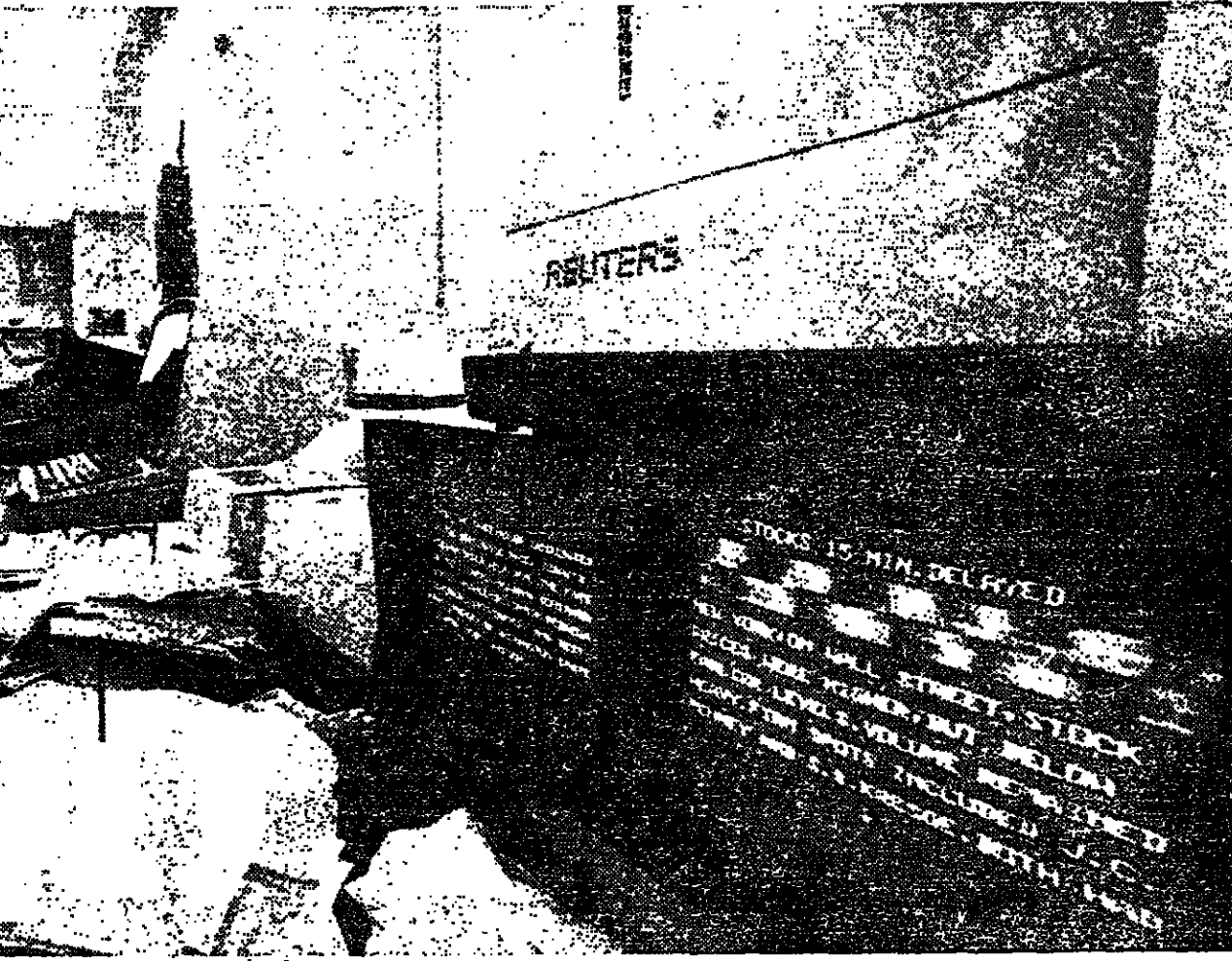
Source: ABC Fall-Fax as filed with ABC, December 1975 subject to audit.

CP 1/10/50

Handwritten note: 1/1/150

Reuter and His Pigeons Might Not Recognize The News Agency Now

ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr. Special to The New York Times LONDON, March 9 — The transmission of news in the 19th century was a new business. London's Morning Chronicle scored a historic coup by announcing the victory at Waterloo...



The New York office of Reuters. Screens, at right are part of the service that provides cable television users with reports on their home screens. Left: Paul Reuter, founder of the news service.

280 to Mark Anniversary

The 280th anniversary of Reuters will be celebrated at a black-tie dinner for 280 guests at the St. Regis. The hosts will be Lord Barnetson, chairman of Reuters, and the news organization's directors.

Pigeoning the News

Mr. Reuter's character and his insistence upon absolute equality among his clients is best (and often) illustrated by two examples. In the 1840's, he established a pigeon post system to deliver final stock prices between Brussels and Aachen...

And after he had established his London office, and the news had begun to flow, he would charge clients who used his name at the top of the dispatches less than he charged those who did not. The identification helped his business; he also felt that readers ought to know who was responsible for the report.

Hessians, Foes in War, Are Friends in Bicentennial

By CRAIG WHITNEY Special to The New York Times MARBURG, West Germany — "It is asked why we came to America," the letter from two captured German soldiers began. "It may be answered, that we entered early in life in the Hessian service, and that we were, totally unacquainted with the business on which we were sent; to this it may be added, that in Hesse, there is no other alternative but that of obedience."

she said in her alcove, piled high with 18th-century documents in almost illegible German script. "Most Germans don't care or know much about their ancestry," she went on, "but Americans seem to be crazy about it."

For the bicentennial celebrations, Mrs. Auerbach has assembled a traveling exhibition called "Hesse and America." It is a collection of

hand-drawn and printed war maps of almost every American Revolutionary War battle from the Hessian landgraves' archives: uniforms and bugles from the Hessian regiments of the time, and letters and diaries of recruits who were packed off to an unknown continent in the service of a foreign king.



A drawing from the landgraves collection at Marburg shows a Hessian soldier, left, taking a revolutionary flag from a "rebel" during the Revolutionary War.

The university city of Marburg showed a sense of somewhat wounded pride while the exhibition was on display here. In an explanatory brochure, it pointed out: "The Cuban mercenaries in Angola, described as 'new Hessians' show that the Hessians of the War of Independence in the USA have not been forgotten."

Most of the Hessian soldiers were not professionals, but farmers' sons, drafted by recruiters with hard hearts. The Hessians fought not out of loyalty to the British crown, but because German princes in Cassel, Hanau, Marburg, Brunswick and Waldeck (the last two actually not in Hesse at all) needed money, and because their cousin, George III, in Britain was willing to pay hard cash for hired armies to help with the fighting.

So dirty bargains were struck, and Captains Fearer and Kleinschmidt and thousands like them landed in America. The countryside around Marburg and Cassel is hilly, rural, and hard to get rich on, much like that of Eastern Pennsylvania, where the Germans fought between mid-1776 and 1783.

Most were simple folk, and many thousands sympathized with their rebel "enemies" and deserted — encouraged by Congress's offer of 50 acres of land to anyone who would leave the mercenary service. After Captains Fearer and Kleinschmidt saw what was going on, they resigned their commissions and considered themselves Americans.

Loathing and Fear In America, the Hessians were loathed and feared by their general, Leopold von Heister, wrote of the rebels on Sept. 3, 1776: "When they caught only a glimpse of a blue coat, they surrendered immediately and begged on their knees for their lives."

Hessian troops captured Fort Washington in Manhattan in November of 1776 and renamed it Fort Mifflin. After the commander of their regiment, But a month later, at Trenton, George Washington reversed the fortunes of battle.

There is an anti-aristocratic tone to the exhibition that Mrs. Auerbach has assembled about her countrymen, reflecting the present-day spirit of Marburg — a town of 13,387 university students who are so left-wing they even elected Communists to the city council last year.

"We've now published computerized lists of all the family names of the soldiers, under the title of 'Hessian Troops in the American War of Independence.'" Mrs. Auerbach said. "It's been so successful I think we may try to work on a list of emigrants to the United States next. The landgraves had excellent record-keepers."

PARKING Motorists will be able to park their cars today on both sides of those streets where alternate-side-of-the-street regulations are normally in effect. The regulations have been suspended because of snow. Motorists on snow-emergency routes must have snow tires or skid chains.

News Summary and Index

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International Rhodesia announced yesterday that black nationalist guerrilla forces had broadened their area of conflict to the full length of the 800-mile border with Mozambique. A deputy minister, Edward Sutton-Pryce, said the Government saw no end to the fighting "whether we reach a political settlement or not." Official sources said that regular and paramilitary Government forces totaled 12,000, with 25,000 in the organized reserves. [Page 1, Column 1.] United States and British analysts said that Soviet arms shipments to Mozambique had been increasing and they believe that the weapons will be given to the guerrilla forces fighting in Rhodesia. [4:3-8.] Forty-two people were reported killed when a cable car, crowded with skiers plunged 200 feet to the ground near the northern Italian city of Trento. Officials said there was only one survivor and that she had been seriously hurt. [1:5-6.] National President Ford defeated Ronald Reagan in Florida's Republican Presidential primary, achieving his fourth victory in as many races. The hard-fought Democratic primary was won by Jimmy Carter, former Governor of Georgia. Gov. George C. Wallace of neighboring Alabama finished second, in a major setback. Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington ran third, well behind Mr. Wallace. The President's victory seriously damaged the candidacy of the former California Governor. [1:8.] Speaking in the House, Representative Otis G. Pike accused the Central Intelligence Agency of seeking to discredit him and Congress in an effort to gloss over findings of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, which he heads. The Suffolk County Democrat related previously undisclosed incidents in his dealings with the agency. One was a telephone conversation in which he quoted Mitchell Røgevin, the agency's special counsel, as having said: "Pike will pay for this—we'll destroy him for this." [1:2-3.] In the continuing Washington dispute over "leaks," the State Department said that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and his top aide, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, were personally conducting an inquiry into disclosure of top-secret details of talks with Middle East leaders. [10:1-4.] A former intelligence official said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation may have been "penetrated" by hostile foreign intelligence at least three times since the end of World War II. The evidence, which involved F.B.I. agents in New York City, Washington and an undisclosed American city, was entirely circumstantial, the former official said, and no criminal charges were brought against the three agents believed to have been subverted by foreign governments. [1:2-3.] Metropolitan A special state commission recommended that all public employees hired since 1973 be brought under a unified pension system to save state and local governments a total of about \$200 million a year by combining required employee contributions and lower initial benefits. Under a proposed clause that would raise benefits by 3 percent a year to compensate for inflation, employees after age 73 who had retired at age 65 would begin to get higher benefits than in current plans. [1:4.] Republican and Democratic leaders in the Legislature have agreed informally to seek the restoration of \$110 million in school aid cuts in Governor Carey's proposed budget and to make deeper cuts than he had sought in state programs. [5:8-9.] A mayoral task force has found "incompetence" and "an atmosphere of mistrust" at the highest levels of management of New York City's \$128 million day-care program. In releasing the report, First Deputy Mayor John E. Zuccotti said that up to 16,000 of the 38,200 children enrolled in 410 centers financed by the city, state and Federal governments might be ineligible. [1:6-7.] About 450,000 daily riders of Transport of New Jersey buses used other ways to get to work as a strike against the major carrier began. Other bus operators and railroads reported no problems in accommodating commuters. [1:5.] The Museum of Modern Art has acquired a huge "cutout" work by Henri Matisse, and will exchange objects from its collection equal to the purchase price, which was said to be about \$1 million. The many-paneled work, measuring nearly 54 feet long and 7 1/2 feet high, once covered the four dining room walls of the home of the modern French master. [1:1-4.]

The Other News

International Canada to renew nuclear aid to India. Page 1 This set deadline for accord on U.S. presence. Page 2 Lebanese deserters seize another garrison. Page 2 Public employees on one-day strike in France. Page 3 Covert European aid in Angola disclosed. Page 3 U.S. opposes nuclear technology for Pakistan. Page 6 Egyptians rule out a multi-party system. Page 7 Israeli Prime Minister under attack. Page 9 Government and Politics Senate spy unit to seek third delay for report. Page 12 Interior chief urges company not to strip-raise. Page 17 Ford's aides are sending signals to Reagan. Page 18 Reagan sees Watergate as peril to Ford. Page 19 Reagan effort in Illinois is viewed as final one. Page 19 Campaigning often designed for television. Page 20 Bayh delegates adrift in New York. Page 20 White House lobbyists under criticism. Page 20 Curb on political donations approved. Page 21 Nadjari suggests immunity for Cunningham. Page 23 Schwartz backed by group of enforcement aides. Page 55 General Alabama aide seeking 1963 racial killers. Page 14 Bailey clashes with Government doctor. Page 14 Metropolitan Briefs: Page 43 Audit questions Brooklyn poverty spending. Page 43 Early spring set back by a wintry storm. Page 43 Industry and Labor Gravediggers postpone strike deadline. Page 55 Education and Welfare U.S. rules on access to school records published. Page 22 Procedural dispute deadlocks Regents selections. Page 22 Hope raised for retention of York and John Jay. Page 23

Quotation of the Day

"We don't see it coming to an end, whether we reach a political settlement or not. It would be day-dreaming to say it will come to an end." — Edward Sutton-Pryce, a Deputy Minister in Prime Minister Ian D. Smith's office, announcing extension of guerrilla war along Rhodesia's border with Mozambique. [1:1.]

Complaints rise on Carey's removal of Elish. Page 23 Health and Science Panel votes to delay auto emission curbs. Page 12 Connecticut prepares for atom waste shipment. Page 23 Medical schools expand teaching of ethics. Page 42 Amusements and the Arts Erich Friedman excels in concerto concert. Page 23 Britain's National Theater set to open. Page 24 Harlem Troupe offers 3 new ballets at Uris. Page 25 Eve Queler conducts "Le Cid" in concert. Page 27 Thrillers by Levin and Calder are reviewed. Page 37 "The Entertainer" is on NBC tonight. Page 77 Going Out Guide Page 24 About New York Page 21 Family/Style/Food Day When cooked with elan, hamburgers have ecia. Page 44 A cold, snowy day brings out the fur coats. Page 45 Ethnic delights tucked away on market shelves. Page 46 The debate over inducing labor in childbirth. Page 50 Seashell handbags that double as ornaments. Page 51 Opportunities to educate wine palates. Page 54 Consumer Notes Page 48 Obituaries Doris Miles Disney, mystery novelist. Page 42 Former Prof. Richard Clemons of Adelphi. Page 42 Business and Financial Dow average tops 1,000 but falls back. Page 57 3 big companies cite illegal payments abroad. Page 57 3 percent rise forecast in E.E.C.'s economy. Page 57 Business investing plans up slightly for 1976. Page 57

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MEDICAL SCHOOLS SPUR ETHICS DRIVE

Survey Finds Expansion of Programs 'Phenomenal'

By LAWRENCE E. ALTMAN

Medical schools in the past few years have greatly expanded their teaching of medical ethics to help future doctors cope with moral issues...

The number of teachers with primary commitments in medical ethics instruction has risen by 50 percent...

These authors based their conclusions on the results of their survey of 112 medical schools...

Here Americans are asserting increasing control over their own medical care...

Also, doctors are practicing a more scientific type of medicine than their counterparts did in the past...

As a result, the factors involved in medical treatment have become more complex...

Patients and their families now share in making such decisions to a greater extent than they did in their parents' generation...

One indication of this change can be seen in the vast expansion of medical ethics teaching described in the Hastings report...

Nevertheless, creation of medical ethics courses has been controversial in the medical schools because such courses must vie with traditional disciplines...

Dr. Veatch said in a telephone interview that the most important contribution from such lectures would be to make young doctors more sensitive to different value dimensions...

However, Dr. Veatch cautioned that such courses should not be regarded as a cure-all for all ethical problems in health care delivery...

Dr. Veatch added that medical ethics lectures should not be limited to medical schools but should be held elsewhere...

All eyes opened a long cut over Querry's eye in the third round. Surviving and her husband Benjamin Faber...

Dr. Edmund D. Pellegrino, who is chairman of the board of directors at the Yale Haven Medical Center...

However, the Yale professor said that the current interest in medical ethics had opened the most sensitive precincts of medical practice to public scrutiny...

Doctors, Dr. Pellegrino said, must recognize that medicine's traditional moral authority is no longer universally accepted...

Doris Miles Disney Dies at 68; Leading Mystery Novel Writer

By C. GERALD FRASER

Doris Miles Disney, a leading mystery novelist whose 47 books were notable for their plots and character development...

The sale of Mrs. Disney's first book, "A Compound for Death," coincided with the birth of her daughter in 1943...

Since 1945, one or more of her books has been published each year. These included "Dark Road," "Straw Man," "Trick or Treat," "No Next of Kin," "Dark Lady," "Mrs. Mosker's Money" and "Family Skeleton"...

Mrs. Disney said, according to Doubleday & Company, which published all but one of her mysteries, approximately 675,000 books in hard cover...

Her books were almost all plot, the procedural novel. There was no mayhem, no deep psychological probing...

The expansion of medical ethics teaching comes at a time when dramatic changes are occurring in American medicine...

Here Americans are asserting increasing control over their own medical care, which is altering the patient-doctor relationship...

Also, doctors are practicing a more scientific type of medicine than their counterparts did in the past...

As a result, the factors involved in medical treatment have become more complex...

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RICHARD F. CLEMO OF ADELPHI DEAD

Speech Professor, Ex-Dean of the Faculty Was 55

Richard F. Clemo, a former Adelphi University official and professor of speech and dramatic art, died Monday at his home at 10 West 66th Street...

Professor Clemo, who joined the Adelphi faculty in 1950 as an assistant professor of speech and dramatic art, devoted his 25-year career with the Garden City, L. I., school primarily to administrative matters...

When he resigned last year to return to teaching and to play a leading role in Adelphi's transition from a small college to a university...

Professor Clemo was a graduate of the University of Portland in Oregon and of Columbia University, where he earned a master's degree in speech...

Before joining Adelphi in 1950, he had been an Off Broadway actor with the Off Broadway Players...

At Adelphi he held a number of posts, including that of the first dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, director of the Institute of Creative and Performing Arts, dean of the University College, the school's evening division, and director of summer sessions and extension programs...

Professor Clemo was also active in the school's summer theater and television production efforts and produced a series, "Producing the Play," shown on educational television...

He was the author of "Discussion Methods — A Guide," published in 1960, and "Play Production Manual," published in 1948...

There are no immediate survivors. A funeral will be held at 10 A.M. Friday at the Fairchild Funeral Home, Garden City...

He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Disney Laing of Frederickburg, and two sisters, Elizabeth H. Miles and Mrs. George B. Tolve, both of Bristol, Conn.

He was born in Glastonbury, Conn., on Dec. 22, 1907. Her late husband was George J. Disney and she was not related to Dorothy Cameron Disney...

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GRIGORY PODYAPOLSKY, 48, DISSIDENT SOVIET SCIENTIST

MOSCOW, March 9 (UPI)—Grigory Podyapolsky, a Soviet dissident who died last night, was 62 years old and lived at 76 Peter Cooper Road.

Mr. Williams was a lieutenant with 26 years of service when he was appointed deputy fire commissioner in 1969.

He had been executive assistant to the Fire Commissioner since 1971.

Mr. Williams, a graduate of Lincoln University, Chester, Pa., is survived by his wife, Robert, a daughter, Nancy; a brother, Franklin, and two grandchildren.

Dr. David A. Anderman, an ophthalmologist, died Monday at Brookdale Hospital in Brooklyn. He was 70 years old and lived at 120th Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. Anderman, a graduate of the Loyola University Stritch School of Medicine in Chicago, had been chief of ophthalmology at Brookdale until two years ago.

He is survived by his wife, the former Nadia Stark; two daughters, Lois Kweil and Anne Harris, and six grandchildren.

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At detective fiction, "Murder at the Black Crook," and had recently completed the manuscript for her most ambitious historical effort, a novel about the early Dutch days of New York.

A specialist on the period, Mrs. Matschat was, herself, a descendant of Dutch settlers. She grew up in upstate New York.

Surviving are her husband, Benjamin Faber, a retired businessman; a son, Sandy; a daughter, Sher, and two sisters.

The author of seven books on horticulture, she expanded her interest in nature with "American Butterflies and Moths," and contributed to the "Gardeners' Dictionary and the World Book Encyclopedia."

Her husband, Louis Matschat, who died in 1960, was an artist and painter who lived among the people of the Okefenokee Swamp for her book on the Suwannee River.

The book won her membership in the Explorer's Club here and established her credentials as a hardy adventurer with a keen eye and lucid style.

Many of her more than 16 books were historical novels with lush settings in the early American wilderness, such as "Preacher on Horseback," about rural Michigan after the Civil War and "Tavern in the Town," about Tidewater Virginia before the Revolution.

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Lit Questions Expenditure of \$3.8 Million Bedford-Stuyvesant Antipoverty Group

LENN FOWLER... independent audit of the \$3.8 million of expenditures called into question by Bedford-Stuyvesant Antipoverty Group...

that the auditors had been unable to substantiate disposition of most of the Federal and city funds supplied to the agency in that period. Canceled payroll checks, which should have been kept, could not be found to verify whether they were cashed by the proper recipients, and invoices to support bills paid to vendors were missing, he said.

Some of those at the meeting said it was agreed that the Bedford-Stuyvesant group would be reorganized and that control of its finances would be taken over by the Community Development Agency, the operating arm of the program. James E. Greenidge, chairman of the Council Against Poverty, declined yesterday to confirm that the moves were underway, saying that he did not wish to prejudice the investigation of Youth-in-Action.

The agency, which for the last 12 years has sought primarily to provide jobs for young people in Brooklyn, has a current budget of \$4.2 million a year. This figure is down from last year's more than \$5 million because of the city's fiscal crisis and reductions in Federal aid which have reduced the entire antipoverty program.

Fire Destroys Eighth Street Bookstore



Interior of the Eighth Street Bookstore after it was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

UCINDA FRANKS... Eighth Street Bookstore, a meeting spot for artists, and intellectuals in the Village since 1947, was destroyed by fire early this morning.

"All we know is that we put the trash out for collection at the end of the day," said the owner, Eli Wilentz. "Then we locked up and went home, and the next thing, I get a call from my daughter saying the store was gone."

It has also run into trouble lately because of competition from discount bookstores, one of which moved in next door, forcing Mr. Wilentz to give 25 percent discounts on hard-back books.

No explanation was forthcoming yesterday as to why the audit report, issued by Mr. Goldin last August, had not prompted administrative action by city officials until last Thursday, even as extensive investigations of possible criminal wrongdoing were being pursued by Mr. Scoppetta and Mr. Trager's office.

Legal Link of Hollander Nursing Home Studied

By JOHN L. HESS... Health Department announced on the advice of its attorney that it was a first cousin of Mr. Hollander's, but had no other association with him.

The department set a tentative opening Medicaid rate of \$46 a day per bed. This allowed for payment of \$454,104 a year in net rental to Mr. Hollander, who said he planned to sue for something more than \$600,000.

Metropolitan Briefs

- Poughkeepsie Teacher Indicted** - A Dutchess County grand jury indicted Raymond Jackman, a 25-year-old Poughkeepsie schoolteacher, on assault, unlawful imprisonment and conspiracy charges...
- Alexander Bell Stamp Is Upheld** - A Federal judge rejected a move to bar the Postal Service from issuing a commemorative stamp to honor Alexander Graham Bell as the inventor of the telephone.
- Bronx Landlord Guilty of Arson** - A 45-year-old Bronx landlord was convicted of trying to burn down an apartment house he owned at 887 Faile Street after the city's Parking Violation Bureau placed a \$5,000 lien against the building.
- Jewish Group Acknowledges Bombing** - Terrorists linked with the Jewish Armed Resistance said they were responsible for the midnight bombing outside a Fifth Avenue building housing the Soviet and Czechoslovak national airlines.
- Parents Continue Sit-In at P. S. 87** - Parents continued their sit-in at Public School 87, at 160 West 78th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, as the Board of Education made plans to get a court order to make them leave.
- Former Administrator Must Testify** - Justice Leonard H. Sandler of State Supreme Court directed Thomas I. Fitzgerald, Manhattan's former public administrator, to appear before a special grand jury investigating corruption cases in the Surrogate and other Manhattan courts.



In Chinatown, some pedestrians took temporary refuge under an arcade.

Snowstorm Sets Back Thoughts Of an Early Spring for the City

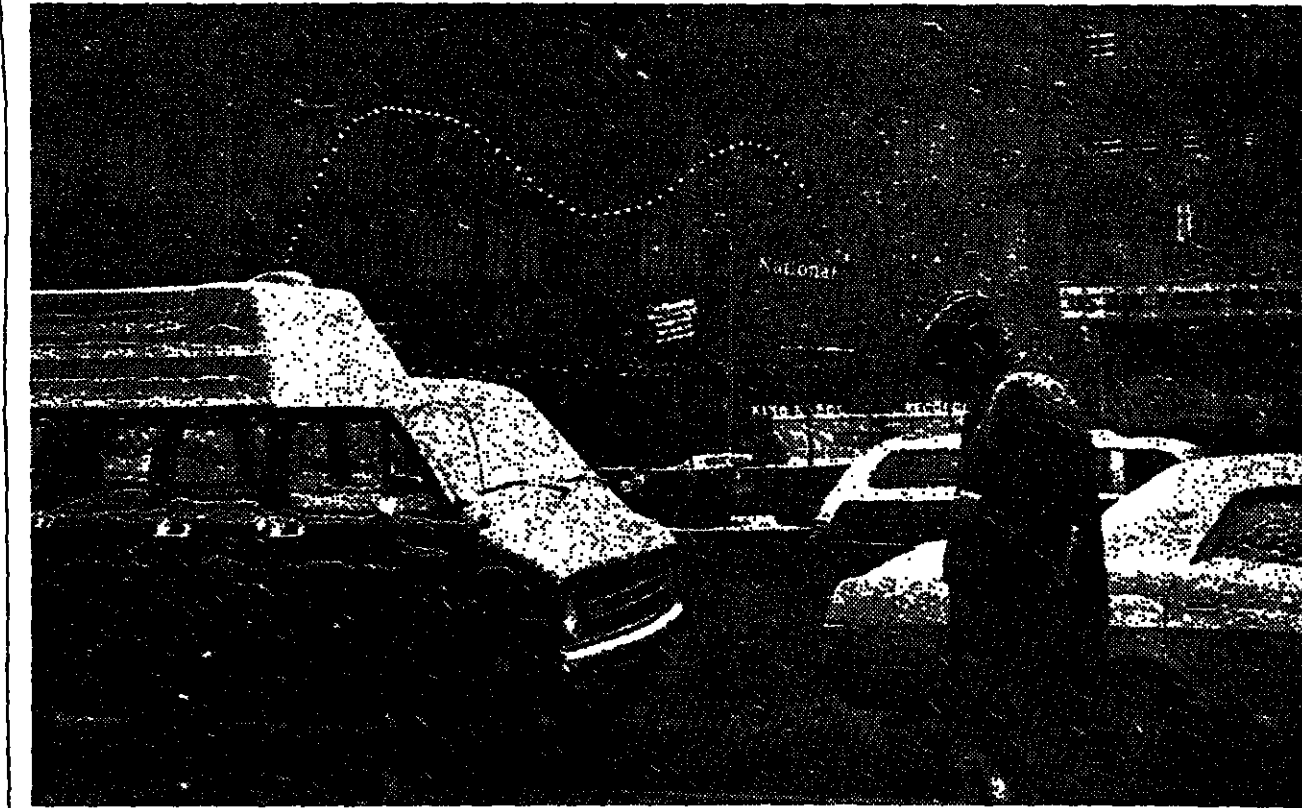
By MURRAY ILLSON

Hopes for an early spring tires or skid chains. The city's snow-emergency routes are identified by red signs with white lettering. It was also announced that alternate-side-of-the-street parking rules would be suspended for today. All other parking rules remain in effect.

A spokesman for the Long Island Rail Road and the Penn Central said that their commuter lines were not encountering serious problems. The Weather Service said that the storm system, moving through the Carolinas, would reform off the mid-Atlantic Coast, then head northeast and be well out to sea by daybreak today. The heaviest snow accumulations, up to six inches, were expected on eastern Long Island and in central New Jersey.

The worst of the storm was felt on the Middle Atlantic seaboard and the Blue Ridge Mountains, where up to a foot of snow had fallen. In suburban counties around the District of Columbia, schools called off classes or closed early. Up to four inches fell in Washington, and up to 12 inches in the Baltimore area.

In Washington, blooming forsythia wore a snowy mantle. The National Park Service said it was too early to say whether the wintry blast would hurt Washington's cherry trees.



In midtown, a man bent his head into the falling snow as he walked up Broadway in Times Square.

Denver Depends on Sun to Clear Snow From Streets

By GRACE LICHTENSTEIN... DENVER, March 9—Cheer up, Queens. If you think your streets are clogged for days after a snowstorm, there may be some comfort in knowing that Denver, gateway to the snow-covered Rocky Mountains, is even worse.

Last week, after a generally mild winter, Denver experienced one of its periodic severe storms. In three days about eight inches of snow fell on the city, which, with its 116.4 square miles, is almost exactly the same size as Queens.

The storm left cars stalled on major thoroughfares, side streets impassable and the airport parking lot looking like a bumper-car ride in Coney Island.

However, Denverites, with their slower pace of life, simply shrug off the problem. "It melts pretty fast," said Rex Jennings, president of the city's Chamber of Commerce. Most businessmen, he said, feel that the city does a good job of snow removal.

LOTTERY NUMBER
March 9, 1976
N. J. Pick-It—541.

When Cooked With Elan, Hamburgers Have Eclat

By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

There is a moment in Noël Coward's play "Private Lives" in which a divorced couple meet by chance on a terrace in the south of France. It is a moment charged with old-fashioned sentiment, heightened abruptly by the sound of a piano off-stage playing "Somebody I Used to Be." Amanda, the lady in the case, remarks, "Extraordinary how potent cheap music is."

That's the way we feel about hamburgers, if you happen to think that hamburgers are trashy and banal. If not to say vulgar, to use the word in the sense of popular. To put it one way, we infinitely prefer a well-made hamburger to an overcooked filet mignon or an ill-seasoned porterhouse.

Although the name is of German extraction, a hamburger is as quintessentially American as pasta is Italian or paprika dishes Hungarian. It would seem, after a considerable amount of random research that has spanned a couple of decades, that there is no concretely documented evidence of the precise moment the first hamburger came into evidence.

Evan Jones, in his recently published "American Food" (E. P. Dutton & Company, \$19.95), offers a most reasonable explanation for the name. The patty itself was originally a 19th-century import from Germany, a meat dish of chopped beef first known in this country as "Hamburg steak after the . . . port on the Elbe River." Rom Bauer-Becker's well-known "Joy of Cooking" (Bobbs-Merrill, \$10) reprints the legend most commonly accepted as to the hamburger's origin. It was, the book notes, at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 that broiled, bunned beef was introduced to the rest of the world by the Germans of South St. Louis.

The Bun Does It

It is not the patty itself that makes the hamburger so typically American. It is, rather, the patty-cum-bun or sandwich factor that puts it in league with apple pie (only more so): It has been estimated that Americans annually consume more than 40 billion hamburgers a year and if there is any other dish that exceeds that figure, we'll eat those words.

Ground meat in various shapes, patties and otherwise, has occurred in the world's cuisines years, perhaps centuries, before the St. Louis exposition. There are *pettineti di carne* of Italy; the *frickadeller* of Sweden; the *bolettes de viande* of France; the *albondigas* of Mexico and the *kofnas* of India, to offer a brief sample of cooked, shaped ground-meat dishes. But a broiled or grilled meat patty in a bun, which you can march around with, smacks of "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

We have long held a theory that the simplest dishes in the world are frequently the most difficult to cook. It is, in truth, we feel, more difficult to scramble an egg than make a good soufflé; it is far more difficult to make a succulent and splendid roast chicken than a platter of coq au vin. The same is true of hamburgers. It takes talent to turn out a hamburger with class.

We offer here an assortment of hamburgers that have pleased us recently in our home kitchen. There is a basic and elegant hamburger on toast with butter and parsley plus a few "gimmick burgers," if you wish to call them that—a pizza burger with mozzarella cheese and tomato sauce, a Swiss burger with a genuine fondue; a Mexican burger with a spicy chili sauce and so on. . . . If these be gimmicks, we've tried to make the best of them.

The hamburger is as quintessentially American as pasta is Italian or paprika dishes Hungarian.



Recipes That Heighten and Brighten the Humble Hamburger's Image

- HAMBURGER DELUXE**
 1/4 pound ground round steak or sirloin
 Salt
 2 teaspoons butter
 2 or 3 dashes Tabasco sauce
 3 or 4 dashes Worcestershire sauce
 1/2 teaspoon lemon juice
 1 slice trimmed, buttered toast or one split, toasted hamburger bun
 Freshly ground pepper to taste
 1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley
 1. Shape the meat into a round patty, handling it as little as possible.
 2. Sprinkle a heavy skillet with salt, and cook hamburger as described in accompanying box.
 3. Meanwhile, as the meat cooks melt the butter and add the Tabasco, Worcestershire sauce and lemon juice. Transfer the hamburger to the toast or bun, and sprinkle with salt and pepper to taste. Pour the butter sauce over it. Sprinkle with parsley and serve immediately.
 Yield: One serving.
- PIZZA BURGER**
 1 1/2 pounds ground round steak or sirloin
 4 tablespoons plus 6 teaspoons grated Parmesan cheese
 2 tablespoons cold butter, cut into small pieces
 Salt and fresh ground pepper to taste
- MARINARA SAUCE (see recipe)**
 6 quarter-inch thick slices mozzarella cheese, cut into small cubes
 6 toasted hamburger buns
 1. Place the meat in a bowl and add four tablespoons of Parmesan cheese, butter, salt and pepper to taste. Blend well and shape into six patties of equal size. Grill or cook in a skillet as indicated in box.
 2. Arrange the hamburgers on a baking sheet. Spoon one tablespoon or more of the marinara sauce on each hamburger patty. Sprinkle with remaining Parmesan cheese. Top with equal amounts of mozzarella and broil until cheese melts. Transfer the hamburgers onto toasted hamburger bun bottoms. Serve immediately with the toasted tops on the side.
 Yield: Six pizza burgers.
- MARINARA SAUCE**
 3 cups canned Italian plum tomatoes
 1 tablespoon olive oil
 1 teaspoon finely chopped garlic
 2 teaspoons dried oregano
 3 tablespoons chopped parsley
 Salt and freshly ground pepper to taste
 1. Place the tomatoes in a saucepan and cook until reduced by half, about one and one-half cups. Stir often to prevent sticking.

- How to Cook Hamburgers**
- Shape ground beef, preferably round steak or sirloin (the ground tail of porterhouse or T-bone makes excellent hamburgers) into round flat patties.
- There are two recommended methods for cooking hamburgers in a skillet. In the first, sprinkle a light layer of salt in the bottom of a heavy skillet such as a black iron skillet. Heat the skillet thoroughly and add the hamburgers. If the heat is not enough under the skillet, it will not be necessary to add any fat. When seared on one side, use a pancake turner and with a quick motion, scoop under the hamburgers, turning them in the skillet. Reduce the heat and continue cooking the hamburgers to the desired degree of doneness. Add a touch of butter, salt and pepper to taste.
- The more conventional method of skillet cookery is to melt for each hamburger about half a teaspoon of butter in a heavy skillet and when it is hot but not browning, add the hamburger or hamburgers. Cook until browned on one side, turn and continue cooking to the desired degree of doneness. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and serve with the pan juices.
- The preferred method for cooking hamburgers is on a grill fired with charcoal or gas-fired coals. The grill should be very hot when the hamburgers are added. Cook until nicely grilled on one side, turn and cook to the desired degree of doneness. Add a touch of butter, salt and pepper to taste.
2. Heat the oil in another saucepan and add the garlic. Cook briefly and add the tomatoes, oregano, parsley, salt and pepper to taste. Stir until blended and boiling.
 Yield: About one and one-half cups.
- MEXICAN BURGERS**
 1 pound ground round steak or sirloin
 1 teaspoon finely chopped garlic
 1 tablespoon chili powder
 Salt and freshly ground pepper to taste
 4 toasted hamburger buns
 Brown chili sauce (see recipe).
 1. Place the meat in a

- bowl and add the garlic, chili powder, salt and pepper to taste. Work with the hands to blend the ingredients. Shape the mixture into four quarter-pound patties. Salt, grill or cook in a skillet as indicated in box.
 2. Place one patty on each of four toasted bun bottoms. Spoon the chili sauce over the hamburgers and serve with the tops on the side. Yield: Four Mexican burgers.
- BROWN CHILI SAUCE**
 2 pounds chicken necks and wings, chopped into one-inch lengths
 2 tablespoons flour
 2 teaspoons ground cumin
 1 tablespoon chopped garlic
 3 or more tablespoons chili powder
 1 tablespoon dried oregano
 2 tablespoons tomato paste
 1 cup fresh or canned beef broth
 2 cups water
 1. Add the chicken pieces to a heavy saucepan and cook, stirring often, until browned. It is not necessary to add additional fat, but the pieces must be stirred to prevent sticking.
 2. Pour off the fat from the saucepan and sprinkle the chicken pieces with flour, cumin, garlic, chili powder and oregano. Stir and add the tomato paste. Stir once more and add the broth and water. Stir constantly until
- the sauce boils. Cook 40 minutes, stirring to prevent sticking.
 3. Strain the sauce, saving the solids and discarding the liquid. This is a general-purpose sauce and is good with enchiladas and chilitos. Yield: About two cups.
- HOLSTEIN HAMBURGERS**
 1 pound ground round steak or sirloin
 4 toasted hamburger buns
 1/2 cup mayonnaise
 1/2 cup ketchup
 1/2 cup relish
 1/2 cup sliced pickles
 1/2 cup sliced onions
 1. Shape the meat into four patties and cook as indicated in box.
 2. Place one patty on top of four toasted bun bottoms.
 3. Meanwhile, mix the mayonnaise, ketchup, relish, pickles and onions in a bowl. Spread this mixture over the hamburgers and serve immediately.

Coupons are limited to 1 per family. No substitutions. Plus tax where applicable.

not avail. in Suffolk Co. #118
 half gallon Wisk
 1.99 cont.
 with this coupon good 'til Sat. night March 13, 1976.

WALDBAUM'S #117
 not avail. in Suffolk Co.
 Joy dish lotion
 99¢ quart bottle
 with this coupon good 'til Sat. night March 13, 1976.

WALDBAUM'S #118
 Total cereal
 69¢ 12-oz. pkg.
 with this coupon good 'til Sat. night March 13, 1976.

WALDBAUM'S #119
 Apollo wheat germ
 49¢ 1-lb. can
 with this coupon good 'til Sat. night March 13, 1976.

WALDBAUM'S #120
 coupon worth
 15¢ towards the purchase of any
 2 lbs. of Polaner's jam
 with this coupon good 'til Sat. night March 13, 1976.

WALDBAUM'S #121
 with trigger
 Grease Relief spray
 77¢ 1-pint 6-oz. cont.
 with this coupon good 'til Sat. night March 13, 1976.

WALDBAUM'S #122
 30 Hefty waste bags
 59¢ pkg.
 with this coupon good 'til Sat. night March 13, 1976.

WALDBAUM'S #123
 Imperial stick margarine
 59¢ 1-lb. pkg.
 with this coupon good 'til Sat. night March 13, 1976.

WALDBAUM'S #124
 coupon worth
 20¢ towards the purchase of any
 Sterno fireplace logs
 not avail. in Waldbaum's TSS
 buy a case & save 1.20
 good 'til Sat. night March 13, 1976.

Prices avail. in N.Y. State stores only.

not avail. in Suffolk Co. #112
 20-lb. All
 6.19 box
 with this coupon good 'til Sat. night March 13, 1976.

WALDBAUM'S #114
 reg. lemon or wood scent
 Johnson's Pledge
 1.29 14-oz. spray can
 with this coupon good 'til Sat. night March 13, 1976.

WALDBAUM'S #115
 coupon worth
 50¢ towards the purchase of any 1/2-gallon of Louis Sherry ice cream

WALDBAUM'S #116
 Waldbaum's is hereby to accept Government Food Stamps. To find how to apply for Food Stamps, call in a toll-free number: 800-341-3715.

holiday favorites

Simon Fischer or Max Ams Lekvar
 1-lb. 1-oz. jar 63¢

Waldbaum's shelled walnuts 10-oz. pkg. 95¢
 Waldbaum's shelled walnuts 4-oz. can 49¢
 Waldbaum's shelled walnuts 8-oz. can 89¢
 pure clover honey Waldbaum's 2 1/2-lb. 2.29

Waldbaum's, in shell large walnuts 1-lb. pkg. 67¢

PLEASE REQUEST A comparable item or rain check (good anytime at any Waldbaum's) if an advertised item is temporarily out of stock.

more savings

Waldbaum's, fancy Chinook salmon 7 1/2-oz. can 1.39
 Waldbaum's, Concord grape juice 1-quart 1-oz. bottle 89¢
 Waldbaum's large prunes 2-lb. 89¢
 Waldbaum's, fancy solid pack white tuna 7-oz. can 69¢
 In juice, Waldbaum's pineapple spears 1-lb. 4-oz. can 59¢
 Waldbaum's non-fat milk 14 quart 3.09
 Waldbaum's, peas & diced carrots 3-lb. \$1

Waldbaum's large white bread 1-lb. 6-oz. loaf 39¢

Wally tuna cat food 2-lb. 35¢
 Waldbaum's, ass't. varieties natural cereal 15-oz. pkg. 69¢
 whole or sliced, Waldbaum's white potatoes 1-lb. 25¢
 Waldbaum's whole apricots 1-lb. 14-oz. can 59¢
 Cock O The Walk, all green asparagus spears 1 1/2-lb. 59¢
 Romeo Maraschino cherries 10-oz. jar 49¢
 Duncan Hines, family Brownie mix 1-lb. 7-oz. pkg. 89¢

Waldbaum's, puffed wheat or Puffed Rice 3 5-oz. bags 95¢

Waldbaum's stewed tomatoes 1-lb. can 37¢
 jelled or whole, Ocean Spray cranberry sauce 1-lb. can 35¢
 Waldbaum's, California tomato juice 1-quart 14-oz. can 57¢
 Stratford Farms prune juice 1-quart 1-pint bottle 59¢
 Trio-chopped beef-beef stew 1 1/2-lb. 35¢
 Alpo dog food

Waldbaum's food specials also avail. in TSS Harborside & Lawrence.

flavors or mixers, N.Y. stores only
 Cott soda 1-pint 12-oz. no ret. bottle 39¢

grocery specials

with additional \$3 purchase
Heinz ketchup 59¢ 1-lb. 10 bottle

Italian **Pope tomatoes 49¢** 2-lb. 3-oz. c.

cream style or whole kernel **Green Giant corn 27¢** 1-lb. 1-oz. can

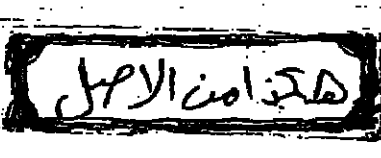
dry **Carnation non-fat milk 10 2/19** quart. env. pkg.

Waldbaum's **vegetable oil 59¢** 1-pint 8-oz. bottle

Waldbaum's, sliced peaches & pears 1-lb. 35¢
 Waldbaum's mashed Instant potatoes 2-lb. 1.19
 delicious **Kounty Kist peas 1-lb. 7-oz. 25¢**
 for automatic dishwashers **Dishwasher All 2-lb. 1.19**

Waldbaum's 25-lb. Reynolds Wrap pkg. 27¢
 Polaner grape jelly 3 10-oz. jars
 asst. var. except wild **Rice-A-Roni 3 5 1/2-oz. 35¢**
 Waldbaum's **Macaroni Dinner 2 7 1/2-oz. 45¢**

Prices effective in N.Y. Metro Stores only. No case lot sale. We reserve the right to limit quantities on all advertised items.



The March Lion Roars — 9 Days Late

By ANGELA TAYLOR

Furs are getting as common around town as good Republican cloth coats. Women are wearing them even when the sun shines. Given yesterday's cold wave and snow, all the little minks and sables and even a couple of rabbits came trotting out.

There's something to be said for the wind-chill factor. It gives women a chance to wear expensive furs without feeling ostentatious.

"I was told not to bring any warm clothes," said Sue Gale, a visitor from Los Angeles, whose furry red fox coat was quickly getting frosted with snow. "They said New York was having spring—and look at this."

Despite tight money and high prices, a cold day brings out more fur-clad women than have been seen in years. A surprising number of sables (a sable coat costs upward of \$20,000 these days) flit in and out of Tiffany's and Bonwit's. Deep, dark minks are so numerous that they seem to be a uniform.

The artsy-craftsy crowd of both sexes, sporting their thrift shop numbers over jeans, find them necessary in drafty lofts. And for the young and fashionable, looking ethnic is very much the thing, and it's easy to look like a character out of Dostoyevsky if you pile on a fur coat over boots and bury your head in a fur hat or a babushka.

Nobody boggles at a man in a fur coat anymore. Michael Lebeck, his hands deep in the pockets of a raccoon coat, said: "I'm having it altered tomorrow. It's too tight. A coat like this should be loose and straight."

Out-of-towners like Mrs. Gale are usually suspicious of New York weather, and play it safe by traveling in their furs. Elizabeth Hayes, a law student from Washington, wore her long, Christmas-present rabbit for shopping. Barbara Molotsky, in from Chicago for a business meeting, was wrapped up in a fisher-dyed raccoon. Suzanne Kelly, also from the Midwest, wore her lynx, while Annie Rosenfeld of France

pushed a baby stroller into Bonwit's, wearing an unusual red fox coat worked in chevrons.

Ranch mink is still the star fur. If it's not new and too short, it's worn with pants. The woman who's getting snobbish about the everywhere-ness of mink is reaching for the long hairs, even though they make her look fatter. Fisher, a sportier look-alike of sable, is the connoisseur's fur. Tawny unplucked nutria seems to be the season's sleeper. Foxes and lynxes, which are topping mink in price, are the prosperous woman's second fur.

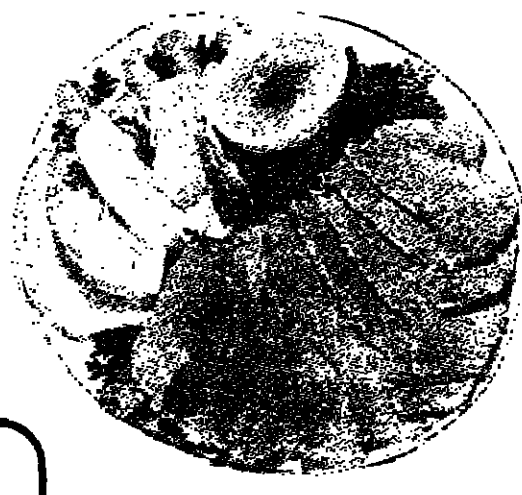
Another side of the fur picture is the reverse snobbism of having a somewhat ratty fur, blanket-sized. Pieced furs, seemingly patched together willy-nilly, make ponchos for young women and ankle-length coats for men. Judy Friedman, a student, said of her rusty, broad-shouldered mink: "It's been in my family forever. Everybody's worn it at one time or another."



The New York Times/Meyer Liebowitz
Cold day brings out the furs. Above, and then counterclockwise: rabbit, mink, fox, lynx, curly man's raccoon and, right, opossum hat.

We're tickled green we live in the greatest Irish city in the world.

From George M. Cohan to George Carlin, Eugene O' Neill to Ed Sullivan, John Mc Cormack to Jimmy Breslin to Eileen Farrell to Cardinal Cooke... there's scarcely a facet of New York life that hasn't been touched ...and enriched by the scores of Irish immigrants and their descendants who have made New York their home. It's the "luck of the New Yorker" that today our Irish population outnumbers even that of Dublin's fair city. What better day to celebrate our good fortune than March 17th? A happy St. Patrick's Day to all.



boneless corned brisket of beef	1 ¹⁹ lb.	89 ^c lb.
thin cut		thick cut
fresh green cabbage		12 ^c lb.

freshly ground beef chuck chopped	89 ^c lb.	U.S.D.A. Choice beef, boneless shoulder London broil	1 ²⁹ lb.
20c coupon in each pkg. towards the purchase of any pkg. of chuck chopped at Waldbaum's.		U.S.D.A. Choice beef	
sliced ham Plumrose	1 ⁰⁹ 4-oz. pkg.	chuck steaks	66 ^c lb.
chicken parts sale		all cuts one price	
with rib bone chicken breasts	1.09	fresh chicken livers	lb. 89 ^c
drumsticks	lb. 99 ^c	Mackerel fresh Pan Ready	lb. 1.29
chicken thighs	lb. 95 ^c	Cod fillet fresh	lb. 1.89
legs with thighs	lb. 89 ^c	hot or sweet, all pork Italian style sausage	1 ⁴⁹ lb.
chicken wings	lb. 75 ^c		
U.S.D.A. Choice beef boneless shoulder roast	1 ²⁵ lb.		



frozen specials

- bridge cakes 1-lb. 1¹⁹
- vegetables 55c
- juice 4-oz. 85c
- juice 2-oz. 81c
- strawberries 1-lb. 59c
- hip 5-oz. 59c
- sticks 5-oz. 69c
- Lively milk 1/2-gallon 1.15

dairy specials

- eggs, California or small curd 1-lb. 65^c
- apples 9-oz. 79c
- cream, red can 14-oz. 1.19
- hips 12-oz. 1.29
- orange juice 1-quart 35^c
- cookies 1-lb. 89c
- Kisses 7-oz. 79c
- Mazola 1-lb. 59c
- toothpaste 12-oz. 79c

appetizer specials

- lean boiled or baked Virginia Style, sliced to order ham sale 1²⁹ 1/2-lb.
- prune, apricot or molm, Reisman kosher Hamentashen lb. 1.79
- plain or caraway, Pauly Brand, past. process Sweet Munchee cheese 1/2-lb. 79c
- chopped herring 1/2-lb. 79c
- heat & serve, large size potato knishes 4 for 98c
- fresh, Rock Type lobster salad 1/2-lb. 1.19
- Longacre Brand, roast white meat, natural turkey breast 79^c 1/2-lb. sliced to order
- delicious baked salmon 98^c 1/2-lb.
- Judea, Romanian style, kosher pastrami 1⁴⁹ 1/2-lb. sliced to order

bakery Oscar Mayer sale

- Waldbaum's plain or sugared donuts 6 for 49c
- avail. Thurs. & Friday only
- Pecther's Challah 1-lb. 59c
- delicious Datanut bread 1-lb. loaf 79^c
- health & beauty aids
- avail. in stores with Health & Beauty Aids dept.
- family favorite Arrid Extra Extra Dry 6-oz. can 69c
- shampoo liquid Prell 1-lb. 1.49
- family favorite Colgate dental cream 7-oz. tube 89^c
- Oscar Mayer, all beef franks or all meat wieners 1-lb. vac. pkg. 1²⁹
- meat or beef Oscar Mayer bologna 8-oz. vac. pkg. 75c
- meat or beef Oscar Mayer bologna 12-oz. vac. pkg. 1.12
- Oscar Mayer sliced bacon 1-lb. vac. pkg. 1.99
- Oscar Mayer variety pak 12-oz. vac. pkg. 1.55
- Oscar Mayer cooked ham 8-oz. vac. pkg. 1.49
- Oscar Mayer ham steak boneless 8-oz. vac. pkg. 1.79

All prices effective thru Sat. in stores with complete supermarket only.

If there's no D'Agostino near you ...move.



MEAT

U.S.D.A. Choice Beef End Cuts Boneless

CHUCK ROAST lb. **1.09**

U.S.D.A. Choice Beef Eye & Bottom Round

LONDON BROIL lb. **1.69**

Holly Farms Whole Cut Up

FRYING CHICKENS lb. **.59**

Freirich Whole 7-8 lb. Pieces For St. Patrick's Day

CORNERED BEEF BRISKET lb. **1.09**

Schickhaus By the Piece For St. Patrick's Day

CORNERED BEEF ROUND lb. **1.33**

Freirich 2 1/2-3 1/2 lb. Pieces

CORNERED BEEF BRISKET lb. **1.33**

U.S.D.A. Choice Beef Center Cut

BONELESS CHUCK ROAST lb. **1.29**

U.S.D.A. Choice Beef Chuck

BONELESS CHUCK or SHOULDER STEAKS lb. **1.69**

Fresh Rib or Loin End

LOIN PORK CHOPS lb. **.99**

U.S.D.A. Choice Beef Shoulder

LONDON BROIL lb. **1.69**

Provine Fresh

SHOULDER VEAL CHOPS lb. **1.89**

Fresh Veal Shoulder Boneless

STEWING VEAL lb. **1.79**

Hillshire

SMOKED LINK SAUSAGE lb. **1.59**

Jones

SLICED BACON lb. pkg. **1.69**

Royal Dairy or Schickhaus

SLICED BACON lb. pkg. **1.59**

Jones Brown & Serve

PORK SAUSAGE 8 oz. pkg. **.89**

Jimmy Dean Link

PORK SAUSAGE 12 oz. pkg. **1.19**

Hebrew National 12 oz.

FRANKS or SALAMI CHUBS **1.39**

Kahns Sliced 12 oz. pkg.

MEAT or BEEF BOLOGNA **1.09**

Plymouth Rock 3 lb. Tin

CANNED HAM **5.39**

PRODUCE

Indian River **SEEDLESS GRAPEFRUIT** **10 for .89**

Florida **CHICORY or ESCAROLE** lb. **.33**

Tender California **CARROTS** lb. cello bag **2 for .35**

Washington State Fancy **RED DELICIOUS APPLES** lb. **.35**

U.S. #1 **SOUTHERN YAMS** lb. **.23**

D'AGOSTINO'S

FROZEN
Morton **MACARONI & CHEESE** 8 oz. **4 for 1.00**

Sara Lee Cake **POUND or CHOCOLATE POUND** 10 1/2 oz. **.99**

Breyers All Flavors **ICE CREAM** 1/2 gal. **1.59**

Buitoni **CHEESE PIZZA** 14 oz. **.79**

Foodtown **TINY PEAS** 10 oz. **3 for 1.00**

Birdseye **CRINKLE CUT POTATOES** 9 oz. **4 for 1.00**

Gorton **SHRIMP STICKS** 9 oz. **.99**

Birdseye Little Ear **COB CORN** 8's. **.79**

DAIRY

Dorman Endeco Slices **MUENSTER CHEESE** 6 oz. **.59**

Kraft Deluxe Slices **AMERICAN CHEESE** 8 oz. **.53**

Mavbud Plain or Caraway **GOUDA** 7 oz. **.89**

Friendship **SOUR CREAM** pt. cont. **.59**

Light N Lively **MILK** 1/2 gal. **.89**

D'AGOSTINO'S

Ida Mae Reg. 13. oz. or Diet 14 oz. **FRUIT GELATIN** .49

Parkay **MARGARINE** 16 oz. qtrs. .49

Dannon All Flavors **YOGURT** 1/2 pt. cont. .36

GROCERY

Foodtown **"REAL" MAYONNAISE** qt. **.69**

Carolina **RICE** 3 lb. pkg. **.93**

Foodtown **SLICED BEETS** 16 oz. **5 for .99**

Foodtown **SLICED CARROTS** 16 oz. **5 for .99**

Palmolive **LIQUID DETERGENT** 32 oz. .89

Welchde **ALL FLAVORS DRINKS** 46 oz. .49

KEN-L-RATION 15 1/2 oz. **6 for 1.19**

Pampers **TODDLERS DIAPERS** 12's **1.39**

Huntley Palmer **CORNISH WAFERS** 6 oz. **3 for 1.00**

D'AGOSTINO'S

Huntley Palmer **CREME CRACKERS** 7 1/2 oz. **3 for 1.00**

Burry **MARINER SEA CRACKERS** 12 1/2 oz. **.59**

All Prices Apply Wed. Mar. 10 thru Sat. Mar. 13, 1976. Except at Cross River. We Reserve the Right to Limit Quantity to Three (3) Sale Items.

D'AGOSTINO'S

One of the nice things about New York



A four-bean salad, with vinaigrette dressing, the suitable either as a first course or as a side dish.

Food buffs will go to any remote corner of the city (if not the world) in the search of something unusual. They often are unaware of worthy offerings that are close to home.

Ethnic Delights Are Hidden On Supermarket Shelves

By MIMI SHERATON

Si es Goya tiene que ser bueno—if it's Goya it has to be good—is a phrase that's music to the ears of the Spanish-speaking community here, and one that will soon become familiar to those outside that community who, so far, have never heard it. Yet each year more and more shelves of the city's supermarkets are given over to the beans and rice, spices and hot sauces, canned fish and packaged dessert mixes, fruit nectars, oils and olives and packaged by this 35-year-old Puerto Rican company.

Operating in the continental United States for the last 20 years, Goya's success has been the envy of its competitors, inspiring the formerly Italian-oriented Progresso company to start canning beans preferred by the Hispanic community to labeling them in Spanish as well. Much to the delight of the Unanue family, which owns Goya, the company's volume has soared from \$6 million in 1965 to an estimated \$80 million in the current year in the United States, plus \$20 million more in Puerto Rico.

"That estimate is a little generous," said Joseph Unanue, who heads the United States branch. "We don't like to give out exact figures, but I will say that within that time we have increased our production facilities 40 percent."

Settled now in spacious new offices and warehouse in Secaucus, N.J., Mr. Unanue explained some of the variations in market preferences he must deal with.

"Cubans buy our black beans and our long-grain rice," he said. "Puerto Ricans don't buy black beans and they want medium-grain rice. Mexicans like our pink beans but nothing else; our food isn't spicy enough for them. Caribbeans buy all kinds of beans and hot sauces, and the rest of our market is made up of Spaniards and Portuguese. Soon we will begin advertising our Cuban-style black bean soup to Americans."

Because ethnic foods are segregated on supermarket shelves, mainly for the convenience of their primary market, they are often bypassed by those outside that group. And all too often food buffs who will go to any remote corner of the city (if not the world) in the search of something unusual or delicious, often are unaware of worthy offerings in more obvious locations that are close to home.

Such, one suspects, has been the case with too many of the Goya products, for while the prepared soups, stews and desserts might be too estorically ethnic for wide taste appeal, the simple, raw materials are not, as a recent tasting of many of the products revealed.

The mainstay of the line is beans in a rainbow of colors—black, red, pink, marbled, green, white, yellow and more. All are available

dried, and most can be had cooked and canned as well. Comparing canned varieties to other brands on the shelves, Goya's beans seemed a bit smaller in size, brighter in color and far more flavorful, a result due perhaps to their slightly larger amount of salt.

Immaculate Capers.

The long-grain Canilla rice cooked to snowy, firm and separate grains, and a condiment salad of tiny green olives, delicate pimientos and large, immaculate capers was easily as good as many similar products sold in fancy gourmet food departments.

Virgin olive oil from Spain, as rich as liquid gold, might when cooked be overpowered for non-Latin tastes, but makes a rich and fragrant vinaigrette dressing, while the firm-fleshed sardines, fresh and heady herbs, and incendiary hot pepper sauce deserve to be sampled by anyone interested in food.

As for the Cuban-style black bean soup soon to be advertised to non-Spanish-speaking people, it proved to be as delicious as it was authentic, with whole beans

stewed in a light seasoned with olive oil, ham, and a hint of the beans were broth light, it to thicken this, mering it for adding an extra thyme and served on a sprig of onion, hard-cooked, a splash of lemon. Although it find this sou around town, enough people market manager will order it.

Goya's beans of course, be us tag in dishes c origin, as shown

The followit be made entir of bean, or in tion. Served wi tuna fish, it be, tereating hors light lunch. T for that purp packed in olive or partially co especially suited, Macedonian bak ciality.

A Salad and a Casserole

FOUR BEAN SALAD

1 cup canned cooked red kidney beans

1 cup canned cooked white beans such as cannellini, great northern or white kidney

1 cup canned cooked chick peas

1 cup canned cooked black beans

1 cup finely chopped scallions, green and white portions, or 1 cup finely minced red onion

1 small clove garlic crushed to a paste with 1/2 teaspoon salt

1/2 teaspoon powdered mustard

1 to 2 tablespoons lemon juice

3 tablespoons olive oil

Freshly ground black pepper to taste

2 tablespoons minced fresh parsley and/or dill

Onion rings and lemon wedges, optional garnishes

1. All beans should be well rinsed of their canning liquid. Place them in a strainer or colander and let cold water run through them until all are clear and shiny. Drain thoroughly.

Place beans in a large mixing bowl along with scallions or onions, crushed garlic, salt, mustard, lemon juice and olive oil. Toss gently with a wooden spoon until all beans are well-coated with dressing. Add salt, garlic, pepper, oil or lemon if needed. Gently fold in parsley or dill.

2. Let stand in refrigerator for at least 1 hour before serving, tossing gently once or twice to distribute dressing if in the refrigerator for more than 1 hour, let

stand at room for about 15 mi serving. Put in e and garnish tings and lemon

Yield: 8 to 10

RICE AND LEEK

Because Goya's pletely raw, no or partially co especially suited, Macedonian bak ciality.

4 or 5 medium 1/2 cup olive oil 1 scant teaspot 1/2 teaspoon hot Pinch of cru hot red pepp 1 cup rice 1 cup chopped v canned tomat 1 1/2 cups hot lam chicken stock

1. Trim roots from leeks. Slice and wash thoro; all sand is remo white portions on oven to 375 degree

2. Heat oil in casserole. Add cho and simmer for 1 or until tender-brown. Stir in salt hot pepper flakes

Add tomatoes and bring to a boil.

3. Cover cass place in heated ov to 30 minutes, or u is absorbed and ric but not pasty. Ch during baking to se liquid is needed. Tc and serve.

Note: It may not Macedonian, but so Parmesan cheese over this just bef add a piquant touch

Yield: 2 to 4 servi

PRICE show Save at the



Beef Bone In Chuck Steak 69¢

Corned Brisket

Veal for Scallops

Pork Chops

Sliced Bacon

Our Own Tea Bags 2-69

59¢

39¢

39¢

Bisquick Baking Mix

TODAY IS **Food Day** IN THE NEW YORK TIMES

Recipes That Heighten and Brighten the Humble Hamburger's Image (Cont'd)

ONDUE BURGERS
 Prepare hamburger buns or toast onduie (see recipe). Prepare and cook the patties according to taste. Arrange in half of a toasted

on hot, freshly made onduie over the hand and serve the other side on the bun on the side. One or more ham-

SWISS FONDUE
 pure, unprocessed or Swiss (Emmentaler) cheese, cut into small cubes, 1/2 cup cornstarch, 2 tablespoons dry wine, 1/2 cup chopped garlic and freshly ground black pepper to taste, 1/2 cup Kirschwasser, 1/2 lb. cheese into halves and place in a bowl. Add the cornstarch to coat. Add the cheese and wine and cook, stirring constantly with a wood-

en spoon, until the mass is smoothly blended. Add the remaining ingredients and serve while hot and bubbling. Yield: About two cups. Note: Pure Gruyère cheese has approximately the same texture as Swiss (Emmentaler) cheese, but it has a slightly stronger flavor. It is not to be confused with the processed, gummy, wedge-shaped bits of cheese made from Gruyère. Two six-

ounce wedges of Meunster or Tilsit cheese, available in supermarkets, can be substituted for the Gruyère. **WELSH RABBIT BURGERS**
 1 pound ground round steak or sirloin
 4 slices trimmed, toasted bread or 4 split hamburger buns, toasted
 2 to 2 1/2 cups piping hot Welsh rabbit (see recipe)
 Fresh ground pepper to taste.

1. Prepare and cook the hamburgers as indicated in box.
 2. Arrange each hamburger on one slice of toast or half a bun.
 3. Spoon the Welsh rabbit over and serve sprinkled with pepper. Yield: Four servings. **WELSH RABBIT**
 3/4 pound aged cheddar cheese (see note)

2 teaspoons dry mustard
 1 teaspoon paprika
 1/2 cup beer
 1/2 to 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
 Salt to taste
 2 egg yolks, lightly beaten
 Freshly ground pepper to taste.
 1. Cut the cheese into small cubes, about half an inch.
 2. Blend the mustard and paprika in a small bowl and

add a little beer, stirring to make a paste and prevent lumping. Continue adding beer gradually, stirring. Add the Worcestershire sauce and set aside.
 3. Add the cheese to a heavy saucepan and add the beer mixture. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly. It is best to start stirring with a wooden spoon until cheese is almost melted then shift

to a rubber or plastic spatula so the mixture can be stirred rapidly until the mixture is hot, blended and smooth.
 4. Add about four tablespoons of the mixture to the yolks and return this to the saucepan. Cook briefly without boiling, or the egg yolks may curdle. Serve piping hot with toast points or on hamburgers. Serve sprinkled with pepper.

Yield: About two to two and one-half cups. Note: Almost every traditional recipe for Welsh rabbit specifies "unprocessed American cheese at least one year old." This is the yellow cheese once called rat-cheese in America. Unprocessed American cheese is rarely found thus labeled in supermarkets and grocery stores today. Use a good grade of yellow cheddar.

PRICE and PRIDE

show you how to Save at the Supermarket



Whole Fresh - 2 to 3 Lbs.

Frying Chickens 43¢ lb.

Beef Bone In Chuck Steaks First Cuts 69¢ lb.	Fresh Chicken Parts Breast Qtrs. With Wing Leg Qtrs. With Back 55¢ lb.	Fresh Ground Chuck Freshly Ground Beef Any Size Package 89¢ lb.
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ADVERTISED ITEM POLICY
 Each of these advertised items is required to be readily available for sale at or below the advertised price in each A&P Store, except as specifically noted in this ad.

FREEZER BUY OF THE WEEK

CORN FED BEEF Bottom Round
 Boneless 20 to 24 Lbs. Untrimmed
 Custom Cut Into Roasts, Steaks, No Extra Charge **1.29 lb.**

Beef Brisket
 Boneless Fresh 8 to 12 Lbs. Untrimmed
 Custom Cut No Extra Charge **1.19 lb.**

A&P BONELESS BEEF-THIN CUT 1.29 LB.

Corned Brisket Thick Cut **99¢ lb.**

Veal for Scallopini THIN SLICED FROM THE LEG **2.79 lb.**

Pork Chops COMBINATION PACK 6 Center Cut, 2 Loin End, 2 Shoulder **1.39 lb.**

Sliced Bacon ALLGOOD 1-lb. pkg. **1.49**

Ball Park Franks 1-lb. pkg. **1.19**

Veal for Stew BONELESS **1.39 lb.**

Shrimp Cocktail CAP'N JOHN'S 3 4-oz. jars **1.19**

Turbot Fillet FROZEN IN MEAT DEPT. **99¢ lb.**

In Stores with Deli Dept.

Liverwurst sliced to order **99¢ pound**

Chicken Roll NEW YORK BRAND **85¢ half pound**

Green Giant Corn CREAM STYLE or WHOLE KERNEL 17-oz. cans **2.69**

Our Own Tea Bags pkg. of 48 **59¢**

Golden Ripe Yellow Bananas **18¢ lb.**

Delicious Apples Wash. St. Fancy 2 1/2" Min. **3.10 3 lbs.**

Yellow Onions U.S. NO. 1 5 lb. bag **79¢**

Potatoes EASTERN-SIZE A U.S. No. 1 5 lb. bag **79¢**

Green Cabbage FOR A NEW ENGLAND BOILED DINNER **12¢ lb.**

Tangerines CALIFORNIA-MINNEOLA 10 for **89¢**

Chicken of the Sea Tuna Chunk Light **49¢ 6 1/2-oz. can**

Nestle's Quik Chocolate Flavor 2-lb. pkg. **1.39**

Spring Cleaning Buys

Ammonia A&P Clear or Sudsy 1/2-gal. plastic **39¢**

Pledge Furniture Polish WITH 20% OFF LABEL 14-oz. can **1.39**

Fantastik TRIGGER GUN 22-oz. plastic **89¢**

Glass Plus TRIGGER GUN 22-oz. plastic **89¢**

Nylongne Sponges ASSORTED-PKG. OF 4 **45¢**

A&P Bowl Cleaner SOLID-9-OZ. JAR **59¢**

Cap'n John's Fish Dinners QUICK FROZEN Flounder or Haddock 9-oz. pkg. **59¢**

Orange Juice A&P Frozen Grade 'A' 100% Florida 16-oz. can **49¢**

Fleischmann's Margarine REGULAR-CORN OIL 1-lb. pkg. prints **69¢**

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Crumb Square JANE PARKER CAKE 19-oz. pkg. **99¢**

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Marcal Hankies TOWEL 2 pkgs. of 50 **2.29**

15¢ OFF Bisquick Baking Mix VALUABLE COUPON TOWARD THE PURCHASE OF ONE 40-OZ. PKG. Limit one coupon per family. MFR Valid thru Sat., Mar. 13th. #22

15¢ OFF Cold Water All Detergent VALUABLE COUPON TOWARD THE PURCHASE OF ONE 32-OZ. PLASTIC Limit one coupon per family. MFR Valid thru Sat., Mar. 13th. #23

15¢ OFF Drive Laundry Detergent VALUABLE COUPON TOWARD THE PURCHASE OF ONE 48-OZ. BOX Limit one coupon per family. MFR Valid thru Sat., Mar. 13th. #28

15¢ OFF Ban Roll-On Deodorant VALUABLE COUPON TOWARD THE PURCHASE OF ONE 1 1/2-OZ. PKG. Limit one coupon per family. MFR Valid thru Sat., Mar. 13th. #38

10¢ OFF Easy Off Oven Cleaner VALUABLE COUPON TOWARD THE PURCHASE OF ONE 10-OZ. CAN Limit one coupon per family. MFR Valid thru Sat., Mar. 13th. #20

12¢ OFF Close-Up Tooth Paste VALUABLE COUPON TOWARD THE PURCHASE OF ONE 4.5-OZ. TUBE Limit one coupon per family. MFR Valid thru Sat., Mar. 13th. #26

Prices effective thru Sat., March 13th in A&P Stores in Bronx, Manhattan, Westchester, Putnam Counties, Fishkill, Beacon, Arthursburgh, Southeast and Stamford, Greenwich, Darlen, Georgetown, New Canaan, Wilton, Ridgefield, Old Greenwich, Norwalk, Conn. Not responsible for typographical errors. WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO LIMIT QUANTITIES. ITEMS OFFERED FOR SALE ARE NOT AVAILABLE IN CASE LOTS.

Special meals on campus

Hadley, Mass. (AP)—Student inter-vegetarianism has led to establishment of a lunch center at Holyoke College.

Read, student orga- the program, and other students out details with Mr. after determining the student interest in native eating pro-

ansel said a vegeta- ner center has not up, because eating in a student's own y is a tradition at student college.

nts eat lunch in one al different lunch around campus, so moving around any- explained. "A vege- ner center would spacing students own dormitory."

ipes are submitted and Joe Joy, ce representative in dining hall, the mity eating faci- mpus, obtains the es from books and

unt Holyoke Food slips the students vegetarian news- contains recipes restaurants and ere natural foods ained, and articles

od prices in New went up, on the dy slightly last City Department r Affairs reported

of feeding a fam- as measured by 1 market basket, cents to \$71.86, only 1.8 percent it was a year

of and pork prices ily, budget-com- pers who switched fish and eggs to reduce their

und roast went to an average pound, pork chops \$2.06 and bacon d chunk 3 cents d \$1.12 a pound.

CONSUMER NOTES

Moving Cost Here Hard to Establish

By FRANCES CERRA

As the warm weather approaches, the pace of people moving, also begins to accelerate.

Since moving is in the main an occasional experience for most people, few have any specific notions about what the process will cost, or how to go about the normal consumer process of shopping around. But shopping around is essential, because these days being moved by a moving company is expensive.

Since 1971, the rates charged by the vast majority of moving companies in New York State, for moves within the state, have increased on the average by almost 50 percent. (Rates for interstate moves are governed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and are computed differently.) In fact, the State Transportation Department, which licenses New York movers, recently approved hourly rate increases of up to 6.2 percent for 17 movers in New York City, Long Island and Westchester and several other downstate counties.

Joseph Trains, general manager of the New York Movers Tariff Bureau, an organization of 400 movers that files for rate increases on their behalf, said in an interview that the bureau planned to apply soon for another rate increase that would cover all 400 companies.

The members of this tariff bureau, however, do not all charge the same prices. (About 150 to 200 licensed movers are not bureau members and their rates, also on file with the state, may differ also.) The hourly rates at present for a van and three workers (again only for moves within the state) vary from about \$30 to \$44.50 for bureau members. Which companies charge which prices, however, is not easy to find out.

No Rate Booklets

The Department of Transportation does not print any kind of consumer booklet showing the rates. Telephone calls to moving companies picked, perhaps, from the Yellow Pages, is one way of obtaining hourly rate information. But knowing the hourly rate isn't the whole story, anyway.

One moving company that might charge a higher hourly rate could conceivably get a specific job done faster than a company charging a lower rate, which would mean that its final price might be lower. Most movers will give estimates, but there is one big problem: a Transportation Department regulation forbids estimates that are binding.

That rule, and the general nature of the regulation of movers in New York State, disturbs Stephen Kramer, a New York City assistant corporation counsel who has been representing the city in opposing rate increases for movers over the last several years.

"I think that the rule forbidding firm prices should be abolished, and that the state, in fact, should get out of the business of regulating movers' prices," he said.

"These kinds of regulations keep prices up. It's a classic case of a need for deregulation, because the lack of competition in the industry has caused moving costs to skyrocket. Because of these prices, people in New York City have increasingly turned to hiring trucks and moving themselves or to unlicensed movers."

Mr. Trains insisted that the moving industry was competitive and that "chaos would follow" deregulation. He said further that rate deregulation would destroy large, old unionized moving companies, which would be at a disadvantage against companies employing non-unionized workers. Mr. Trains also said he opposed allowing firm estimates because then a mover would not be bound

by its hourly rates, and that would amount to price deregulation.

For people planning to move, however, the difficulties of shopping around when firm estimates are forbidden is real. Mr. Kramer said he could offer no way out of the problem, but offered this piece of advice: Never use any mover, licensed or unlicensed, whose quality of work has not been verified through the experience of a friend, relative, or, perhaps, several people given as references by the moving company.

Lower Speeds Pose A New Hazard

The nationwide reduction of speed limits to 55 miles an hour, which authorities agree has lowered the overall death and injury toll from vehicular accidents, has also apparently intensified the likelihood of one specific kind of accident.

According to the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, a nonprofit organization supported by the insurance industry, statistics indicate that more cars are being struck in the rear by tractor-trailer trucks as a result of the reduced speed limits. Institute officials link this to the inability of tractor-trailer trucks to stop as fast as cars.

Old speed-limit laws generally allowed cars to go about 10 miles an hour faster than trucks, which in the event of a sudden slowdown in traffic, offset the unequal stopping distances.

Current National Highway Traffic Safety Administration rules give a truck 293 feet in which to stop from 60 miles an hour, while cars must be able stop from the same speed within 200 feet. After setting a standard for trucks at that speed of 258 feet, the administration recently extended the distance again as a result of complaints that better front-end brakes were causing handling problems. Consumer advocates opposed that extension.

A spokesman for the institute cautioned drivers to avoid, whenever possible, being positioned in moving traffic in front of a tractor-trailer.

F.T.C. Proposes More Care Labels

The Federal Trade Commission has proposed extending the rule that now requires care labels in most clothing to other items, including curtains, linens, upholstered furniture, carpets and leather and suede clothing.

Since 1972, a commission rule has required permanently affixed care labels specifying proper washing or dry-cleaning procedures in most wearing apparel. The commission has received more than 9,000 comments on that rule, mostly from consumers, and 85 percent of those people favored extending the rule to household furnishings like curtains and carpets.

A large number of people also reported to the commission that labels were not being furnished to them with piece goods, cloth to be sewn into garments. As a result, the commission's new proposal specifies that cloth manufacturers must supply fabric retailers with the labels. The issue of how to insure that fabric retailers give the labels to consumers will be taken up at coming hearings on the proposal. No dates for those hearings have been announced yet.

The proposal continues to exclude from the rule handwear, headwear and footwear. Comments on the proposal may be sent to the assistant director for rulemaking, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, 20580.



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10c OFF Hecker's Flour

20c OFF Liquid Pils

5c OFF French's Instant Potatoes

15c OFF Birds Eye Orange Plus

25c OFF Arm & Hammer Laundry Detergent

10c OFF Mrs. Filberts Margarine

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Florida Oranges 12 for \$1.00

Navel Oranges 12 for \$1.00

Anjou Pears 3 for \$1.00

Delicious Apples 3 for \$1.00

Pascal Celery 39c

Key Raisin Bran Cereal 16 OZ. 69c

Key Liquid Bleach 49c

Carnation Non Fat Milk 10 qt. 2.29

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Onions 3 lb. 49c

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Broccoli 49c

Nectarine 49c

Pineapples

Every Wednesday Is Food Day

IN THE NEW YORK TIMES

a Suburb, Handcrafted Items Are Brought out of Shadows

By LISA HAMMEL

It is not unusual to find some contemporary handcrafted pieces, tucked away in a department store gallery, amid the lithographs and marked-down Eskimo sculpture. But it is unusual, at least in this part of the country, to discover a first-rate show in a highly visible, if cramped, setting on the main floor of a store.

In White Plains, however, that's just what one finds at the Saks Fifth Avenue there, in a space between the designer boutique and the shoe salon, where ordinarily plaster mannequins stand demurely displaying clothes.

The idea, said Anthony Aquino, the branch's assistant general manager, was to "let people know that we're reaching out into the community [a number of the artists are from the area]

and get them interested in coming into the store; we thought the show would be good for business."

Well, there's nothing like a little enlightened self-interest to benefit the next fellow. The artists who were there for the opening last week were virtually unanimous in their opinion that this kind of exposure couldn't hurt and might certainly help.

The show, said each artisan who was interviewed, might well serve as an introduction to fine crafts for people who have never ventured into a gallery. The word "education" was used by every one of them.

"A lot of people do have a funny conception of what crafts are," said Ellen Berger, who coordinated the show for Saks with Karyl Gottlieb. "They think it's mugs they saw in a flea market. People have been coming in and they're astonished. They've never seen anything like

this." While there may be some degree of surprise among Westchesterites who shop at Saks, presumably no one will be unduly jarred. As these things go, it is a relatively conservative show. And a very attractive one.

The 200 or so pieces, by 33 craftsmen, are done in clay, fiber, wood and glass. And if there is asymmetry among the pots, abstraction in some of the fiber hangings and nonutilitarian forms among the porcelain, the astounded eye, given a chance, will undoubtedly adjust.

Prices for pieces in the show, which will continue through March 22, are mostly under \$300, and many pieces are a good bit under. That's one of the nicest things about the show.

If you find yourself farther north in Westchester, and you're a basket collector, you

might want to stop in at the little show being held at Craftsmen Unlimited in Bedford Hills.

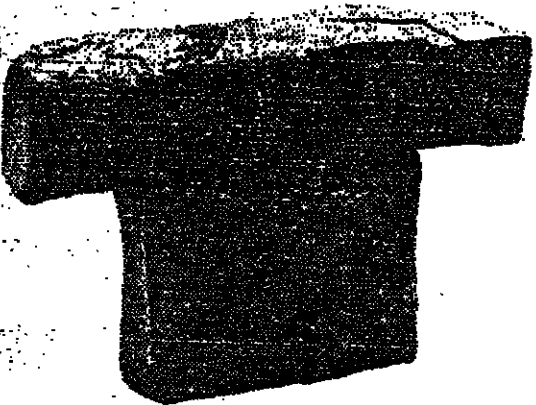
In an alcove, a bit away from the crocheted baby clothes, patchwork potholders, dried-flower bookmarks and handpainted thumbtacks of this cooperative for craftsmen and hobbyists, is a collection of baskets made by a number of contemporary basket weavers. The containers, almost all in natural tones, are made out of a lovely variety of materials, from the more conventional raffia, reed and jute to dried day-lily stems, iris leaves, willow twigs, goat hair, wild grape bark and ash splints.

Prices range from \$1 to \$250, and if you wish to buy a basket, the cooperative will put you in touch with the artisan. The show and sale will continue through March 20.

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From top, clay sculpture by Lynn Croton; wood cutout painting by Rixford Jennings; mug by Chester Salustri, and stuffed hanging by Marion Baker.

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Cod Fillet Taste O'Sea 1 lb. \$1.29



Niblets Corn Green Giant Whole Kernel 3 12 oz cans 89¢

Ken-L-Ration Dog Food 6 Pack 15 1/2 oz cans \$1.15

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Wesson Oil 1 qt. 14 fl. oz. bottle \$1.49

Shopwell Drinks Assorted Flavors 1 qt. 14 fl. oz. can 39¢

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Green Beans Green Giant - French Style or Kitchen Cut 1 lb. 25¢

Bounce Fabric Softener 1 lb. 79¢

Prune Juice Shopwell 1 qt. 55¢

Frank's Diet Soda 7 1 qt. \$1.00

All Laundry Detergent 28 oz. 65¢

Milk + 6 Shampoo 1 qt. \$1.38

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Little Friskies Cat Dinners 1 lb. 6 oz. 49¢

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bestos Found In Ten Powders

out of 19 body and baby powders tested at Sinai Hospital here were contaminated with asbestos capable of causing a rare form of chest and lung cancer, researchers have reported.

Arthur Rohl, who conducted the tests with Dr. Langer, said of the findings: "There is no firm evidence of low-level or intermittent exposure, such as from talc powder. We don't know for sure what the level is."

researchers said the contamination usually was in the talc used in the powders. Asbestos fibers are mesothelioma, a chest and abdominal cancer, also result in the scarring of lung tissue and respiratory difficulties, Dr. Rohl said.

researchers said that 10 of the 19 American contained from 2 percent to 20 percent asbestos with the highest concentration in ZBT Baby Powder by Oil, Cashmere Bouquet Body Talc, Coty Airspun wiper and Rosemary Talc range from 8 percent to 20 percent asbestos fibers.

& Black Baby Talc, which is no longer on the market, had a 15 percent concentration. Other powders with less than 5 percent asbestos were Fabergé, Yardley Invisible Talc, Yardley Black Label wiper, Mennen Shave Talc and English Leather wiper.

manufacturers that could be reached for comment said they were convinced that their products were free of asbestos. The manufacturer of Rosemary could not be reached.

products that the researchers found uncontaminated were Ammen's Medicated Powder, d of Paradise Beauty Dust, Diaperwax Medicated wiper, two Johnson's Baby Powders (one made in one in Britain), Johnson's Medicated Powder, Bath Talc, Yardley After Shave Powder and Original Body Powder.

tests at Mt. Sinai, which Federal health officials said as the country's leading research facility looking for possible dangers of asbestos, used an electron microscope which Heinz J. Elmman, director of cosmetics in the Food and Drug Administration, said was sensitive and time-consuming for his agency to use.

experiments at Mt. Sinai, which Dr. Rohl described as a significant inquiry on the subject ever held, were financed by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health Services and were begun in 1973.

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Inducing Labor in Childbirth: 'Pernicious Practice' or Safe and Convenient Benefit?

By JANE E. BRODY

Should the birth of a baby be scheduled around the doctor's or the mother's vacation? Should it be planned not to conflict with the doctor's office hours? Should the mother have labor artificially induced simply because she is tired of being pregnant?

Bringing on labor for nonmedical reasons—so-called elective induction—has long been a controversial practice in the United States. While some doctors say labor should never be induced solely for the convenience of the physician or the mother, others say there are decided advantages in a "programmed" labor and delivery.

Dr. Ralph Gause, for example, has said that "elective inductions should never be performed unless the woman is living in a lighthouse in the middle of the ocean." Dr. Gause, former head of obstetrics at Roosevelt Hospital here and former director of research at the National Foundation-March of Dimes, considers the risks of induction too great to justify except in extreme situations.

Medical Journal Comments

In November 1974 the editors of The Lancet, the noted British medical journal, asserted "Induction on the grounds of social convenience is a pernicious practice which has no place in modern obstetric care. The mother's holiday, the calls of the obstetrician's private practice, must not influence, for the sake of even a few days, an event which for the child may affect the outcome of its entire life."

Others say, however, that when the patient is carefully selected and the proper safeguards are observed, induction for convenience presents no greater hazard than a normal spontaneous birth.

The possible harmful effects of induction have been found to include the following:

- Breathing problems in the infant.

•An increased risk of delivering a premature baby.

•A slightly higher rate of infant mortality.

•A more painful labor requiring the use of drugs that can harm both mother and baby.

•Possibly a greater chance for the need of cesarean section. Despite the old controversy over its safety, elective induction of labor has remained popular, particularly among middle-income and upper-income American women. In recent years, though, its popularity has begun to decline as doctors have become more aware of possible hazards to the child.

Currently, it is estimated that on the average 10 percent of births in this country are electively induced. In some hospitals, a third or more of private obstetrical patients have their babies delivered "by appointment." In most cases the birth is induced by injecting a hormone drug called Pitocin (oxytocin), commonly called "Pit," into the bloodstream of the woman to stimulate the uterus to contract. Sometimes induction is done by tearing the membrane that surrounds the fetus, a procedure called amniotomy. And sometimes, both amniotomy and oxytocin are used.

Facts Not Well Known

Unfortunately says Dr. Louis Hellman, an internationally known obstetrician who is in charge of population affairs at the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, few women are given all the facts before they decide. While the advantages of inducing labor are usually clearly stated, he said, the disadvantages are often treated lightly or not considered at all.

Advocates and opponents agree there can be decided advantages to a scheduled labor and delivery. The potential benefits of elective induction include the following:

- The women is not taken by surprise and can arrange for the care of her

other children before entering the hospital.

•She is in labor at a time when the hospital is well staffed and the personnel are "bright-eyed and bushy-tailed," as one expert put it.

•If the woman lives far from the hospital, or if she has a history of short, rapid labor, the chance of her delivering before she reaches the hospital is eliminated.

•She goes into labor after a good night's sleep and with an empty stomach, reducing the risk of inhaling vomitus should anesthesia be necessary.

•The physician also has had a good night's sleep and is free from other

various tests can help the doctor determine whether the fetus is fully mature, including measurement by ultrasound or X-rays of the size of the fetus and an examination of the amniotic fluid for cells or substances that indicate maturity.

However, some experts who shun induction insist that no test is perfect and that no doctor can tell in all cases whether the baby is really ready to be born.

Another possible hazard of induction is depriving the fetus of needed oxygen during labor and delivery, which could possibly result in brain damage. The uterine contractions precipitated by ox-

ycytin tend to be stronger and more rapid than those that accompany natural labor.

Each contraction, whether induced or spontaneous, temporarily reduces the exchange of blood between mother and fetus, meaning that less oxygen reaches the baby. Between contractions, the maternal-fetal blood exchange and the fetal oxygen supply are restored.

According to Dr. Karis Adamsons, obstetrician and neonatologist (specialist in newborn) at Mount Sinai School of Medicine, when contractions are too strong and long and the time between them is too short, the fetus "gets caught in the surf" and does not have time to recover its oxygen supply, with the possible result of brain damage or sudden death.

One study of induced labor at Colum-

bia-Presbyterian Medical Center found "a disquieting number of depressed infants"—those with poor color, breathing pattern and muscle tone—among 1,000 induced births compared to the same number of spontaneous deliveries.

Depressed babies were twice as common among the induced births.

A study in a Scottish hospital of 638 consecutive births in 1970 showed that when oxytocin was used either to induce or speed up labor, the baby was two to three times more likely to have difficulties before birth and three to four times more likely to be depressed after birth.

But a smaller study in Glasgow last year showed no great difference between the babies born after induction and those delivered after spontaneous labor, although the induced babies were somewhat more likely to be jaundiced after birth.

A further effect of the strong, fast labor that may be associated with induction is that the mother is more likely to need pain-relieving drugs, all of which cross the placenta and may depress the breathing of the baby at birth, as well as increase the risk to the mother.

Dr. Hellman said induction might also involve risk to the mother. If proper labor does not start soon enough after induction, the baby may have to be delivered by cesarean section.

Other doctors said that the risk of the fetus should also be considered before deciding to induce labor.

Dr. Hellman said: "What we're doing with something you don't do, so you ought to be extra careful. The benefits and risks should be explained to the patient and her husband, who should decide to go ahead with induction."

Once induced labor is started, experts insist on "certain" steps. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists says that if oxytocin is used, qualified personnel who are familiar with its effects should be with the patient and that the doctor should be fully available to deal with complications.

At least once every 15 minutes organization says, measurements be made of the fetal heart rate frequency and strength of contractions, the rate of oxytocin flow and the mother's blood pressure.

"Continuous monitoring of heart rate should be encouraged," the organization says. In fact, the use of fetal monitoring is being used as a major factor in the decline in elective induction cases.

Dr. Ervin E. Nichols, director of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecology's division of medical education, said: "Through monitoring you can notice effects on the fetus that weren't apparent previously. I was in private practice a day I induced about a third of my patients. If I were still in practice, the number would be half that, or less."

The debate is not over whether there are advantages to elective induction, but rather whether these advantages justify the risks.

... British Study Points Up Effects on Mother and Baby

By JUDITH WEINRAUB

LONDON, March 9 — A study, sparked by the disclosure that many mothers had had their labor induced so that hospitals could reduce their staffs during the Christmas holidays, has been issued that declines to condemn the practice, although its findings are clearly negative.

The lengthy report, which was prepared for Britain's Department of Health and Security, has led to a wide debate.

"It aroused interest and we felt we needed to have a policy on induced labor," explained Sheila Kitzinger, a social anthropologist who wrote the report for Britain's prestigious National Childbirth Trust, whose teachers conduct childbirth-preparation classes throughout the country.

Teaching 16 Years Mrs. Kitzinger, who has been teaching childbirth techniques for 16 years, compiled the data from reports by women who had attended National Childbirth Trust classes. A total of 814 reports of drug-induced labor were compared with reports made by a control group women from the same classes whose births were not induced.

The most important finding, in Mrs. Kitzinger's view, was that most of the women whose labor had been induced had little or no choice in the matter.

"They were simply told they would be induced and were expected to comply," Mrs. Kitzinger said. "Very often women fit into a sick role simply because it is expected of them, although they are not really patients at all."

Many women in the study did not even know why childbirth was being induced, but felt they would risk the doctor's displeasure by asking too many questions.

Some were given an explanation only during an examination following childbirth.

One woman told of her plight when the doctor said that her labor would be induced. "He didn't give any

reason. Being minus my tights and pants, I didn't feel I was in the best debating position, and meekly accepted my lot."

Mrs. Kitzinger said, "some doctors prefer an authoritarian relationship with a patient who asks few questions. They feel that their professional responsibility is almost eroded when the patient has ideas of her own."

A second significant finding, according to Mrs. Kitzinger, was of a much greater incidence of pain experienced by women whose labor was induced. Even women who had had children before described birth by induced labor as more painful than earlier births, although second and third births are generally thought of as easier.

"The whole labor was distressing and unpleasant," wrote one woman. "The contractions were fierce. There was no buildup to them. They seemed to come on full force. Quite soon the contractions were one on top of the other. Life suddenly became too much."

Use of Drugs Cited In fact the pain was so severe for those whose labor was induced that only 8 percent managed to get through their labor without pain-relieving drugs, the report said.

But 50 percent of the group whose labor had not been induced got along without drugs.

"This suggests that women who were induced had much greater pain," Mrs. Kitzinger said.

Greater pain is just one of several factors that Mrs. Kitzinger sees as militating against a decision to induce births. The study found what it called a dangerous train of events to be associated with induction.

It found the frequency of greater pain and shorter and sharper labor seems related to a high use of anesthesia, particularly epidural anesthesia, which numbs the lower half of the body, making delivery by forceps more likely.

"Such a woman cannot push her baby out efficiently because she feels little or no urge to push," Mrs. Kitz-

inger said. "It's like trying to talk after you've had a dental anesthetic. You simply cannot coordinate."

"You cannot do a forceps delivery without an episiotomy [vaginal surgery], and that requires stitches which cause discomfort. Some of the long-term effects of an episiotomy can be quite severe and can drastically affect a woman's sex life. In a way the procedure turns every birth into major surgery."

Mrs. Kitzinger said that even after birth, the chain of undesirable events continues, because in many hospitals babies delivered by forceps are taken from their mothers and go immediately into intensive care.

Separation Effect

"We know now that such a separation can profoundly affect the woman's feeling that this baby belongs to her and she to it," she said. "It can also affect breast feeding because quite early sucking is one of the ways in which all mammals establish easy lactation."

The most dramatic discomfort described by women in the study took place during what Mrs. Kitzinger called a "start-stop" labor, in which the intravenous drip of oxytocin, a hormone that stimulates labor, is turned on in the morning and turned off at night if labor is not progressing quickly.

"This turns labor into a long and distressing ordeal for the woman and the baby," Mrs. Kitzinger said.

Yet she estimates that in almost half the births in Britain, labor is induced. She said that some women sought it. Concern about caring for older children while the mother is in the hospital, or to enable the husband to present at delivery, were often cited as explanations.

But Mrs. Kitzinger warned, "What we are doing is interfering artificially with spontaneous rhythms without fully knowing the effects. Induction can be a marvelous technique, but any technique can take over. The danger comes when we see a technique as the sole solution to our problems."

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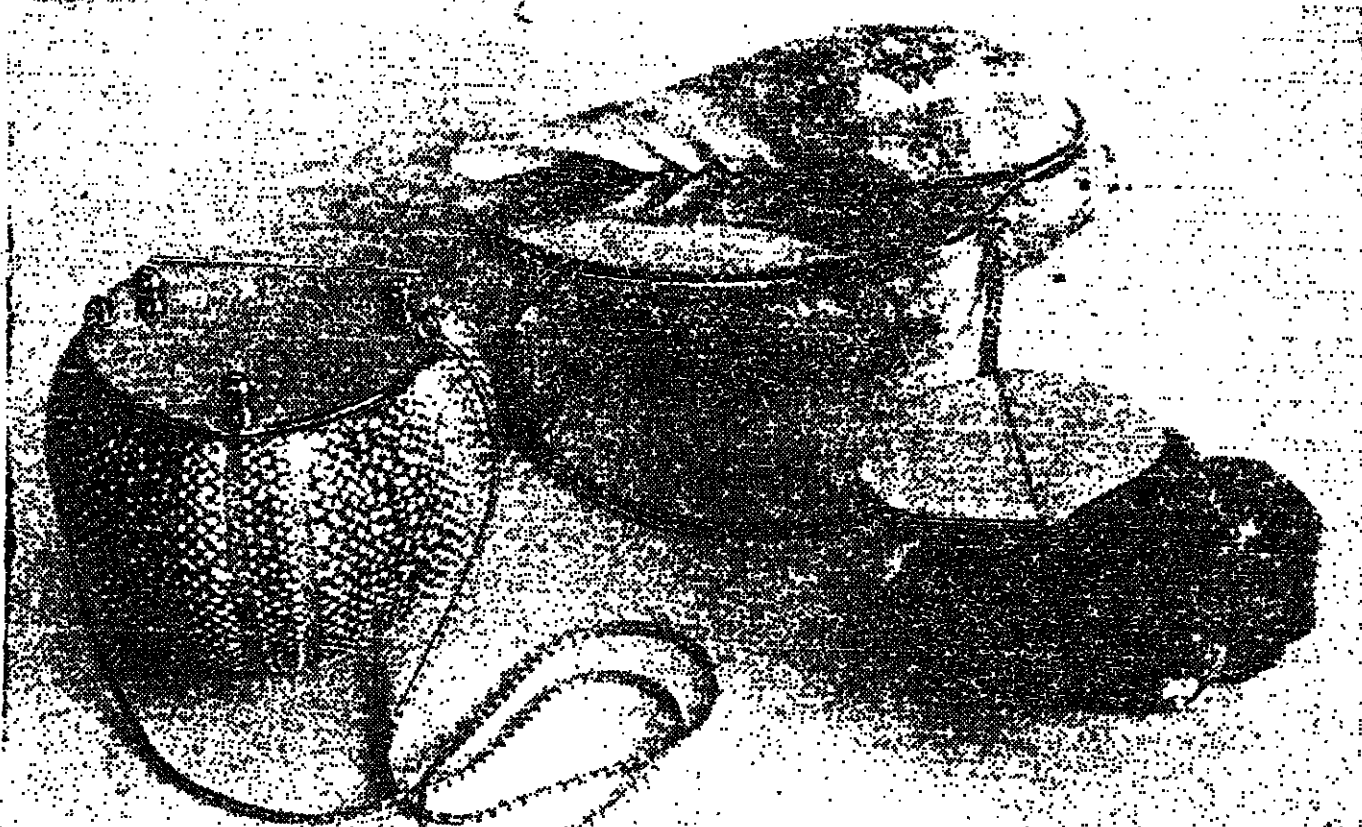
Seashells become handbags

By ENID NEMY

There was a time when a handbag was a handbag and the same applied to designs. One could stuff the unnecessary things that for a feeling of security go off to enjoy an evening after dinner or dancing.

One of the most striking is made from a shell called turbo marmoratus, a brown-striped turquoise green, polished and trimmed with gold metal. The price is \$205. The same shell, with the color removed but with a mother-

of-pearl finish on the tail, sells for the same amount. An unusually shaped brown and beige shell has a chevron or flame-stitch effect, and for \$275 there's a gold kid lining thrown in.



Shell evening bags by Judith Leiber also make good table ornaments. From left, sea urchin from English Channel, \$225; swirl shell from New Guinea with flame-stitch design, \$275; green polished turbo marmoratus from Philippines, \$205. All at Saks Fifth Avenue.

The New York Times/Chesler Hirokus Jr. and Meyer Liebowitz

A nice little handbag is a round russet and white sea urchin shell. The white part gives the bag a beaded or hub-nail effect. It's \$225.

Mrs. Leiber has also used nautical shells in this small collection. The white and brown is \$280, and stripped to mother-of-pearl, it's \$300.

The bags are all on hand now, at Saks Fifth Avenue. Most of them will hold a compact, a lipstick and a \$100 bill. That should solve most problems.

The happiness question was the only one that made a distinction between married couples and those unmarried but living together. Other questions in the survey combined them.

Wedded Bliss Sans Wedding

BRUSSELS, Belgium, March 9 (AP)—A Common Market report says that a survey has indicated that the happiest people in Western Europe are those living together without being married.

In a 215-page study entitled "European Men and Women," 9,543 persons were interviewed on the attitudes of men and women toward problems facing society. One question asked was: "Taking all things together, how would you say things are these days? Would you say you're very happy, pretty happy or not too happy?"

The largest percentage describing themselves as very happy, 23 percent, were people "living as married."

Of those who listed themselves as married, only 17 percent were very happy, as were 13 percent of the singles, 11 percent of the widowed and 2 percent of the separated.

Denmark, with its often gray and blustery weather, was the happiest country, and sunny Italy the unhappiest. The other countries of the Common Market, the popular name for the European Economic Community, are Britain, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Ireland.

The Happiness Question

The happiness question was the only one that made a distinction between married couples and those unmarried but living together. Other questions in the survey combined them.

Jacques-René Rabier, the public opinion counselor of the Common Market, cautioned that the findings as to the happiness of unmarried couples living together was subject to challenge on two points: First, he said, the number of such couples who acknowledged that they were living together was small and, second, there was no way of determining whether couples who described themselves as married were telling the truth.

The Europeans tended to support the right of women to take full part in politics, though opinion on this was divided in Belgium, Luxembourg and West Germany.

The survey found that there was little difference between the satisfaction that men and women get out of life, and little difference between the attitudes of the two sexes toward the status of women.

It noted important tensions between what it called "militant supporters of change," who made up about one-third of those polled, and "moderates" and "anti-changers" each accounting for about 20 percent.

While recognizing that women are at a disadvantage compared to men in many areas, the Europeans polled did not necessarily think that women in their 20's had less chance than men to succeed in life.

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100's best-selling 6-3-day formula				
General Nutrition Capsules				
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 100		\$ 2.25	\$ 2.75	\$.79
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 200		\$14.25	\$ 7.25	\$1.49
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 300		\$27.49	\$14.19	\$2.99
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 400		\$50.85	\$26.99	\$5.99
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 500		\$72.54	\$11.94	\$2.99
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 600		\$12.97	\$ 6.79	\$1.49
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 700		\$ 8.99	\$ 4.75	\$.99
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 800		\$ 6.25	\$ 3.25	\$.75
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 900		\$36.49	\$19.49	\$3.99
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 1000		\$73.99	\$ 7.49	\$1.99
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 1100		\$15.99	\$ 8.49	\$1.99
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 1200		\$19.99	\$ 9.75	\$1.99
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 1300		\$ 9.39	\$ 4.69	\$.99
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 1400		\$ 7.49	\$ 3.99	\$.99
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 1500		\$15.49	\$ 7.99	\$1.99
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 1600		\$ 6.49	\$ 3.49	\$.75
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 1700		\$ 2.29	\$ 1.19	\$.39
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 1800		\$44.99	\$24.99	\$5.99
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 1900		\$ 2.94	\$ 1.84	—
General Nutrition Tablets/No. 2000		\$ 4.99	\$ 2.99	\$.99
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Serum cholesterol too high? Fleischmann's can help!

Fleischmann's can help lower your cholesterol and make sensible eating delicious in a total dietary program that includes Fleischmann's® Margarine and Egg Beaters®.

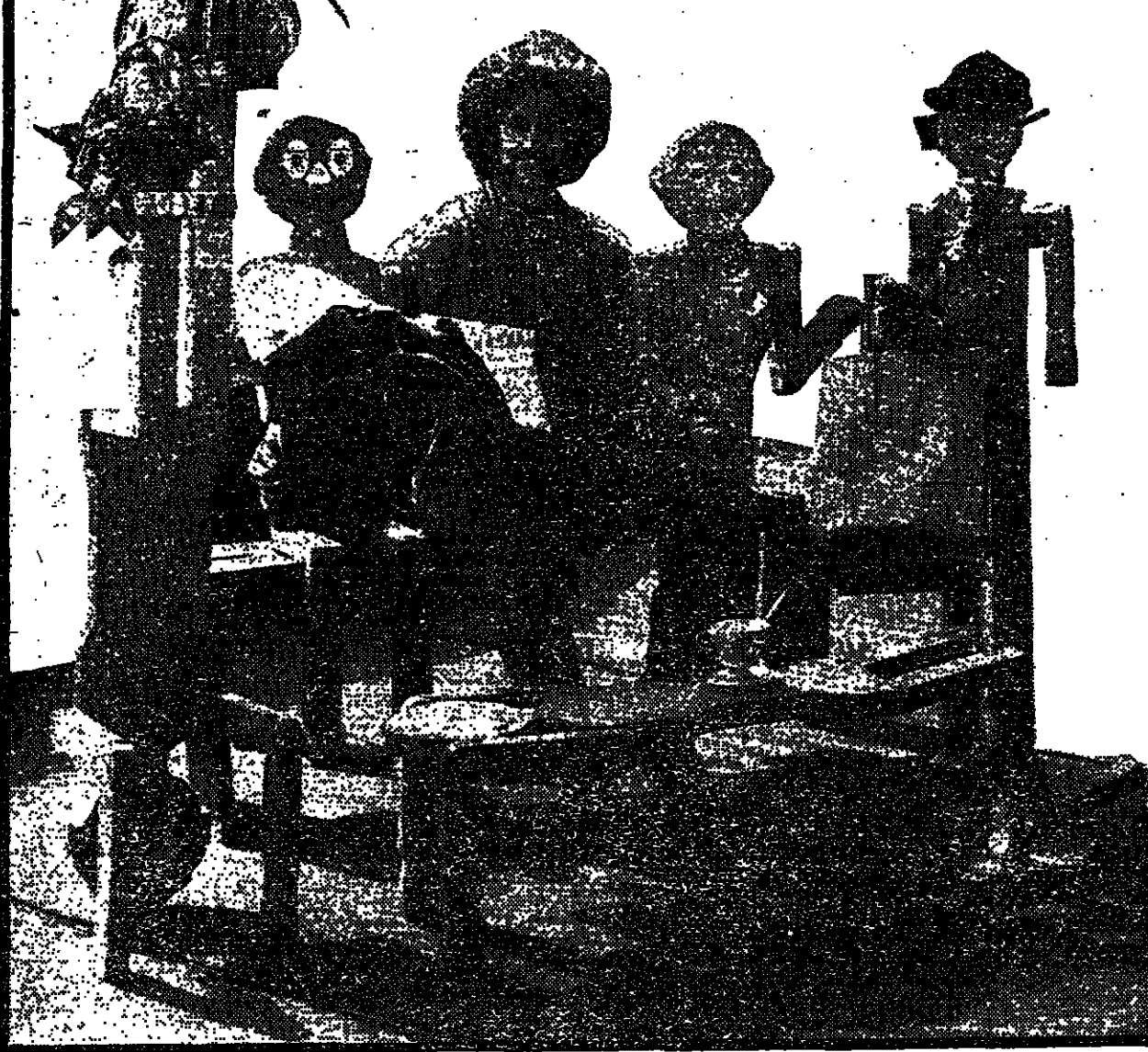


Today, many doctors recommend a maximum cholesterol intake of only 300 mg. daily. Yet one average egg has 240 mg. of cholesterol! Just two eggs and you're way over the recommended daily limit. That's why you should enjoy Egg Beaters, Fleischmann's fresh-frozen, cholesterol-free egg substitute. Egg Beaters has the good taste of eggs, but no cholesterol. Look for it in your grocer's freezer. Then enjoy Egg Beaters scrambled, in omelets, in cakes, even "egg" salad.

corn oil. High in polyunsaturates, it's low in saturated fat, with no cholesterol. And 100% corn oil means light, delicious taste. Another fact in a recent survey, of those doctors who recommend a polyunsaturated margarine to their patients, twice as many recommend and personally use Fleischmann's as any other brand. Enjoy Fleischmann's in a total dietary program that includes reduced fats, more fruits and vegetables and skim milk.

Fine products of Standard Brands
Dining out? Ask for Egg Beaters and Fleischmann's Margarine at your favorite restaurant.

Puppets That Help Around the House



By RUTH ROBINSON

The wooden puppets that Danilo (Danny) Deangelis makes can be a great help around the house. Some people use them as tables, others as plant stands or record racks. And when off duty, the 4-foot 7-inch figures are quite companionable standing upright on their big, clunky feet or topsyturvy on their heads.

The puppets can be bent into all kinds of positions. The trick lies in the skillful fitting of elbows and knees and joining of limbs.

Mr. Deangelis, a cabinetmaker originally from Milan, Italy, generally uses sugar pine, maple, poplar or basswood for his 17-pound puppets and charges \$75 to \$100 each. He can substitute other woods such as oak, but this increases both the price (to \$125) and the weight (to 25 pounds). Rosewood and mahogany run into even more money and turn an amusing accessory into a luxury.

The puppets come plain except for protective lacquer or with comical plastic faces. In addition, Mr. Deangelis confines himself to male figures ("They're easier to make").

They are available at the Carpenteria, the workshop at 111 Bowers where in his more serious moments Mr. Deangelis turns out custom-built kitchen cabinets.

The New York Times/Paul Heston

the taste's the thing



PURE SPANISH OLIVE OIL

If you pick your dinner wine by color only... then pick your olive oil the same way. There's no difference... taste's the thing! That's the essence that makes one olive oil stand out from the rest. The one that makes the time and effort you lovingly, hopefully extend to your newest "treasure" result in your newest "masterpiece". If you don't know the difference... taste it! The taste's the difference in Spanish Pure Olive Oil.



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Españoleto 19 Madrid (Spain)

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CITY AND STATE _____

Lonely Hearts of France: It May Pay to Advertise

By OLIVE EVANS

Americans are not surprised if the French die or kill for love, but we don't expect them to be without love—not for very long anyway.

We just don't envision a Jean-Pierre being sad and alone at parties, or a Marie-Noëlle sitting home in front of the television set for an evening, waiting for the phone to ring, or going to the movies on Saturday nights with the girls. Nor would we imagine ever that monsieur or madame might resort to a lonely-hearts club, consult a marriage bureau or put an ad in a magazine to find companionship of the opposite sex.

After all, the French are expert in these matters, aren't they?

But a recent issue of *Le Nouvel Observateur*, a leftish, intellectually oriented weekly, carries six columns of cries of loneliness. Ten agencies advertise their clients' assets and a variety of clubs promise the lonely an immediate social whirl.

The Club Joie de Vivre in Grenoble, for instance, exhorts "the lonely ones of all regions" to come to it "to develop relationships leading to marriage."

The Meetings Without Frontiers agency in Paris says that it will "enable you to meet the person you are looking for and with whom you have every chance of getting along, to share a limited experience (go to the movies, or dance or do handicrafts) or to share all your experiences."

Elys Club International in Paris says it "the place to turn to "if you are looking for someone (in your city or elsewhere) to share your life or simply your distractions."

So the agencies stand ready to help. And some of the lonely people give them a try.

A Rather Unusual Doctor

Consider the 29-year-old doctor who longs for a marriage "affectif," a word difficult to translate, except, perhaps, as "emotional."

Now why would this young doctor need to turn to the Havas Contact people on the Boulevard Haussmann in Paris, to find a young woman who would agree that a "marriage affectif" is a good idea?

In America, everyone knows that 29-year-old physicians have to fight off marriageable women, nurses and heiresses among them. Perhaps this French Marcus Welby is not telling the agency everything. Surely it cannot be that he spends so much time in the wards of a Paris hospital that his social life suffers. A young American doctor might let this happen to him, but never a Frenchman.

But wait, the same agency advertises—in the same column—a "jolie, blonde infirmière, 24." And this pretty, blond nurse seeks to marry a monsieur 30 to 44 years old.

This would seem a match made in heaven.

One reads on about these lovelorn French.

Even a 31-year-old haut fonctionnaire, or high official, with fine qualities and elevated sentiments, a sporting type with an agreeable personality is desperate enough to turn to the Sesam Agency

in the Rue Danon. And the laboratory technician whom the agency deems "agreeable, charming, elegant, witty and cultivated," is having a hard time finding a "monsieur with a strong personality."

The flavor of the ads varies from agency to agency. The Rewill Agency in Paris stresses specific physical characteristics. Summoned up is the instant vision of a 31-year-old 5-foot 4-inch physical therapist with brown hair and green eyes who, up to this point, has sought vainly a "monsieur honest and frank."

Some agencies state forthrightly their clients' economic status, as in the case of the 55-year-old widower, a 5-foot 6-inch metallurgist with one grown son, who makes 30,000 francs (about \$6,800) a year, and has considerable property and other assets.

So much for the agencies. At least half of the ads were placed by individuals, bolder people who wish to dispense with a middleman and will deal head-on with the unknown, via a box number or phone. Their ads have a more rakish quality, a more adventurous approach. Their goal is less likely to be the altar.

That Discreet Charm

"I am nice. I will protect you," one said. "Will you be my woman? Surprise me. I will surprise you. I am 40 years old, live an easy life, am sensitive to the discreet and smiling charm of the bourgeois woman that you are."

A "young woman" of 43 assures would-be friends that she is "feminine." She is looking for a companion 40 to 50 years old, stable, loyal and in the mood for a skiing vacation, expenses to be shared.

A "Vivaldi lover, 32, seeks a female Vivaldi lover, for a Stravaganza for two."

Another advertiser is "27, bearded but not machismo, tender, with sense of humor and seeks nonconformist woman to break boredom."

"Write to the magazine reference #583100, if you are very pretty and intelligent, but alone, like me, who at 43 is a bachelor with a good physique who wishes to find a true friend and more."

And "a charming young woman of 29, sensitive to people and things, is looking for a tender and esthetic companion who loves to savor life and live it fully."

So there they are in France, the land of love and lovers, looking eagerly in their mailboxes and listening for their telephones: the 34-year-old university professor, the widower with a 12-year-old daughter; the teacher of guitar; the generous, sporting 50-year-old; the cultivated 42-year-old woman with a loving nature; the sweet, sincere and lucid 20-year-old teacher; the 5-foot 5-inch Catholic mining engineer; the serious, agreeable young woman; the sensitive divorced woman; and the svelte, sporting type with graying temples.

Perhaps these lonely people will find one another, whether it be by advertisement or by accident. Whether it be for an hour or a lifetime. Whether to go to the movies or to the priest. In an anonymous world, they had the courage to do something about their loneliness. But they just don't seem very French.

Save 20¢
on any half-gallon of Louis Sherry.

DEALER: Redeem this coupon for a retail customer in accordance with terms of this offer. We will reimburse you 20¢ plus 5¢ handling charge. Customer must pay sales tax where it prevails.

Offer expires December 31, 1976. Void where prohibited, licensed, taxed or otherwise restricted.
Louis Sherry Ice Cream, 40 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11205.



This coupon lets you try Louis Sherry at Breyers prices.

Afterward you won't mind buying it at Louis Sherry prices.

ALL NATURAL NO ARTIFICIAL ANYTHING

Louis Sherry
Classic American Ice Cream
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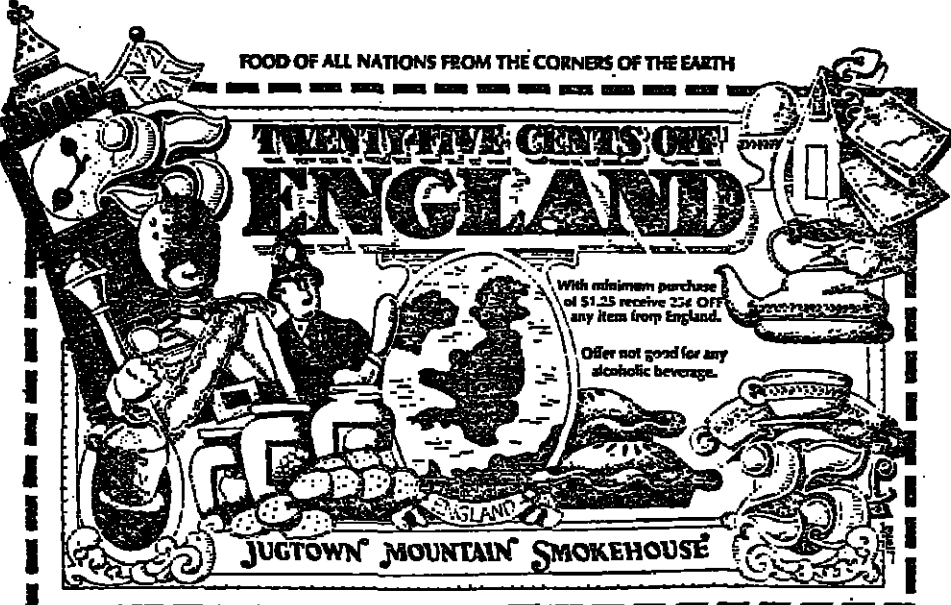
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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS OFF ENGLAND

With minimum purchase of \$1.25 receive 25¢ OFF any item from England.

Offer not good for any alcoholic beverage.

JUGTOWN MOUNTAIN SMOKEHOUSE



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GIMBELS EAST • 86th St. & Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.
ROUTE 202 • Flemington, N.J. ROUTE 202 • Morristown, N.J.

AUTON COFFEE HAS JUST IN IMPR



People

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from St. Louis, led the camwood stamp...

Bujones celest birthday year with the Ameri...



Representative Leonor Kretzer Sullivan.

former Goldwater Republican she might campaign somewhat differently than her liberal Democratic spouse.

The London public got its first look at Ambassador Anne Armstrong yesterday when she opened an American food exhibition...

15 Miners Trapped In Kentucky Blast; Rescue Work Begun

WHITESBURG, Ky., March 19 (AP)—Fifteen men were reported trapped in a coal mine near here in southeastern Kentucky after an explosion this afternoon, state and Federal officials said.

mines or the recoverability of the people," said John Nichols, press secretary to Gov. Julian Carroll.

Trading the title of ambassador for that of president, Barbara M. White is leaving the United States delegation to the United Nations to head Mills College for women in Oakland, Calif.

officials said. There are reported to be 275 persons employed underground at the mine.

Beef grading standards have been lowered and now almost 70% of beef graded for retail sales will be graded U.S.D.A. Choice.

While rescue crews worked at the mine, state police set up a communications center and officials of the Federal Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration rushed to the scene.

CHOICE IS GOOD PRIME IS BEST

Robert Barrett, head of the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, went to Kentucky from Washington with two assistants, said the office of Senator Walter B. Huddleston, Democrat of Kentucky.

and so is Gristede's. When it came to taking action to make sure that the quality of beef didn't deteriorate, Gristede's was:

YOUR AUTOMATIC DRIP COFFEEMAKER HAS JUST BEEN IMPROVED.



Effective today, you'll get better coffee out of your automatic drip coffeemaker. Because effective today, there's a better coffee to put in to it. Savarin Automatic Filter Coffee.

25¢ Save 25¢ on Savarin Automatic Filter Coffee. 25¢ Mr. Grocer: Each coupon entitles your customer to 25¢ off towards the purchase of Savarin Automatic Filter Coffee.



We're Not No. 2 We're No. 1! Being No. 2 in the car leasing business may be O.K. but when it comes to food it's not good enough.

ONE OF THIS WEEKS MANY U.S.D.A. PRIME BEEF SALE ITEMS WHOLESALE CUTS TO STOCK YOUR FREEZER

Whole Beef Loin 1.59 Average 48 pounds lb. PRICES EFFECTIVE IN ALL GRISTEDE'S MARCH 8 THRU MARCH 13, 1976

Four small images showing people eating Vita herring products: SAVOR IT WITH VITA, MUNCH IT WITH VITA, SNACK IT WITH VITA, LUNCH IT WITH VITA.

SAVE ON IT. Take the coupon to your supermarket now and they'll take 15¢ off the price on any variety of Vita herring you buy. What herring lover could resist such temptation?



15¢ OFF ON ANY SIZE OR VARIETY OF DELICIOUS VITA HERRING. STORE COUPON

WINE TALK

Opportunities, Here and Abroad, to Educate Your Palate

By FRANK J. FRIAL
One of the most handsome wine shops in New York City has a magnificent tasting room in its basement with racks for each taster's glasses, roomy counters for each guest, even special individual lighting to make checking the color of wine easier.

chance that New York's antediluvian liquor laws might be changed to take cognizance of the new interest in wine.
That never happened and the handsome tasting room was forgotten until the other day when a letter arrived from the Academie du Vin in Paris.

less to say, one hand washes the other quite deftly in the Cité Berryer. Academy students become Caves customers and vice versa.
Now the academy has teamed up with one of the new Paris cooking schools, La Varenne, to offer an evening course of six menus of regional cooking and wines.

cent case discount to all students enrolled in academy courses. This, too, would be forbidden in New York. Not that alert retailers have not found ways to circumvent some of the restrictions, but it is an area where it would be preferable to have the state working as promoter rather than watchdog.

gundy part of the trip (\$2,293 plus air fare), or to the Bordeaux portion (\$2,498 plus air fare). Be advised: The schedule is tight. Take Day 14, for example: "Early morning, depart for Lyons. Noon, free for stroll and snack." And so forth. The hotels and the experts are all first-rate and, undoubtedly, so will be the food and wines. All you need is the \$4,000 to \$5,000 per person the whole thing will probably cost. If your credit union won't come up with the money in time for the April departure, others are scheduled for May 20, Sept. 15 and Oct. 15. If there is sufficient interest.

and is by invitation only. Like most of these things, however, if you have the \$50 and are interested, you probably can get an invitation.
Finally, it is time once again for the annual Heublein wine auction. Or, more accurately, it is time for the previews, at which prospective buyers ogle, sniff and sip the rarities going on the block at the auction proper.

'Incompetence' Laid to City's Day Care

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6
environment," the task force said.
In a related development, State Senator Franz S. Leichter, Democrat of Manhattan, urged Mr. Scoppetta and District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau of Manhattan to investigate possible "fraud or incompetence" in the leasing by the city of a center in East Elmhurst, Queens. He said that despite acknowledged building violations, the Real Estate Department had certified the center as satisfactory.

Care Center at 29-49 Gilmore Street in Queens yesterday to show reporters improper conditions there. They found the playground roof bulging with ripples, a section of the basement kitchen wall rotted away from water leaks as well as leaks in ceilings of other rooms.
Mr. Leichter said that despite violations in the building, the city had entered into a direct lease in March 1971, with Bayonne Industrial Park Inc., owners of the newly constructed building.

John E. Zaccotti, first Deputy Mayor, talking about the operation of the city's Day Care Center Program yesterday.
premises and declared there were no defaults (violations) under the lease. Mr. Siegel purchased the building.



John E. Zaccotti, first Deputy Mayor, talking about the operation of the city's Day Care Center Program yesterday.

On the basis of the state eligibility requirements, the panel projected that only 20,000 to 23,000 children enrolled in the program would be covered by state and Federal funds, unless new state regulations were brought up to the maximum levels of family income.
They call for contingency plans to reduce the program's budget by 20 to 30 percent to make up for the projected \$50 million to \$60 million loss in state and Federal funds.

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SUPER WINE SAVINGS

Table with columns for wine name, bottle price, and case price. Includes Beaujolais Neauveau 1975, Cote de Beaune Villages-1972-P Charvet, etc.

SALE PRICED WHITE BURGUNDY

Table with columns for wine name, bottle price, and case price. Includes Bourgogne Aigote, Blanc de Blanc-1973, Thevenot, etc.

SALE PRICED BORDEAUX

Table with columns for wine name, bottle price, and case price. Includes Clos des Sept Freres-1972-Bard Sup., Chet l'Eloue, etc.

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Commuters Roll (to Work) With the Punches

SULLIVAN

Commuters who are often

abusively described as "punchers" are now rolling to work with the punches of a 7:30 A.M. bus from Emerson, N.J., station on Kinderhook Road.



Commuters boarding 7:30 A.M. bus from Emerson, N.J., station on Kinderhook Road

all of these commuters are not punchers. Some are commuters who are not punchers. Some are commuters who are not punchers.

most part, commuters are not punchers. Some are commuters who are not punchers. Some are commuters who are not punchers.

in any other city, commuters are not punchers. Some are commuters who are not punchers. Some are commuters who are not punchers.

Administration of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, the largest employer of workers in the city, said that only small number of workers are not punchers.

know how they feel about it, they said, "one of the things that we are often told is that we are punchers."

Harry Spellman, of the Newark Board of Education, said that he had 500 children on his bus and that he had a hot meal for two centers in the city.

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Mrs. Rum said some of the elderly supplemented their meager income by part-time work under a special Federal work program.

"We're going to have to mark them absent," she said. "They're going to lose the money and that's a shame. They're too old to walk here and they need the meal and the money more than anyone else."

James Church, a 55-year-old clothing worker from Barrington, had been commuting daily on the same Transport Bus to Cooper Hospital in Camden for treatment of a serious internal disorder.

Because of his illness, Mr. Church cannot drive, and he mentioned this several times to the bus driver as the prospects of a strike increased last week.

This morning, as Mr. Church peered from his living-room window into a heavy snowfall, he wondered how he would get to the hospital, since he could not afford a taxi.

Whereupon a car pulled up, and Mr. Church's regular bus driver got out and drove him to the hospital.

Because he said the union frowns on such things, Mr. Church said, he did not want to identify the driver.

Anthony Barber, assistant manager of the Port Authority Bus Terminal in New York, said:

"Take all the buses away from them and they'll still get to work, somehow, some way. But this is the lull before the storm. There never is much of an impact on the first day. The crunch should come tomorrow or the next day, when those one-day alternatives run out and people begin standing around on corners or on platforms here."

With that in mind, the terminal deployed its information clerks throughout the afternoon, advising stranded commuters on how to get back to New Jersey on other lines.

As it turned out, the mob scene that terminal officials feared never materialized. "It's less than normal," said Mr. Barber as he observed commuters scurrying to buses upstairs.

On Platform 50, Robert Halloran, who said he was trying to get to Paterson, got in a line that snaked around the end of the stairs. "I feel like a lemming," he said.

Lawrence Cecchia, a Transport driver from Tuckerton in Burlington County, had been looking forward to his anniversary party, marking 25 years in the driver's seat.

The party was scheduled yesterday in Bridgeton, where Mr. Cecchia was assigned. But instead of eating a sumptuous anniversary meal, Mr. Cecchia was out in the snow on a picket line.

Gravediggers Agree to Extend Strike Deadline Until Saturday

Vincent D. McDonnell, chairman of the State Mediation Board, said last night that the gravediggers had agreed to a "final" postponement of their deadline for a strike against 45 cemeteries in the metropolitan area.

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The postponement to Saturday morning came following a day of negotiations and mediation efforts that failed to resolve the impasse.

Mr. McDonnell said that he and two other mediators would be assisting him would meet with the two sides during the next two days and attempt to narrow differences. If they are successful, he said, the mediators will consider making recommendations for a settlement at a meeting scheduled for 9 A.M. Friday.

Sam Cimaglia, president of Local 368 of the Cemetery Workers and Greens Attendants, representing the 1,700 workers, said that the major snag was money and that the cemetery had failed to increase their offer of \$5 a week in each of the three years of the proposed contract. The union has said that if the offer is not increased, it will not accept the contract.

Unified Public Pensions Urged in Albany

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

now received 124 percent of his preretirement disposable income, compared with 61 percent in both California and Connecticut, 105 percent in Michigan and 110 percent in Illinois.

"Lemming, schlemming," remarked a woman in front of him, "you'll feel like a sardine in a minute."

Rival companies expected a bonanza from the strike. But so far, the bonanza is only prospective for the Manhattan Transit Company of East, Paterson. A dispatcher there said that he had sent out a few extra buses and that some of them went into Manhattan with empty seats.

Similarly, the parking lot on the New Jersey side of the Lincoln Tunnel was not filled; neither were some of the large lots near the main Port Authority terminal in Manhattan.

"If they're coming to work some other way, they're not coming here," one parking-lot attendant said.

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Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

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For a hypothetical public employee with 30 years of service who retires at age 65 early next year, earning \$15,300 a year, the pension commission's report says that a total retirement benefit of \$11,507, compared with the \$13,504 such an employee would get under the New York State employee's retirement system.

By age 75, however, the employee under the pension commission plan would surpass the employee under the current system because of the annual 3 percent cost-of-living increase. Mr. Bigel, the union pension expert, decided this feature on the ground that "our mortality tables show that our people start dying at age 73."

Schwartz Backed BY LAW OFFICIALS

Group of Enforcement Aides Cite His Help and Support Confirmation by Senate

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, March 9—A group of law enforcement officials—including the warden at Rikers Island, the sheriff of Broome County and the Westchester County Corrections Commissioner—said today that Herman Schwartz, Governor Carey's embattled nominee to head the State Commission of Correction, had been helpful to them during his seven months in office and deserved to be confirmed by the Senate.

Further, the group said, many law enforcement officers who publicly opposed Mr. Schwartz believed privately that he should be confirmed, but were afraid to appear to favor prison reform.

A number of county sheriffs privately support Mr. Schwartz, according to Sheriff John Andrews of Broome County, "but whether they're man enough to get up and say it is another thing."

He said that the upstate sheriffs, whose offices are elective, were afraid of being defeated if they were "publicly attached to improving life for the prisoners" of the county jails they administer.

Before Finance Panel

The group appeared at a news conference called by Senator Emanuel R. Gold of Queens, the ranking Democrat on the Senate's Crime and Corrections Committee. The committee deadlocked last week on the Schwartz confirmation and decided to forward the nomination "without recommendation" to the Senate Finance Committee, which will vote later this month.

Senator Gold, a strong supporter of Mr. Schwartz, said he believed the nomination was "not a dead issue," but had become politicized by the vocal opposition of a relatively small number of people.

The Senate Republican leadership, meanwhile, said today that a review of Senate procedure showed that the Schwartz nomination would go to the Senate floor for a vote no matter what action the Senate Finance Committee took.

Among those speaking today in support of Mr. Schwartz was Warden Joseph D'Elia of Rikers Island, a city prison that was the site of a two-day inmate revolt in November.

Mr. D'Elia, a former corrections officer, said he had never met Mr. Schwartz until after the tense aftermath of the riot he said, "Mr. Schwartz played a great role by his impartial presence."

Mr. D'Elia said Mr. Schwartz was "very humble and just walked around without giving orders." He said that Mr. Schwartz and his staff had good rapport with the inmates and that "if they had not been there, I'm afraid to think what might have happened."

No action is expected on the nomination until after the state budget is passed. Meanwhile, there were these other developments here today.

ISRAELI VISITOR

Gideon Patt, a member of Israel's Knesset, or Parliament, made the first of what he said would be 16 visits to state legislatures around the country to argue Israel's point of view in the Middle Eastern conflict and to counter "Arab propaganda" about the impasse.

BUFFALO AID

Governor Carey's office was preparing legislation to advance \$20 million to the financially beleaguered city of Buffalo, to be repaid out of unused city bond funds that Buffalo would invest in state tax-anticipation notes.

Since July 1, 1973, the state is prohibited by its Constitution from reducing existing permanent pension benefits.

In 1973, the Legislature enacted a three-year temporary pension plan for new employees, essentially as a way of buying time for a further study of the problem. Because the three years expire June 30, the Legislature must do something in this session about public employee pensions, if only to extend the temporary period for another year.

Senator Warren M. Anderson, Republican of Binghamton and the Senate majority leader, praised the report as "an outstanding public service" that deserved "serious and sympathetic consideration."

Legislators in Accord on Budget Cuts

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, March 9—Republican and Democratic leaders in the Legislature have agreed informally to seek the restoration of \$110 million in school aid cut in Governor Carey's proposed budget and to make deeper cuts than Mr. Carey had sought in the state's own programs.

The leaders were also reported today to have agreed to add about \$100 million to the state's tax revenue estimates for next year. This would have the effect of making \$100 million available to the state to soften some of the other cuts being sought by Mr. Carey, particularly those in local assistance programs.

Details of these and other agreements, reached in informal conversations between leaders and staff people from both houses of the politically divided Legislature, were being withheld today lest any disclosure leave the various parties unable to compromise from hardened positions.

Stanley Steingut, Speaker of the Democratic-controlled Assembly, and Warren M. Anderson, majority leader of the Republican-controlled Senate, were reportedly trying to reach some sort of accord on the budget to present a united front to Governor Carey on it before the end of the week. Along with Manfred H. Oehstein, Democratic minority leader of the Senate, and Percy S. Deriva, Republican minority leader of the Assembly, they were due to meet with Mr. Carey on the budget tonight.

Mr. Carey seemed to be referring specifically to the meeting in a speech this afternoon to the League of Women Voters here. He said that his \$10.76 billion budget was not "a sacrosanct document" and that he welcomed any discussions with the Legislature on its details.

But the Governor added that he had no reason to believe that revenues from taxes next year were going to come in any higher than the 7.4 percent overall growth rate he had incorporated into his budget.

He warned further that any arbitrary increases in revenue estimates—a time-honored budgetary ploy when politicians need the money to pay for programs they want—would only damage the fiscal integrity of the state when it went to market to do its crucial borrowing this spring.

"We don't have a budget any more this year," the Governor said, echoing a theme he has been stating for months. "We have a prospectus."

Nonetheless, the fiscal staff of the Assembly reportedly has been delicately sparring for a week or two with the staff of Peter C. Goldmark Jr., State Budget Director, on the

revenue estimates. One person familiar with their deliberations said tonight that the legislative leaders were close to agreeing to the Assembly staff's estimates of an 8.9 percent revenue growth—justified by a recent upsurge in the economy.

Others familiar with the bipartisan deliberations disclosed that there were additional preliminary areas of agreement.

For example, the staffs in both chambers of the Legislature have reportedly drawn up lists of possible cuts in a range of areas that have been under discussion for several days now. The leaders were described today as being in rough accord on cutting administrative costs in the Departments of Education, Corrections and Mental Hygiene.

An initial proposal to cut the \$31.5 million budget of the State Council on the Arts by \$3 million has reportedly been rejected by Assembly leaders and members after heavy pressure from the council and its allies.

\$2 Million Cut Planned

However, it is reported that a \$2 million cut in the council's budget, a reduction of about 10 percent, is still planned.

It was also learned that the Assembly leaders were leaning heavily toward cuts in drug programs.

The very sketchiness of the details was described by legislators and their aides as a sign that they were in rough accord on a number of matters, and that they didn't want to lock themselves in on any one approach.

On the other hand, the formula of the education-aid restoration was far from agreed upon, various persons familiar with the talks said. And the biggest area of disagreement yet to be worked out, they said, involved the Governor's \$120 million in Welfare and Medicaid cuts.

Even if the leaders agree in the next day or two on the amount that they can restore to welfare and Medicaid, they would be far from agreeing on how to accomplish the restoration, one official said. Democrats, in particular, are insisting on cutsback in services to persons on Medicaid and welfare, particularly the discontinuation of optional Medicaid services and limits in home-relief payments.

Unions and Management Split on Jobless-Pay Plan

By RONALD SMOTERS

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, March 9—Representatives of labor and business organizations differed sharply today on the impact on the state's economy of a proposal by the Assembly's Democrats to revamp the state's unemployment insurance program.

The positions emerged in all-day hearings on the proposal held by the Labor, Ways and Means and Commerce and Industry Committees. The proposal, announced last month, would increase benefits to the unemployed, provide dependency allowances, and eliminate the experience-rating system of determining employer contributions.

It was the proposal to eliminate this system, whereby employers with stable work forces pay less than those with seasonal or cyclical patterns, that drew the most opposition from business.

The measure was termed a "rash new tax and social experimentation" program by a spokesman for Associated Industries of New York. He asserted that it would increase unemployment-fund contributions for most of the state's most stable industries by 300 to 500 percent, creating a storm on the State's already clouded business horizons.

Con Edison Example

"The tax would fall most heavily on the one facet of New York City's economy which has held up best amidst times of uncertainty and difficulty—the headquarters companies," said Peter Dorn of the New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

According to James Hastings of Associated Industries of New York State, a stable business such as the Consolidated Edison Company would find its contributions to the fund increased by \$5 million a year if the Assembly proposal was approved. Since the utility cannot leave the state, the increase would be reflected in higher electric and gas rates, he said.

On the other hand, Ludwig Jaffe, research director of the State A.F.L.-C.I.O., called the position of business the "business-climate hoax." He said the unemployment-insurance rate was an infinitesimal part of the complex of factors in a business's decision to remain in or leave a locality.

More important, he said, in his belief that the current system of determining benefits accounted for the nearly depleted condition of the state jobless fund. State officials have estimated that the fund will run out by the end of next year at present income and payment rates.

Cites 'Actual' Payments

Mr. Jaffe said that the experience-rating system had given employers incentives to challenge every possible claim and to fight any increase in benefits at widening of eligibility. Actual payments by employers, he said, amount to 5.6 cents per employee work hour.

Mr. Jaffe supported the Assembly proposal to eliminate the experience-rating system and substitute a flat-rate system by which all businesses would be taxed at the same rate.

The day of hearings began on a controversial note when Assemblyman Seymour Posner, chairman of the Labor Committee, angrily rejected a suggestion by a state official that the committee could make its proposal more attractive to business by including the abolition of unemployment benefits for strikers.

Mr. Posner, a Bronx Democrat-Liberal, accused the official, Commerce Commissioner John S. Dyson, of "floating a trial balloon" that had nothing to do with reforming the unemployment-insurance sys-

BUS STRIKE PTS 450,000

on Page 1, Col. 3

es with an average of 80,000 riders. To the authority's Manhattan end, Washington

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Sources of Information On Alternative Rides

Following is a list of telephone numbers that Transport of New Jersey commuters may call for advice on alternative means of transportation:

- Bergen County (201) 489-8210
- Camden (609) 641-7343
- Passaic County (201) 854-3810
- Hudson County (201) 863-2114
- New Brunswick (201) 247-8500
- New York City (212) 732-6751

state stayed out," said Michael Siano, another business agent. Transport's president, John J. Githooly, warned yesterday that a long strike could finish off his company.

"At worst," he said, such a strike "might make it impossible for T.N.J. to return to serve the people of New Jersey." He added that "a strike of any appreciable length will cause T.N.J. employees to lose more in income than they can hope to gain by supporting a naked principle of the sky's the limit cost-of-living concept."

Transport carries about 65 percent of New Jersey's intrastate bus passengers, 45 percent of the riders between New Jersey and Philadelphia and, according to the company, 90 percent of the state's commuters to New York.

The strike was postponed three times while negotiators, aided by government mediators, worked toward a settlement. At the same time, no progress was reported in strikes that began last Thursday against three smaller companies serving an estimated 40,000 daily riders in Hudson and Bergen Counties. They are the Hudson Bus Company, the North Boulevard Company and the South Boulevard Transit Company.

Another company, Manhattan Transit, with about 20,000 daily riders in Bergen, Hudson and Passaic Counties, is still negotiating to avert a strike that was scheduled to start last Friday. That walkout has been delayed until at least the weekend while negotiations continue.

Social Security income is not taxable, and the pension commission report said today that the combination of Social Security plus a pension "virtually always" results in a longer-term public employee receiving more disposable income after retirement than he or she earned while working.

The goal of public-employee pension systems, the commission said, should be to permit retired employees to maintain their pre-retirement standard of living, but not in a time of fiscal crisis to provide them with more disposable income than they had while working.

A chart appended to the report said that a married state employee who retired at age

Sunday in The New York Times Magazine CHILDREN'S FASHIONS

Remember when girls looked pretty and boys looked handsome? They will again this spring and summer! See an advance preview of kids' clothes Sunday in The New York Times Magazine

ANIES CITE L. PAYOUTS

ug Inc., Carnation son & Johnson ta With S.E.C.

RE VOLUNTARY is in Payments Many Countries Several Years

LIAM D. SMITH Drug Inc., Johnson and the Carnation starday filed forms securities and Ex- mation indicating f their foreign sub- id made improper

per payments total 0 during the period 1975. The company 45 foreign nations. Drug, a maker of drugs, said that vere made in 19 of reign countries in perated in the 1970 riod. The company close the total of s but said that they ually from \$103,000

companies did not of the countries improper payments. All the companies ps had been taken such illegal or im- ents. son & Johnson and g stated in their o illegal political s had been made States or any try.

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Page 61, Column 5

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OFFER sale and change in price

PLAZA, N.Y. CIPATION NOTES 76 0%

ICE 100.423 (nation) lean FA

Bank 'Super Agency' Opposed

Smith and Volcker Bar Consolidation

By TERRY ROBARDS Special to The New York Times ATLANTA, March 9—James E. Smith, the Comptroller of the Currency, and Paul A. Volcker, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, expressed strong opposition today to efforts to consolidate the Federal bank regulatory agencies.

Both men, who are leading figures in bank regulation, suggested that current moves in Congress toward the creation of a "super agency" to take over the functions of the existing agencies represented an "overreaction" to the problems recently experienced by the banking system.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Volcker participated in a conference here attended by 550 members of the American Bankers Association, a group that includes nearly all of the nation's 14,000 banks. The heavy loan losses experienced by many banks in the recession have been a major topic of discussion at the meeting.

Because of the high volume of substandard or doubtful loans that have come to light in recent months, Congressional leaders have called for reforms in bank regulation, which is now carried out by the



James E. Smith



Paul A. Volcker

Comptroller's office, the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

It has been suggested, among other things, that the Fed be stripped of its bank regulatory powers and that the central bank concern itself only with its other major function—carrying out monetary policy.

In a speech this morning, Mr. Volcker said the dangers in the current situation were the tendency to seek out "culprits" for past mistakes and the tendency to act hastily to implement regulatory changes

without thoughtful consideration. "I find it almost impossible in practice to draw any clear border line between supervision, regulation and monetary policy," he said. He expressed alarm that monetary policy might be pushed into what he called an "ivory tower."

J. Rex Duve, the A.B.A.'s president, said in a separate interview that the association's position was that the present system of banking supervision had worked adequately. "We're against a monolithic agency," he said.

3% RISE FORECAST IN E.E.C. ECONOMY

But Commission Sees High Joblessness and Poorer Trade Position in '76

By PAUL KEMEZIS Special to The New York Times

BRUSSELS, March 9—The Common Market Commission today predicted a rise of 3 percent to 3.5 percent in the gross national product of the nine-nation group in 1976 but cautioned that the strength of the recovery was still fragile. A report to the nine governments of the European Economic Community said that inflation dangers remained, that unemployment would run high and that the trade position of the Nine would probably worsen during the year.

The commission also said a slow return of consumer and investor confidence and unstable world political and monetary relations hardly justified "an overoptimistic view as to the durability and strength of the economic upswing."

The report added that the economic improvement, in two banking groups will present final offers next week to Common Market finance ministers for \$1.3 billion in loans to cover Italian and Irish oil-payments deficits. Page 67.

evidence in varying degrees in all nine countries since late 1975, was due to restocking by industry, more consumer spending, stronger export demand and expansionary government budget policies.

However, it said that world economic recovery would only moderate this year, especially as oil countries cut spending. The volume of Community exports will grow only 5 percent this year compared with an 8 percent average in the past, it said.

This, combined with higher imports due to the recovery in Europe will cause a deficit in the Community's current trade balance of \$3 billion to \$5 billion.

The report noted that inflation rose appreciably in 1975 but said that, if the member countries did not make continued efforts to contain prices, particularly through moderate wage settlements, there would be little chance to hold the 1976 average price rise in the Nine to less than 10 percent. Last year's average rate was 12.5 percent, but large disparities between the highest, Britain, at 23 percent, and the lowest, West Germany, at 6 percent, made coordinating Community policy difficult, the report said.

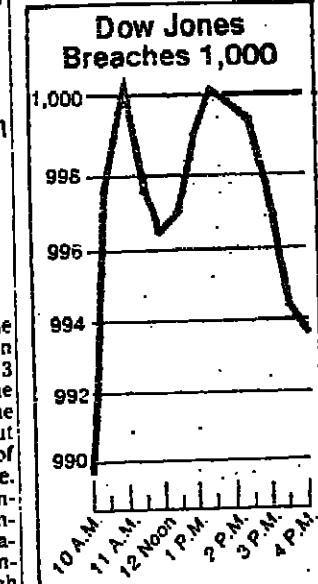
The report said that West Germany, France, the Netherlands and Denmark would have growth of 4 percent or more in 1976. But it said improvement in the Community's three poorest countries, Ireland, Britain and Italy, would be much less.

It gloomily predicted that unemployment would fall only marginally in the nine nations during the year since companies have remained cautious about new investments.

In January there were 4.7 million unemployed in the Community, or about 4.4 percent of the work force. New fixed-investment spending is the key to keeping up the growth since exports are lagging and the initial spurt of restocking and consumer buying will also slacken, the report said.

In its recommendations to member nations, the commission stressed the need to use incomes policies to inhibit inflation and better the social distribution of income to avoid new labor-management confrontations. It also advocated prolonging government measures to stimulate economies.

Dow Tops 1,000 but Falls Back



Market Profile table with columns: ISSUES TRADED (1,894), N.Y.S.E. Index (53.76 +0.15), S. & P. Comp (100.58 +0.39), Dow Jones Ind. (993.70 +4.96)

Profit Taking Holds Advance to 4.96

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN The Dow Jones industrial average crossed the 1,000 mark twice during yesterday's market session, only to fall back both times and end the day below this psychological barrier.

Although many professional Wall Streeters attach little importance to the 1,000 level as a meaningful figure, it has captured the fancy of the investing public. Television camera crews filmed action yesterday on the trading floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

The blue-chip indicator finished at 993.70 with a gain of 4.96 points. Following a rise of nearly 16 points on Monday, the market showed continued strength at yesterday's opening. The Dow Jones drama went like this:

At 11 A.M. the average was up 11.42 points at 1,000.16. The average, which is composed of 30 major stocks, then fell below 997.

Shortly thereafter it turned stronger, climbing to 1,000.08 at the 1:30 P.M. reading. But minutes later the average began to slip, and it wound up more than 6 points short of 1,000 by the Big Board's 4 P.M. closing.

Meanwhile, trading volume expanded to 317.7 million shares from Monday's 24.41 million shares. The last time the Dow Jones industrials closed above 1,000 was Jan. 26, 1973. The average first finished above that level on Nov. 14, 1972. A session's closing figure, in contrast to readings during the day, is regarded by market technicians as all-important.

What happened yesterday apparently was a repeat of the market's action two weeks ago: As the Dow approached 1,000, many investors and traders took their profits in individual issues showing gains.

Two components in the Dow Jones industrial average traded yesterday at 15-year highs. U.S. Steel rose 1 1/2 to 86 7/8, while Bethlehem Steel advanced 3/4 to 47. Earlier this year, the shares of U.S. Steel sold as low as 65. Bethlehem's 1976 low is 33.

These two examples of "smokestack America" are typical of the stocks that have fueled this year's 16.54 percent advance in the industrial average.

The volume of trading in all issues listed on the Big Board, including transactions on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter or "third" market, increased yesterday to 36.74 million shares from 28.59 million shares.

Low-price issues continued to dot the most-active list. U.S. Industries, the volume leader, added 3/8 to 6 1/2 after the company reported a fourth-quarter profit, in contrast to a year-earlier loss. Shares of this conglomerate traded above 35 in 1968.

Litton, a conglomerate that has enjoyed recent price gains, fell back in profit taking. It dropped 1 1/2 points to 13 1/2. As the big advance in the Dow Jones industrials melted away, the market lost its overall momentum. At the final bell, advances barely outpaced declines.

Business Investing Plans Up Only Slightly for 1976

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 9—Business plans to invest in plant and equipment this year have been raised only slightly since the tentative estimates of late 1975, the Commerce Department reported today.

The new survey of this key—and so far lagging—sector of the economy does not suggest any important spur from capital spending to the recovery, at least in 1976.

However, a spokesman for the President's Council of Economic Advisers said the council still expected actual investment this year, particularly in the second half, to be higher than the business intentions reported in the latest survey indicated.

The survey was taken in

late January and February. It put planned investment in plant and equipment this year at \$120.1 billion, only a little higher than the estimate of \$119.68 billion reported last December.

Outlays of \$120.1 billion would be up only 6.5 percent from the depressed level of 1975, and the increase would almost certainly be less than the rise in prices of capital goods and construction.

The report today said businessmen estimated late last year that prices associated with capital investment would rise 10 percent in 1976. Matching that figure with the latest investment plans in dollar terms suggests a "real" decline in

Continued on Page 66, Column 5

Bank Asking IDS Realty To Repay \$15 Million Loan

By REGINALD STUART

IDS Realty Trust, a major real estate investment trust with substantial financial troubles, announced yesterday that for the second time in as many weeks a bank creditor has demanded immediate payment of a loan to the trust.

The demand by the IDS creditor, which the Minneapolis-based trust refused to identify, was for \$15 million. Last week the First National Bank of St. Paul demanded immediate payment of a \$10 million loan to the trust. At that time, and again yesterday, IDS said that if the banks did not withdraw their demands it might have to seek protection from them in bankruptcy court. IDS is advised and managed by the IDS Mortgage Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Investors Diversified Services Inc., the Minneapolis-based investment fund underwriting and advisory concern.

Yesterday's action against IDS Realty Trust, which has nearly \$300 million in loans due banks, comes on the heels of similar actions against LMI Investors and the UMET Trust, two other realty trusts and Dominion Mortgage, which recently disavowed as a trust.

It also follows by one day filing for reorganization under Chapter XI of the Federal Bankruptcy Act by Continental Mortgage Investors, the nation's second largest real estate investment trust behind the Chase Manhattan Mortgage and Realty Trust. Continental, based in Boston, said the bankruptcy action was necessary because several bank creditors refused to go along with its new loan agreement proposals. The recent series of develop-

ments has altered significantly the posture of the banking community toward the industry. Last fall, the view of a substantial portion of the banking community was that most realty trusts, which had borrowed and then realigned at higher interest rates billions of dollars for real estate developments, were in trouble but could perhaps be salvaged.

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The change in definition of a Treasury note, which is now almost certain to become law, will give the Treasury more flexibility in its cautious effort to lengthen the maturity structure of the national debt, which has been steadily shortening.

The committee also went

Continued on Page 63, Column 4

6 Get Prison Terms For Franklin Losses

By ARNOLD H. LUBASCH

Six former executives and employees of the Franklin National Bank were sentenced yesterday to prison terms ranging from three to six months on charges that grew out of the bank's loss of more than \$30 million in unauthorized foreign currency speculation.

Judge Thomas P. Griesa imposed the sentences in Federal District Court here on the six men, each of whom had pleaded guilty to one count in the Franklin National case.

The sentencing of Peter R. Shaddick, the bank's former executive vice chairman, who also pleaded guilty, was postponed because he is still cooperating with the Government in the continuing grand jury investigation.

Franklin National was declared insolvent in 1974, in the nation's largest bank fail-

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United Jersey Bank Investment Management Division 210 Main Street Hackensack, N.J. 07602 Total assets: \$1.2 billion

U.S. Estimate of Wheat Exports Is Cut; Uncertainty on Soviet Buying Indicated

By WILLIAM ROBBINS Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 9—Indicating uncertainty about further purchases of wheat by the Soviet Union in the current marketing year, the Agriculture Department reduced today its estimate of exports of grain by 25 to 75 million bushels.

At the same time, the department increased slightly its estimate of corn and soybean exports.

In a related report, the department said that conditions of the winter wheat crop had continued to deteriorate last month in the drought-stricken southern and central Great Plains. Noting that some rain had fallen in those areas in recent days since the data were gathered, department officials said it was too early to assess the effects.

The department's estimate for wheat exports for the marketing year ending June 30 was a range of 1.275 billion to 1.325 billion bushels. The estimate was made by the agency's Outlook and Situation Board.

In its report, the board said that the mid-point of the range given in the estimate, 1.3 billion bushels, "assumes that further Soviet purchases of United States wheat for shipment during 1975-76, if any, will be relatively small."

The board's estimates of corn exports was a range of 1.5 billion to 1.6 billion bushels, an increase of 100 million bushels at both the top and bottom ends of the range. The corn marketing year runs from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. Corn exports last year totaled 1.15 billion bushels.

The board said the increased estimate was due to expected increases in livestock feeding. At the same time, the board said it expected an increase of 25 million bushels in soy exports and an equal increase in crushings by domestic mills, sufficient to cut the year-end reserve, or carryover to a range of 230 to 330 million bushels.

In the report on crop conditions, the department's Crop Reporting Board said that winter wheat had been "deteriorating during February in the dry southern and central Great Plains."

At the same time, the board found improved moisture conditions in principal corn and soybean producing areas of the Midwest.



Charles Felser, wheat farmer near Abbeville, Kans., inspecting his crop recently. The lack of rain across the farm belt may reduce the size of this year's harvest.

Penney and Kresge Raise Profit and Sales to Peaks

By CLARE M. RECKERT

Record sales and earnings were registered by the J. C. Penney Company and the S. S. Kresge Company in the quarter and fiscal year ended Jan. 31.

Kresge, which derives about 90 percent of its sales and 95 percent of its earnings from its K mart discount store chain, exceeded the annual earnings, net income for the first time. Final-quarter profits were only about \$9 million behind Penney.

Penney is the nation's second largest merchandise and Kresge is third. Sears, Roebuck & Company, the leader, has not yet reported results for the period.

Fourth-quarter net income for Penney amounted to \$109.3 million, or \$1.81 a share, up from \$32.7 million, or 56 cents a share, in the prior year's final quarter, which covered one week less, or 13 weeks, to Jan. 25, 1975. While sales rose 20 percent to \$2,561 billion from \$2,135 billion a year earlier.

The company attributed the fourth-quarter performance "to the leverage achieved from the

strong sales gain, close attention to inventory and expense controls, and lower interest expense. Interest costs were reduced to \$24 million from \$36.5 million in the quarter periods, and for the year were down to \$101 million from \$132.8 million in the prior fiscal year.

Net income for the 53 weeks to Jan. 31 came to \$189.6 million, or \$3.16 a share, up 58 percent from \$119.4 million, or \$2.02 a share for the 52 weeks to Jan. 25, 1975. Net sales were \$7,679 billion or 10.7 percent ahead of the \$6,936 billion of the preceding fiscal year.

Sales strengthened gradually through the first nine months and surged in the final quarter.

Continued on Page 66, Column 2

Varied Communist Goals in Asia

By LEONARD SILK

One of the prime activities of intellectuals in the West is prophesying where capitalism is going—and when it will disappear. But where is Communism going? In fact, it appears to be galloping off in all directions.

This week's reports on developments of the economic systems of South Vietnam and Cambodia, which the Communists have taken over in the wake of the war in Southeast Asia, must have caused a certain amount of bafflement. The two countries seem headed in opposite directions.

South Vietnam, according to Nguyen Thi Binh, a high-ranking official of Saigon's Provisional Revolutionary Government, is planning an economy that will be more privately oriented than North Vietnam's. It appears that it will be the furthest-right Communist society, certainly in Asia.



Rice planting in South Vietnam. The Communist regime there is following an economic program that allows peasants to keep their land and farm it, but the state will buy the rice after the harvest.

But Cambodia, according to Kaj Bjork, the Swedish Ambassador to Peking and the first Westerner to tour Cambodia since the Communist takeover last April, is working to create a society so radically communized that it will entail the

abolition of money, the payment of wages and all private ownership including even the abolition of private plots of land for peasants. Cambodia is now the furthest-left Communist state in the world if "left" is measured by the dis-

tance from capitalism. Which nation—South Vietnam or Cambodia—is the straw in the wind that tells which way Communism is blowing? It certainly does not appear

Continued on Page 59, Column 1

Lockheed, Citing Legal Rulings, Seeks Refinancing Plan Delay

By TERRY ROBARDS Special to The New York Times

BURBANK, Calif., March 9 (UPI)—The Lockheed Aircraft Corporation announced today that it could not meet the necessary legal requirements in the time required and was asking for an extension of the May 15 deadline for the latest phase of its refinancing plan.

Lockheed said discussions were under way with the Bank of America and the Bankers Trust Company of New York—the two major banks in a consortium of 24 which hold more than \$500 million outstanding in loans to the giant defense contractor.

The latest phase of the refinancing plan involves the conversion by Lockheed's lending banks of a portion of outstanding debt to a proposed new issue of preferred stock.

Lockheed said the extension was being sought primarily because of legal requirements, but could also involve "possible

modifications to the refinancing plan.

Panel Calls Hodgson WASHINGTON, March 9 (UPI)—The Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations has called United States Ambassador to Japan James Hodgson to testify in closed session tomorrow on Lockheed Aircraft's \$24 million in payoffs, including \$8 million in Japan.

The subcommittee canceled a tentative appearance at an open hearing that was scheduled tomorrow by former Ambassador James Akins on Lockheed operations in Saudi Arabia.

Japanese Again Protest TOKYO, March 9 (AP)—About 3,600 workers massed today in two days protesting alleged payments by Lockheed to Japanese Government officials.

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Market Place

Bull Market and Convertible Issues

By ROBERT MELLÉ

Bull markets eventually lead corporations to reissue convertible issues as they move to reduce interest costs and simplify their financial structures.

The holder who fails to convert prior to the deadline usually loses money—though rarely so much as he thinks—when a redemption announcement is made.

That redemption is of Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals Corporation \$4.25 convertible preferred shares. Those who convert will receive 6.3 shares of common stock valued at \$193, compared with \$103 in cash for each share of the preferred that is redeemed. Thus a holder of 100 shares will lose \$9,000 if the deadline is missed.

One observer who watches these things commented that this is "by far" the largest percentage loss on any convertible he has seen since in many months. The last day to convert, by the way, is April 1 and the conversion agent is Morgan Guaranty.

Meanwhile, however, a reader has pointed out that it is not always to the investor's advantage to convert before a deadline. In a case regarded as highly unusual, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc. is offering more to those who allow the deadline to elapse than to those who convert.

M-G-M is redeeming its 5 percent convertible debentures due in 1993 on March 31. It will pay \$1,040 for each \$1,000 debenture presented to the agent, Citicorp Manhattan Bank, on or after that date. By contrast, those who convert the M-G-M debentures will get 55 shares of M-G-M common, worth just \$777 yesterday.

There is a third possibility in these cases—a conversion rate that is virtually identical to the redemption price. The current Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer convertible debentures due in 1992 is a case in point.

Redemption after the deadline, April 5, will pay the holder \$1,032, while conversion of the debentures into common shares will bring almost precisely the same sum—\$1,040. The deadline for converting is March 22.

Stock-Price Debate Continues
The debate continues over the new stock tables that incorporate into New York

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1976 12.0 12.3
1977 7.8 18.3

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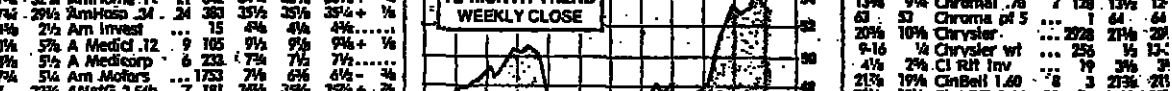
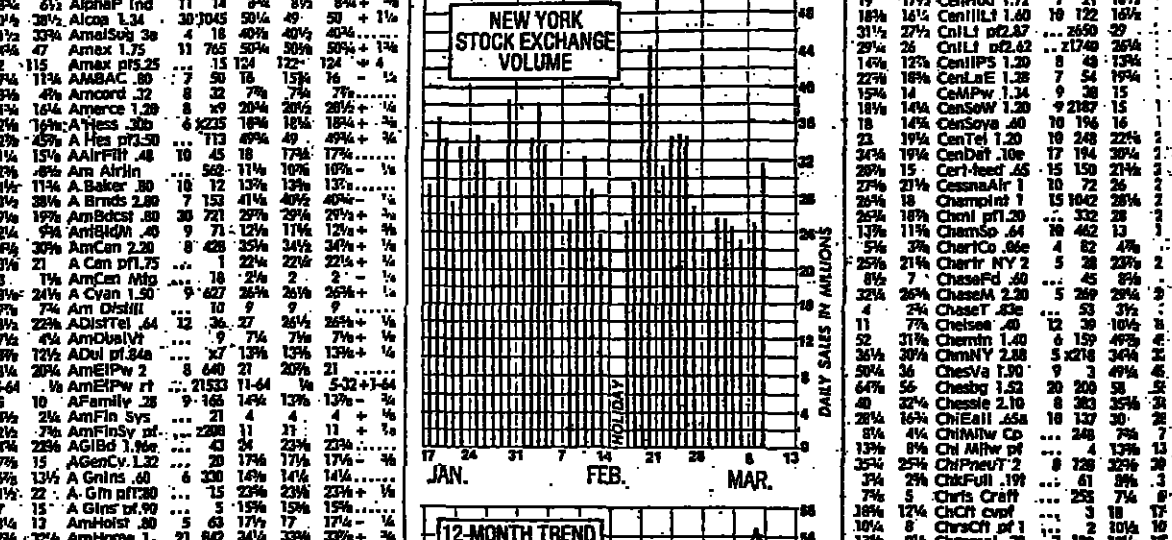
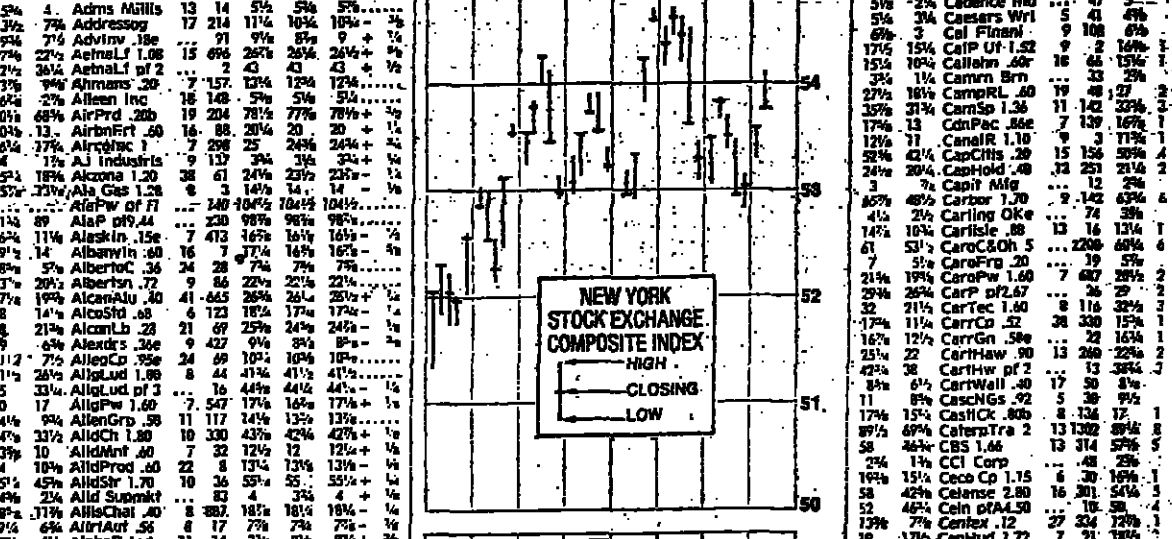
(The tables for the most active trading, percentage changes, dollar leaders and the market diary pertain to the consolidated tape for all activity whether listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange. The market averages, however, are based on the F.P.C. New York, closed bids.)

N.Y.S.E. Index				S&P Averages				Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues							
High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Close	Chg	Changes				Most Active			
114.65	114.50	114.50	+0.15	49 Industrials	114.65	114.50	+0.15	UPS				Market Diary			
12	12	12	+0.10	12 Railroads	42.01	41.81	+0.20	DOWNS				Dollar Leaders			
101.20	101.10	101.20	+0.10	40 Utilities	45.57	45.17	+0.40	Volume by Exchanges							
50 Stocks	101.20	101.20	+0.10	50 Stocks	101.20	101.20	+0.10	O.T.C. Most Active							
Up-Down Volume				Amex Index				O.T.C. Market Diary							
Advanced	16,774	Advanced	16,774	Low	104.1	Close	104.5								
Declined	1,274	Declined	1,274	104.1	104.1	104.5	+0.4								
AMEX	1,774	AMEX	1,774	NASDAQ Index											
Odd Lot Trading				Week Month											
Purchases of 20,000 shares				Index											
Sales of 44,400 shares including 2,540 shares sold short.				Close											
				Chg.											
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Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Isss

1976 Stocks and Div. Sales High Low In Dollars P/E 100's High Low Last Chg

Days	Year to Date	1975	1976	1977
Sales	Monday	25,000,000	21,200,000	1,400,000,000
Div.	Monday	25,000,000	21,200,000	1,400,000,000



Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. 1975 1976

1976 Stocks and Div. Sales High Low In Dollars P/E 100's High Low Last Chg

10%	12%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	105%	110%	115%	120%	125%	130%	135%	140%	145%	150%	155%	160%	165%	170%	175%	180%	185%	190%	195%	200%	205%	210%	215%	220%	225%	230%	235%	240%	245%	250%	255%	260%	265%	270%	275%	280%	285%	290%	295%	300%	305%	310%	315%	320%	325%	330%	335%	340%	345%	350%	355%	360%	365%	370%	375%	380%	385%	390%	395%	400%	405%	410%	415%	420%	425%	430%	435%	440%	445%	450%	455%	460%	465%	470%	475%	480%	485%	490%	495%	500%	505%	510%	515%	520%	525%	530%	535%	540%	545%	550%	555%	560%	565%	570%	575%	580%	585%	590%	595%	600%	605%	610%	615%	620%	625%	630%	635%	640%	645%	650%	655%	660%	665%	670%	675%	680%	685%	690%	695%	700%	705%	710%	715%	720%	725%	730%	735%	740%	745%	750%	755%	760%	765%	770%	775%	780%	785%	790%	795%	800%	805%	810%	815%	820%	825%	830%	835%	840%	845%	850%	855%	860%	865%	870%	875%	880%	885%	890%	895%	900%	905%	910%	915%	920%	925%	930%	935%	940%	945%	950%	955%	960%	965%	970%	975%	980%	985%	990%	995%	1000%
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Continued on Page 60

omic Analysis: Communists' Goals

From Page 57.

dia. The rural revolution that country ap- taking it back to Ages. The cities lained of most of tign. Phnom Pen- ime peak a city. is now a place. reets patrolled by rity men, with a gressed at 100,000

lation of the cities umed partly from of the revolutiona- Cambodia was f mass starvation, sport of food up- River ended. The was driven back to elp raise rice.

reed return to the e Cambodian Com- ears to have been st on practical eon- strong emotional well. There was a d in the country- ern things and the associated with ve- rruption.

ult to say whether leaders will seek r country rural and definitely or wheth- ene scheme is sum- suit of immediate nd-anger. Clearly, nking of some de- national trade, abroad. Cambodia have to raise pro- own subsistence- own population— a time being, it is that.

is extreme form of is thus likely to pedient that will is the nation gets e present crucial period and as the rural revolutionaries

Ironically, South Vietnam's more capitalist form of Communism also appears to be a consequence of the country's need to survive economically after the departure of the American troops and corporations—and of South Vietnam's more urban social structure and heavier capitalization of industry and trade and the different character of its Communist leaders, compared with Cambodia's.

Unemployment is enormous. Of the total population of 18 million to 19 million, an estimated 3 million are jobless. This means that somewhere between one-fourth and one-third of the active labor force is unemployed.

The leaders of South Vietnam, fearing a total collapse of its economy, are seeking foreign aid from the United States as well as other international help.

South Vietnam has decided to build a five-sector economy, mixing capitalism and socialism. The sectors are labeled: private, joint, private-state, collective and individual.

The "individual" sector includes small shops and individual services.

The "private" sector includes factories that will stay in the hands, or the time being at least, of what Mrs. Binh calls the "national bourgeoisie," or even of foreign owners. She says the capitalist owners will be permitted to make "adequate profits" or they would lack incentives to produce.

Peasants will be allowed to keep their land and farm it, but the state will have a monopoly of rice buying and selling. There will also be a "collective" sector, presumably in agriculture as well as industry, but workers' participation in this, Mrs. Binh asserts, will depend on "self-willingness."

South Vietnam's leaders may feel that they lack the capital, the technological know-how and the managerial cadres to operate a more advanced socialist system, and hence are adopting a program designed to keep the economy viable for the immediate years ahead.

This would be a replication of what the Soviet Union's leaders did soon after the Russian revolution under the so-called New Economic Policy, which was launched in 1921 and lasted until the first five-year plan of 1928.

Under NEP, private trade was permitted to develop because the task of bringing about the socialization of industry, trade, and agriculture was too great for the Communist Party at that time.

The task of building a new industrial, commercial and agricultural organization was too great to be done overnight; the leaders decided that they had to use the same people that had carried on economic activity under the old order, even though many of them were hostile to the Communists.

The late Calvin Bryce Hoover of Duke University, author of the first major book on Soviet economic life after World War I, wrote: "It was an act of real genius upon the part of the responsible membership of the Party to introduce the policy of NEP, which in essence meant the momentary concentration upon the socialization of industry and the partial abandonment of the marketing and agricultural spheres of the economic order to a limited degree of private exploitation."

Lenin put it more succinctly: He called NEP "a step back in order the better to leap forward."

But Stalin eventually collectivized agriculture, got rid of the small landholders and reversed the New Economic Policy. "Like a good tactician," said Joseph Schumpeter of Harvard, "he suppressed opposition and substantially carried out the opposition's program."

Is South Vietnam likely to run this course? Asked whether the new rubbed economy in South Vietnam was seen as a permanent system or merely a transitional step toward fuller socialism, Mrs. Binh replied, "We hold this policy as a long-range one."

If her words are taken at face value, it would imply that the efforts to achieve some form of "market socialism," which some theorists in the Communist world have favored, have reached South Vietnam.

But, given the fact that North Vietnam and South Vietnam are now part of a common state, this seems unlikely. Could a more prosperous South coexist with a stagnant North? Or if the North forged ahead under stricter Communist controls, would the South indefinitely be allowed to languish with a sloppy version of the mixed economy?

Capitalist and Communist economic systems both differ enormously among themselves. The United States is not Spain, or Argentina or even France or West Germany; the Soviet Union is not China or Poland, or Yugoslavia or Albania.

Capitalist and Communist economies may show certain tendencies to converge, but none has crossed in an evolutionary way a certain mysterious line to acquire the true characteristics of the other system.

Wars and revolution still seem the necessary rite of passage from capitalism to communism. And no country that has crossed over has yet returned without violence. Chile and Portugal are borderline cases, but communism was never established in either country. Will the Communist parties of Italy, France and other Western European countries convince their electorates that there is a new evolutionary way—and a road back, if they don't like it?

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these Securities. The offer is made only by the Prospectus.

2,000,000 Shares

J. P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated

Common Stock

(\$2.50 Par Value)

Price \$54 a Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State from only such of the undersigned as may legally offer these Securities in compliance with the securities laws of such State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated

SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated

- BACHE HALSEY STUART INC.
- DILLON, READ & CO. INC.
- GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.
- E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.
- KUHN, LOEB & CO.
- MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH Incorporated
- REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC.
- WHITE, WELD & CO. Incorporated
- ABD SECURITIES CORPORATION
- F. EBERSTADT & CO., INC.
- FAULKNER, DAWKINS & SULLIVAN, INC.
- MOSELEY, HALLGARTEN & ESTABROOK INC.
- OPPENHEIMER & CO., INC.
- SHIELDS MODEL ROLAND SECURITIES Incorporated
- THOMSON & McKINNON AUCHINCLOSS KOHLMAYER INC. Incorporated
- TUCKER, ANTHONY & R. L. DAY, INC.
- AMERICAN SECURITIES CORPORATION
- J. C. BRADFORD & CO. Incorporated
- FIRST MANHATTAN CO. Incorporated
- C. E. UNTERBERG, TOWBIN CO.
- DAIWA SECURITIES AMERICA INC.
- MOORE & SCHLEY, CAMERON & CO.
- NOMURA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.
- WILLIAM D. WITTER, INC.
- THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION
- DONALDSON, LUFKIN & JENRETTE Securities Corporation
- KEEFE, BRUYETTE & WOODS, INC.
- LAZARD FRERES & CO.
- LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated
- SALOMON BROTHERS
- M. A. SCHAPIRO & CO., INC.
- DEAN WITTER & CO. Incorporated
- BASLE SECURITIES CORPORATION
- EUROPARTNERS SECURITIES CORPORATION
- ROBERT FLEMING Incorporated
- NEW COURT SECURITIES CORPORATION
- R. W. PRESSPRICH & CO. Incorporated
- SOGEN-SWISS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
- SPENCER TRASK & CO. Incorporated
- UBS-DB CORPORATION
- WOOD, STRUTHERS & WINTHROP INC.
- ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC.
- DOMINION SECURITIES HARRIS & PARTNERS INC. Incorporated
- LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO. INC. Incorporated
- WOOD GUNDY INCORPORATED
- FAHNESTOCK & CO.
- LEPERCO, DE NEUFLIZE & CO. Incorporated
- THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. International, Inc.
- ULTRAFIN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
- YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (AMERICA), INC.
- BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. Incorporated
- DREXEL BURNHAM & CO. Incorporated
- HORNBLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES Incorporated
- KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. Incorporated
- LOEB, RHOADES & CO. Incorporated
- PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS Incorporated
- WERTHEIM & CO., INC. Incorporated
- BEAR, STEARNS & CO. Incorporated
- WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER INC. Incorporated
- ALEX. BROWN & SONS Incorporated
- KLEINWORT, BENSON Incorporated
- L. F. ROTHSCHILD & CO. Incorporated
- A. E. AMES & CO. Incorporated

March 10, 1976.

OFF TO 4.78

GENERAL FUNDS

Cut—Prices Dip

ernment Issues

REN H. ALLAN

It markets moved in

directions yesterday,

a variety of forces

drove corporate and tax-

issues for sale.

Federal funds de-

clined to an ef-

fective rate of 4.78

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day and 4.97 per-

cent today. When the rate

drove to 4.75 percent,

the Federal Reserve

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market.

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announced

and auction \$2.5

million next Monday.

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make March the

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simultaneous

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April 1, 1979,

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New Bond Issues

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Dividend on common shares

The Board of Directors of

Columbus and Southern

Ohio Electric Company, on

March 9, 1976, declared a

dividend of fifty-one cents

(51¢) per share on the out-

standing Common Shares

of the Corporation, pay-

able on April 10, 1976 to

shareholders of record at

the close of business on

March 25, 1976.

Columbus Southern

Electric Company



Leonard Goodstadt

Executive Vice President

Standard Pension Services, Inc.

We are proud to announce that Leonard Goodstadt has once again earned the distinction as Our Most Valued Associate, with new insurance sales in excess of \$10 million.

THE NADEL AGENCY

New York City

575 Lexington Ave.—688-2600

Garden City, LI

100 Garden City Plaza—747-4500

Westchester

Merble Ave., Thornwood—769-7100

New England Life

March 10, 1976

Northwest Industries, Inc.

has acquired approximately 83% of the outstanding Common Stock of

Microdot Inc.

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Northwest Industries, Inc. in connection with this transaction and as Dealer Manager of its tender offer.

Salomon Brothers

Members New York Stock Exchange, Inc. / One New York Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10004

People and Business

Simon Assures Italy on Aid Pool

The Treasury Secretary, William E. Simon, yesterday gave the Prime Minister of Italy, Aldo Moro, some encouraging news.

He told Mr. Moro at a conference in Rome that he expects United States Congressional approval soon of a proposed \$25 billion pool in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to help nations with high balance-of-payments deficits caused by oil bills.

Italy has a critical balance-of-payments deficit brought on by the fourfold increase in the price of petroleum over the last three years.

The lira has dropped almost 17 percent in value against the dollar since Jan. 21.

Among other topics on the agenda during Mr. Simon's three days of meetings with Mr. Moro, which ended yesterday, were Italy's 11 percent inflation rate and 7 percent unemployment.

John W. Hanafin will not be at the annual meeting of the Chesapeake System Inc. on March 26, but his name figures prominently in the call to the meeting and the proxy statement that accompanies it.

Mr. Hanafin who is 54 years old, resigned last Oct. 18 as Chesapeake's president and as president and chief executive officer of two of its subsidiaries, the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Baltimore &

tem would be further strengthened.

Speaking before the Lombard Association, a group of international bankers, in London, Mr. Kaufman said that the credit ratings of American corporations this year would be helped by "excellent profit recoveries of the companies."

He added that for the first time in the last few years, business corporations with medium or lower credit ratings "will have the opportunity to redress their top-heavy liability structures."

In discussing the American banking system, Mr. Kaufman noted that an economic recovery this year, "which is both moderate and reasonably balanced should revitalize the weaker bank borrowers and hold to moderate proportion the overall demand for bank loans."

John C. Hart, president of the National Association of Home Builders, said that taxes and inflation have increased maintenance costs 303 percent in the last 20 years for homeowners and "forced 8 of 10 potential home buyers out of the market."

In a statement issued yesterday in Washington, Mr. Hart warned that because of this "we cannot meet the housing needs of most Americans and that is a dangerous position to be in."



United Press International Treasury Secretary William E. Simon in Rome.

He asserted that from 1955 to 1975 real estate taxes soared 341 percent, insurance 321 percent, maintenance and repair costs 269 percent, utilities 199 percent and mortgage interest rates climbed from 4.3 percent to 9 percent.

A Carl Kotchian, who stepped down as vice chairman of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation after weeks of controversy over bribes paid to foreign officials, resigned yesterday from the board of the Security Pacific Corporation in Los Angeles. Mr. Kotchian, 61, also resigned from the board of the corporation's principal subsidiary, the Security Pacific Bank.

ALEXANDER R. HAMMER

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issu

Table with columns for Stock and Div. Sales, High, Low, P/E, High, Low, Last, and various stock symbols like GenCorp, GenCorp, etc.

Advertisement for Duquesne Light Company, 1,200,000 Shares, \$2.315 Preference Stock, Price \$25 per share. Includes list of underwriters like Bache Halsey Stuart Inc., etc.

Advertisement for Carl Golub, C.L.U., 1975, Salesman of the Year. Lists achievements like Life Member, Million Dollar Round Table, etc.

Notice of Redemption for Republic of Venezuela 6 1/2% External Sinking Fund Bonds. Includes details on redemption terms and interest payments.

Advertisement for Clifford W. Michel, announcing the death of a friend and partner. Includes name and date of death.

Trading for

Continued on Page 61

N.Y.S.E.

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1976

Table with columns: Stocks and Div. Sales, High, Low, Last, Net Chg. Includes various stock listings such as Aetna, Amstar, and Amstar.

3 COMPANIES CITE ILLEGAL PAYOUTS

Continued From Page 57
port stated that some of the payments were commission-type payments related to sales to agencies affiliated with foreign governments.

In connection with a variety of other governmental actions related to increasing the profitability of foreign business, such as payments to obtain governmental authorization for price increases, product registration, construction permits or import permits.

not adequately reveal the nature of the payments involved. Sterling said the one member of its board, whose responsibilities were wholly in international operations, knew in general terms that some of the payments were being made.

company added that five of its 15 officer-directors said they had knowledge of some or all of the payments. The five included H. E. Olson, chairman and chief executive, D. L. Stuart, president; C. G. Todd, executive vice president; R. D. Kummel, senior vice president; and H. L. Lucas Jr., president of Carnation International.

Nalco Chemical Company Common Stock (\$75 par value) Price \$34.50 per share. Includes list of underwriters: Bache Halsey Stuart Inc., Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co., etc.

City of Kansas City, Kansas Water and Electric Light Plant Revenue Bonds Series of 1976. Dated: March 1, 1976 / Due: March 1, as shown below. Includes bond amounts and yields.

New York Stock Exchange Bond Trading

Table of bond trading data including sections for INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, WORLD BANK, CORPORATIONS BONDS, U.S. Govt. Bonds, and various foreign bonds. Includes columns for bond names, yields, and prices.

CABOT TO ACQUIRE SPRAGUE ELECTRIC

Value of Exchange of Stock Is Set at \$56 Million. By HERBERT KOEHLER. The Cabot Corporation of Boston and the Sprague Electric Company of North Adams, Mass., announced yesterday that the two companies would merge. Cabot said it would issue 0.633 shares of its common stock for each of the 3.5 million shares of Sprague Electric outstanding. The value of the 2.21 million shares to be issued would come to about \$56 million. Following the exchange, Sprague will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Cabot. Cabot makes chemicals and engineered products and also is a producer of oil and gas. In 1975, it reported sales of \$400.6 million and a net income of \$26.9 million. Sprague Electric, which manufactures electronic and electrical components, reported 1974 sales of \$214.8 million and a net income of \$8.2 million. Scovill Agrees to Sell Its Metals Division. The Scovill Manufacturing Company announced in Waterbury, Conn., yesterday that it had agreed to sell its metals and general products divisions for \$22 million in cash plus the assumption of about \$18 million in liabilities by the purchaser. A \$10 million loan guarantee for the purchasers made by the Connecticut Development Authority opened the way for completion of the transaction, possibly by the end of March. The purchasing group is headed by Charles Rubenstein, who previously reached a labor accord with workers at the plants. Scovill took a net write-off of \$40 million in the fourth quarter of 1975 against the possible sale or closing of the plants. For all of 1975, Scovill reported a net loss of \$33.2 million on sales of \$443.1 million.

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Series B Bonds is exempt from Federal income taxes under existing law, except that no opinion is expressed as to the exemption from such taxes of interest on any Bond for any period during which such Bond is held by a person who, within the meaning of Section 103(b)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, is a substantial user of facilities financed with the proceeds of the Bonds or a related person.

NEW ISSUE \$14,650,000 City and County of Denver, Colorado Parking Facilities Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 1975-B

Dated: March 1, 1976. Due: January 1, as shown below. Principal and semi-annual interest (January 1 and July 1) payable at the principal office of the City and County of Denver, Colorado, at the Office of the Manager of Revenue, ex-officio Treasurer, of the City and County of Denver, Colorado. First interest coupon due July 1, 1976. Coupon bearer bonds in the denomination of \$5,000.

Table showing bond amounts, due dates, coupon rates, and yields for the \$14,650,000 issue.

\$1,850,000 Serial Bonds. Price: 100% (Accrued interest from March 1, 1976, to be added).

\$12,800,000 8% Term Bonds due January 1, 2000. Price: 100% (Accrued interest from March 1, 1976, to be added).

- List of financial institutions and their affiliations: Goldman, Sachs & Co., First Southwest Company, Hambro & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, John Nuveen & Co., Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, Van Kampen Saurman Inc., Wabster & Brown, Inc., Dean Witter & Co., George K. Baum & Company, A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc., Ranscher Pierce Securities Corporation.



Chicago and North Western Transportation Company Equipment Trust No. 1 of 1976. A net deposit gain of \$373 million during February was reported yesterday by the Savings Bank Association of New York state for its 118 members. February's gain compared with inflows of \$357 million in January, \$96 million in December 1975 and \$328 million a year ago.

9% Equipment Trust Certificates Non-Callable. To be dated March 15, 1976. To mature in 15 annual installments of \$500,000 on each March 15 from 1977 to 1991.

Table of maturities and yields for the equipment trust certificates from 1977 to 1985.

Salomon Brothers Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Drexel Burnham & Co. \$95,000 Big Board Seat. The New York Stock Exchange reported yesterday the sale of a seat for \$95,000, which is unchanged from the previous sale on March 5. Seats are now quoted at \$85,000 bid and \$100,000 offered.

Advertisement for APPEAL PRINTING CO., INC. featuring a testimonial from Kenneth Lipper and contact information for the company.

FEBRUARY DEPOSITS UP AT THRIFT UNITS

A net deposit gain of \$373 million during February was reported yesterday by the Savings Bank Association of New York state for its 118 members. February's gain compared with inflows of \$357 million in January, \$96 million in December 1975 and \$328 million a year ago.

EQUITY FINANCING

Norris Industries Inc., Los Angeles, registered yesterday 400,000 common shares with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with a previously announced proposed secondary offering through underwriters headed by Goldman Sachs & Company.

An offering of 2 million common shares of J. P. Morgan & Company, at \$34 a share, was made yesterday by underwriters headed by Morgan Stanley & Company.

An offering of 1 million common shares of the Nalco Chemical Company, at \$34.50 a share, was made by underwriters headed by the First Boston Corporation.

Salomon Brothers Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Drexel Burnham & Co. \$95,000 Big Board Seat. The New York Stock Exchange reported yesterday the sale of a seat for \$95,000, which is unchanged from the previous sale on March 5. Seats are now quoted at \$85,000 bid and \$100,000 offered.

Handwritten notes and scribbles on the right side of the page, including the number '1726' and some illegible text.

live their dreams today, not tomorrow.



Last year, PT readers traveled more than the readers of National Geographic, Newsweek and Playboy. PT is the way to go.

Today's 4+ million readers.

In 1975 7,740,726 Total Single Copy Sales.

Family Circle. No one else is doing what we're doing?

Advertisement for YORK air conditioning systems, featuring a photo of a person and text about no-obligation surveys.

YORK Branch, 50-61 55th Ave. YORK, N.Y. 11178 Phone 212/854-7447

Form for requesting a no-obligation survey and proposal, including fields for name, address, and phone number.

LEGAL NOTICE: The Long Island Rail Road Company will require a bond for the sale of its assets...

Advertisement for Education advertising appearing early in the Sunday Review Section of the New York Times.

Advertising

Views Vary on Move by Lever

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

Although it happened way back in February, the 10th to be exact, there is still talk in agency circles about the decision of Lever Brothers to begin to handle its own media planning and buying.

"They think they can make significant economies," he said, "but you've got to lose in the areas of expertise and objectivity. And if you're clearly guided by economics and a desire to save money your objectives get rather narrow. And the agencies will be looking to see what other services have to be reduced to accommodate the reduced commissions."

Lever's formal, and short, announcement of its plans said that beginning July 1 it would begin taking over itself the media function for a selected number of brands and then add to them.

Lever was asked at the time if this decision would affect its current buying for spot TV, which is the most costly form of media buying. It said it planned "no changes."

Network buying, currently being handled by three Lever agencies, each one of which is assigned a network, is far less expensive than spot.

A big advertiser would require seven to nine buyers, according to industry sources, and good spot buyers can make \$20,000 a year.

\$6 Million Drive Set for Ban Basic

Bristol-Myers is promising to put about \$6 million worth of advertising and promotion behind the three-month introduction of Ban Basic. It also says this is the most it's ever spent for an introduction and it's had lots of them.

Ban, as any smell-conscious American should know, is a deodorant. Ban Basic, according to its manufacturer, is the "first major non-aerosol antiperspirant spray." And it features the sophisticated third-generation Mark II Pump.

Sam Vitt of Vitt Media International believes that that move in-house by certain advertisers is the direct result of growing ad budgets. Top management sees them — sees that they have become one of their major expenses — and seeks to get more control over them.

And, despite Lever's statement that it plans no change in spot buying, Mr. Vitt thinks that ultimately it will bring that function in house. "When they do," he said, "they will find out that it is infinitely more expensive than they thought and they will turn to a buying service."

That, surprisingly enough, is what Mr. Vitt runs. Cheese Kisses in Debut Borden's Cheese Kisses — now there's a new product that seems to be a real answer to consumer demand.

The product, bite-sized, individually wrapped bits of cheese with either a mild or tangy flavor, is now in national distribution having started its rollout in January. It went into a mini-test market situation in Rockford, Ill., in 1972, into regular test market in Denver and Detroit the following year.

With the exception of coupon newspaper ads at the time of the product's introduction, most of the advertising budget is going into network television.

But, in addition to TV, a 10 cent off coupon will run in the Reader's Digest and other cents-off coupons will run in a number of women's thematic magazines through The Retailer, a company that arranges such things.

The retailers apparently like the product because it has 91 percent distribution and the consumers like it too since the incidence of

repurchase is 57 percent. Borden, by the way, yesterday announced that it would be increasing its ad budget to a record \$130 million, a 12.1 percent increase from last year's \$116 million, itself a record.

Lucky Woman's Day Woman's Day magazine, the monthly publication that is sold only in supermarkets, announced yesterday it plans to bring out a lucky 13th edition sometime between the October and November issues. The reason, the publication explained, is that fall copies, which approach 300 pages, are getting too fat for easy bundling and display. The thought is that an additional issue could syphon off some ads.

The magazine will welcome more service information at that time of the year since it's a time when they traditionally re-evaluate themselves.

Needham & Grohmann Fete Needham & Grohmann, an agency specializing in hotel, travel and resort advertising, celebrated its 45th anniversary yesterday without going anywhere. Instead its management cut a cake and served some drinks and probably thought of warmer, sunnier climes. Victor Grohmann, founder, is chairman and Howard A. Heinsius, president. The billings are around \$9 million.

Accounts A & W International Inc., a subsidiary of United Brands Company, to Ayer Jorgensen Macdonald, Los Angeles.

People Richard C. Christian, chairman of Marsteller Inc., elected president and director of the National Advertising Review Council Inc. parent organization of the National Advertising Review Board.

WIDER MATURITY ON U.S. NOTE LIKELY

Continued From Page 57 along with the House bill in permitting the Treasury to sell an additional \$2 billion of long-term bonds, with maturities of more than 10 years.

These bonds still have an interest ceiling of 4 1/2 percent — making them impossible to sell — but today's action exempted from the ceiling is issuance of a further \$10 billion of bonds beyond the \$10 billion already exempted.

While Congress has been reluctant to abolish the interest ceiling on long-term bonds altogether, the recent history of the periodic legislation increasing the debt limit suggests that Congress will continue to increase gradually the Treasury's authority to sell bonds.

Treasury Secretary William E. Simon made an urgent appeal last month to the House Ways and Means Committee for authority to expand the definition of a note to 10 years and to increase the limit on Railroad

sales of bonds, in order to check the inexorable shortening of the maturity structure of the debt. His appeal was largely successful.

The bill passed by the House and approved today by the Senate Finance Committee also makes a minor change in the treatment of savings bonds. They will now bear a minimum annual interest of 4 percent if cashed in two months or more after purchase, instead of six months without interest under present law.

Conrail Asks Dividend Curb On The Canadian Southern The Consolidated Rail Corporation — Conrail — applied yesterday to a special three-judge Federal court for an injunction preventing directors of the Canadian Southern Railway from declaring a special dividend of \$60 a share, payable March 30, to holders of record March 23.

Canada Southern is a leased line of the bankrupt Penn Central Railroad. Canada Southern's principal stockholders are the Penn Central and another subsidiary, the Michigan Central Railroad.

Foreign Exchange

Table showing foreign exchange rates for various countries including Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, and West Germany.

Open Interest

Table showing open interest for various commodities including Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, Sorghum, Soybean oil, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, Orange Juice, Live beef cattle, Hogs, Pork bellies, and Silver.

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Advertisement for FOLDING CARTONS, a family operated company providing superior service and quality.

Advertisement for GRAPHICS IN INDUSTRY, offering brochures, presentations, slides, filmstrips, movies, charts, books, reports, and proposals.

Advertisement for ATTENDING A TRADE SHOW, offering a top-notch exhibit, display, design and construction company.

Handwritten note: J.P. Vito 1/5/76

If you like efficiency...

Table showing circulation data for TOTAL ADULTS 35-49, listing Sports Illustrated, Newsweek, U.S. News & WR, and Time with their respective CPM values.

...we could be your favorite newsweekly Sports Illustrated

Advertisement for Design Coordinators, Piping Group Leaders, Piping Designers, and Sr. Electrical Designers, with contact information for Badger America, Inc.

Advertisement for NEW YORK CITY INTERVIEWS, arranged for March 12th & 13th, with contact information for Bob Creedon.

Advertisement for Badger America, a world leader in the Design, Engineering and Construction of petrochemical plant projects.

Advertisement for Badger America, International Designers/Engineers/Constructors, with contact information for Bob Creedon.

Advertisement for Badger America, featuring the company logo and tagline 'An Equal Opportunity Employer'.

Advertisement for Eastern Sprints, featuring a photo of a gift box and the text 'Here today. There today.'

Eastern Sprints your small package to 85 cities.

If you've got a little package in a big hurry, Eastern's Sprint gives you same-day service on most of the more than 1000 flights to 85 cities in the continental U.S. and Puerto Rico.

Advertisement for EASTERN, featuring the company logo and contact information for ticket offices.

American Stock Exchange Transactions: Consolidated Summary of Yesterday's Trading

Table with columns: 1972 Stocks and Div. Sales, High Low, In Dollars, P/E 100's High Low Last, Net Chg. Includes sub-sections A-B-C-D and E-F-G-H.

Table with columns: 1972 Stocks and Div. Sales, High Low, In Dollars, P/E 100's High Low Last, Net Chg. Includes sub-sections I-J-K-L and M-N-O-P.

Table with columns: 1972 Stocks and Div. Sales, High Low, In Dollars, P/E 100's High Low Last, Net Chg. Includes sub-sections Q-R-S-T and U-V-W-X-Y-Z.

Table with columns: 1972 Stocks and Div. Sales, High Low, In Dollars, P/E 100's High Low Last, Net Chg. Includes sub-sections AA-AB-AC-AD.

Table with columns: 1972 Stocks and Div. Sales, High Low, In Dollars, P/E 100's High Low Last, Net Chg. Includes sub-sections AE-AF-AG-AH.

Table with columns: 1972 Stocks and Div. Sales, High Low, In Dollars, P/E 100's High Low Last, Net Chg. Includes sub-sections AI-AJ-AM-AN.

Note to Readers

The American Stock Exchange table now reflects the final prices, volumes at highs and lows of all stocks on the regional exchanges and all off-board trading.

American Exchange Options

Table with columns: Option & price, Apr, Last, Jul, Last, Oct, Last, N.Y., Last. Lists various call and put options for different stocks.

Dividends Announced

Table with columns: Company Name, Dividend Amount, Date. Lists companies like American GEE, Delta, and others with their respective dividend details.

Highs and Lows

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low. Lists various stocks and their price ranges for the day.

Money

NEW YORK (AP) - Money rates for... Commercial paper placed by finance companies... Federal funds market rate 1 1/4-1 1/2%.

Business Records

JOEL RAMIREZ, 301 E. 81 St., 11th fl., 647-8700... LONDON METAL MARK... BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS...

Handwritten note: 1000000000

Real Estate

tory, Eluding Doom, Transformed to 'Trade Mart'

LAN S. OSER has been kinder S.S. White plant owner of State Is- Princes Bay than n to Princes Bay



terior of this fortress by the sea one finds, on weekdays and weekends, Kathy's Flower Hut, the Abracadabra Knitting Nook, Tom's Muzzle Loading Supplies Inc., Barb's World of Ceramics, The Cowhide (beats), Horace Fish Factory Outlet (women's sportswear), Stop in Time (watches and clocks) and The Warehouse (everything).

and eventually there are to be about 140 stores. None of this is what the owner, Hyman Muss, had in mind when he bought the White property three years ago. The seller was the Pearl-walt Corporation, which had acquired S.S. White in 1968 and has since moved the operation to Holmdel, N.J. at a loss to Staten Island of about a thousand jobs.

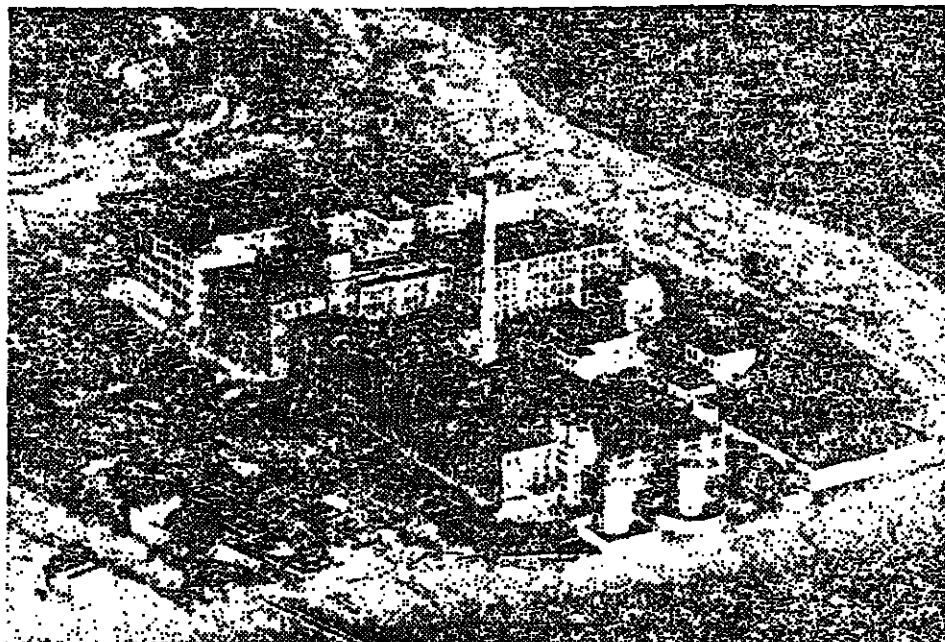
The Muss organization—Hyman Muss & Sons—paid \$900,000 for the property. Mr. Muss said last week that he intended to spend a million dollars more to demolish the buildings. The purchase gave them 60 acres of real estate with 2,000 feet of water frontage along Lower New York Bay. Half of this acreage consisted of the land and buildings of the White property. The other half the Musses already owned on the other side of an abutting waterway known as Lemon Creek.

housing. The Muss plan called for 3,500 apartments in 10 buildings of 30 stories each, a scale and density well beyond anything prevailing in southern Staten Island. "It was obviously out of scale and it had no support from anyone required to review it," said Wilbur Woods, director of the Staten Island office of the City Planning Commission.

"It would have been a catastrophe," said Mr. Muss. Recessions would have undercut his plans for so massive a development even if community and city opposition had not thwarted it. When builders' thoughts turn to using factory space for retail stores the model they generally cite is Ghirardelli Square in San Francisco. So it is with the Muss organization, which says it has set out to create a Ghirardelli Square at the foot of Seguin Avenue. Working with four buildings put up at varying periods since the 1890's, the architects have

kept the heavy timber and cast-iron columns of the old central building and created an ornamental iron stairway at the rear of a spacious entrance. Gaily decorated stores are placed to right and left of central passages through the first and second floor.

"There is space to extend the entry to the rear so that it opens on a landscaped court and the water," said Carl Heimberger of the office of A.H. Salkowitz of Jamaica, the architects. The architects even think in terms of boat slips and ferry access some day. For the present Mr. Muss is happy to be getting \$4 a square foot for space, up from \$1.50 to \$2 in the beginning, but well below rates in standard shopping centers. About 75 percent of the operators in such low-rent space are in business for the first time. Will shoppers journey to such a remote outpost? Mr. Muss was asked.



The former S. S. White plant at Princes Bay on Staten Island. It has been converted into a "trade mart" by the developers.

Yes, he said, because they are drawn to the bargain prices regularly advertised in the borough's newspaper, The Staten Island Advance. "We put in a fortune of money here and now we see the light at the end of the tunnel," he said. Meanwhile, he is working with the City Planning Commission on plans for low-rise housing for the rest of the site. New housing, more shops.

INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL MORTGAGES THE REAL ESTATE MART INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL MORTGAGES

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ROCKEFELLER CENTER THE SPACE YOU NEED IS AVAILABLE TODAY IN ROCKEFELLER CENTER Call your broker or contact: The Renting Department, Rockefeller Center, Inc., 53 Rockefeller Plaza, N.Y., N.Y. 10020-10121 465-4320

OFFICE SPACE WHERE YOU NEED IT FROM SAM MINSKOFF & SONS 665 FIFTH AVENUE Elegant new offices in prestige location. Many amenities to keep move-in costs low. ONE ASTOR PLAZA Premier office tower on new West Side. Great convenience to public transportation. 1441 BROADWAY Modest rentals at City's best location for transit. Fashion industry center. 250 BROADWAY Directly opposite City Hall. Subway station right at building. 1350 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS Beautiful plaza building on great office avenue. IN REGO PARK, QUEENS Well-located building at 95-20 63rd Road. IN WHITE PLAINS 55 Church Street 99 Church Street and top retail locations near everything. 1560 BROADWAY Low rent space for sublet, as is. No reasonable offer will be refused. 1 WEST 37th ST. 20 WEST 38th ST. Smaller units off Fifth Ave. at very attractive rentals. SAM MINSKOFF & SONS Builders and Owners since 1908 1350 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019 Call Doc Adler or Sylvia Offin 212/765-9700

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Stores—100% Retail Location 45 BROADWAY—Only 3 Left! Lower Broadway near Wall Street Shopping complex nearing completion Will divide last few stores to suit High volume, heavy traffic area Rentals include installation of storefronts, air conditioning, lavatories, lighting, ceilings, etc. Richard Michaels 344-0044 Brokers Inquiries Invited Sullivan Lawrence Co. REAL ESTATE

Morris County 29,000 Sq. Ft.—2 1/2 Acres Fully Air-Conditioned 1 Story. Ideal for Manufacturing, Engineering, Labs or Offices Exclusive Agent Garibaldi REALTY CORP. 2 Edison Place, Springfield, New Jersey 07081 N.J. (201) 487-3000 • N.Y. (212) 732-7171

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60,000 sq ft office floors up to 300,000 sq ft of contiguous space available 770 Broadway Between 8th & 6th Sts. Formerly Executive & General offices of major bank. Year Round Air-Conditioning Excellent Transportation Immediate Possession Competitive Rentals David Bernstein 212-687-6400

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STORE Radio City 50th STREET Food, Stationery, Drugs, Grocery Restaurant & Sweets 1200 Sq. Ft. J.E. O'GARF RUDNICK, Inc. BRETT WYCKOFF, Inc. 11 E. 43 St. • 687-4070

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OFFICE SPACES Desire to acquire prospective industrial tenants for completely newly renovated light-colored building as part of community or redevelopment of downtown. A fast growing, progressive city with excellent school system, beautiful recreation and lakes, and all kinds of recreation facilities. Located near Interstate 81 and on Appalachian Highway, has ample connectivity with 10,000 employees and prospective new central school in the center of city. Call: Michael Temp. Temp. Realty & Co., P.O. Box 690, Johnson City, Tenn. 37601. Phone (615) 928-1194.

More than a secretary? Check jobs offered under Administrative Assistant, too.

In the Heart of FOREST HILLS Strategic Location on Queens Blvd. 4,300' Office Prestige central air conditioned elevator bldg, short walk to IND subway exit station. Ample parking. MAY DIVIDE. Call Mr. S. BERKOWITZ 273-3600

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DATA LAXITY LAID TO MERCK AUDITOR

Anderson & Co. Is Said to Have Failed to Follow Up on Illegal Payments

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY Jr. Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 9—The outside auditor for Merck & Company failed to follow up information it was given about questionable foreign payments despite knowledge that in at least one case the payments were illegal, according to company documents made available today at the Securities and Exchange Commission.

These disclosures were made by a special committee appointed by the company and charged with investigating Merck's previously reported payments to foreign governments and agencies, which totaled \$3.6 million during the 1966-73 period.

The committee report also said that in at least two instances, Henry W. Gadsden, chairman and chief executive officer of Merck, ignored "possible warning signals" of impropriety.

Merck, a huge drug company based in New Jersey, also disclosed that part of the overpayments had been "mistakenly" deducted from Federal income tax returns for years prior to 1974. The Internal Revenue Service, it also said, is exploring the possibility of conducting its own investigation for possible tax fraud.

In a policy statement, Merck said it would no longer make any payments to any government officials or agents to promote sales of its products and that it would no longer contribute to any political campaign at any level in the United States.

Meanwhile, the American Home Products Corporation, a producer of non-prescription medicines and food products, told the S.E.C. that political contributions were made outside the United States in four countries. In two cases, they were of uncertain legality and in a third no opinion has been sought "because of its present political instability."

FED PROPOSES CURBS ON BANK C.D. RATES

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board proposed today regulations aimed at blocking banks from paying unlimited interest rates on certificates of deposits purchased with funds pooled for investment purposes.

The proposal contained exemptions for some pooling operations, such as bank trust departments, an attorney acting as a custodian for funds or certificates of deposits purchased by mutual funds.

Under current regulations, banks can pay no more than 7.75 per cent on certificates of deposit smaller than \$100,000. There is no ceiling on rates that can be paid on more deposits of \$100,000 or more.

Penney and Kresge Profits at Records

Continued From Page 57

which included the Christmas season.

The S. S. Kresge Company's final quarter net income rose to \$100.6 million, or 81 cents a share from \$28.8 million, or 23 cents a share, in the corresponding period a year earlier. Sales were up 26.4 percent to \$2.16 billion from \$1.71 billion, bringing the annual volume to \$6.80 billion, up 22.8 percent from \$5.54 billion in the year ended Jan. 29, 1975.

Net income for the year amounted to \$200.8 million, or \$1.64 a share, or 91.7 percent ahead of the \$104.8 million, or 87 cents a share, earned in the preceding fiscal year. The company said its large fourth-quarter profit rise "must be viewed in light of the extremely poor fourth quarter a year earlier when profit margins were severely reduced by heavy markdowns." However, the 1975 quarter was "characterized by high productivity and an excellent mix of basic and promotional sales and a minimal level of markdowns of seasonal lines."

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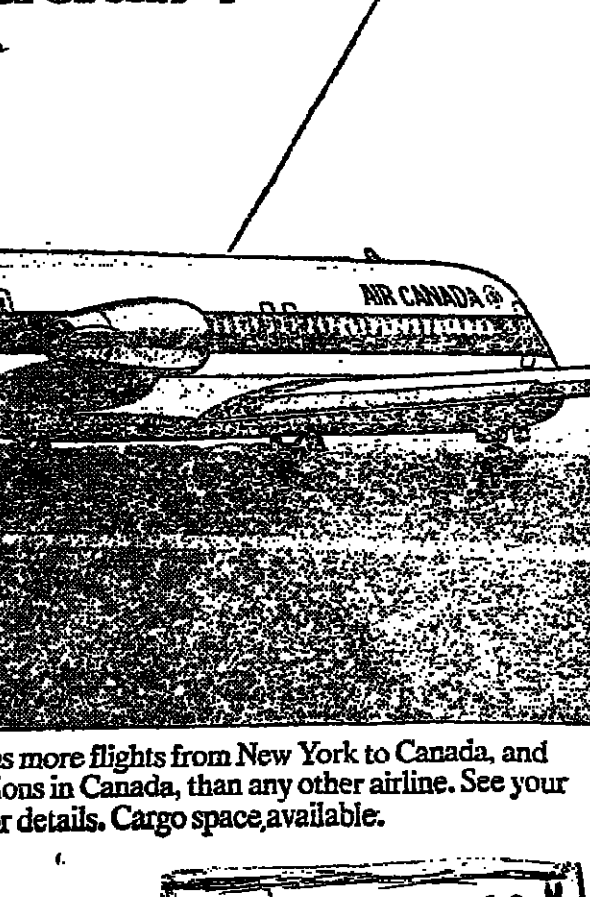
D. & H. Accepts New Trackage Rights

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The United States Railway Association said today that the Delaware and Hudson Railroad had agreed to accept trackage rights over key Northeast and Midwest rail lines that would give the carrier new operating authority into several major cities.

The agreement is a key part of the Government's current plan to provide private rail competition to the Consolidated Rail Corporation, the quasi-Government railroad it hopes to build by consolidating the Penn Central, the Erie Lackawanna and five other bankrupt systems.

The acquisition of trackage rights means the Delaware and Hudson will be able to provide service to Buffalo, Newark, Harrisburg, Pa., Philadelphia and Washington, the association said.

Only Air Canada can fly you from New York to 31 cities in Canada.



Air Canada has more flights from New York to Canada, and more connections in Canada, than any other airline. See your travel agent for details. Cargo space available.

INVESTING PLANS OF BUSINESS RISE

Continued From Page 57

capital investment this year.

The economic report of the Council of Economic Advisers pointed out that investment plans were often revised upward during a year of recovery such as this one.

The spokesman pointed out today that the report last week on new capital "appropriations" by larger businesses in the fourth quarter showed a 22 percent increase over the low level of the third quarter. Actual outlays followed appropriations with a substantial lag. While plant and equipment outlays represent less than 10 percent of the gross national product, the swings in this sector are an important element in the strength or weakness of the economy.

Many private economists share the view of the Council of Economic Advisers that outlays this year will turn out higher than the latest survey suggests, but no one can be certain.

The report today estimated capital spending in the first quarter of this year at an annual rate of \$11.7 billion, up 6 percent from the fourth quarter. The rise from here on would be very slight, with a rate of \$12.1 billion in the second half of the year, if the intentions now reported were carried out.

The survey said manufacturing industries expected to increase capital outlays this year by 8 percent in dollar terms, to \$51.8 billion, with nonmanufacturing up 5 percent to \$68.2 billion.

Actual capital spending in 1975 was \$12.75 billion, almost unchanged from \$12.4 billion in 1974 and down significantly when inflation is taken into account.

The Universal Foods Corporation said yesterday it was withdrawing its previously proposed offering of 450,000 shares of its common stock. The company said the action reflected recent quarter and yearly earnings increases and future corporate prospects.

An offering of 850,000 common shares of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company is expected to be offered today, at \$30.125 a share, through underwriters headed by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.

Fabri-Centers of America Inc. said it planned to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with a proposed public offering of 600,000 common shares.

Foreign Stock Index

Table with columns for Country, Index, and Change. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Johannesburg, Zurich, Buenos Aires, and Tokyo.

COMPANY REPORTS

For periods ended Jan. 31 unless otherwise indicated. *Revised for change in LIFO.

Table of company reports for 1976 and 1975. Includes entries for Chicago Pneumatic Tool, Acme-Hamilton Mfg., American Building Maintenance, Amrep Corp., Atico Mortgage Investors, Berkeley Photo, Birdsong Corp., Brad Ragan, East Asiatic Co. Ltd., Empire National Bank, Fred Meyer Inc., Kit Mfg., Kresge (S.S.), Michigan General Corp., Murray Mortgage Investors, North Central Companies, Pall Corp., Pickwick International, Ranganore Corp., Realty & Mortgage Investors-Pacific, Simpsons-Sears, Sos Consolidated Inc., Starway Corp., Sun Electric, Tenneco Corp., Tiffany & Co., Tobin Packing Co., Volt Information Sciences, U.S. Industries, Vulcan Corp., Wackenhut Corp., West Company, and Whitlock Corp.

Business Briefs

A. & P. Expects Operating Gains
MONTVALE, N. J., March 9 (Reuters)—The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company said today that it expected fourth-quarter operating earnings to be "slightly in the black" before adjustments for store closings.

The Dominican Republic became the second major cane-producing nation to announce the possible warehousing of this year's crop to await a price increase. The Philippines, largest exporter to the United States, had announced a similar policy earlier.

Rafael David Rodriguez, director of the nation's Sugar Council, which operates 12 of the nation's 14 sugar mills, said, "The market looks favorable for the producing nations. If necessary, we will stockpile our entire production but we will not sell at prices lower than those we consider optimum." The Dominican Republic produces about 1,450,000 short tons of sugar a year. So far this season, 800,000 tons have been milled.

The acquisition of trackage rights means the Delaware and Hudson will be able to provide service to Buffalo, Newark, Harrisburg, Pa., Philadelphia and Washington, the association said.

Under current regulations, banks can pay no more than 7.75 per cent on certificates of deposit smaller than \$100,000. There is no ceiling on rates that can be paid on more deposits of \$100,000 or more.

Chicago Board Options Exchange

Table of Chicago Board Options Exchange data for Tuesday, March 9, 1976. Includes columns for Option & price, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec, and N.Y. Close.

Other U.S. and Foreign Stock Exchange

Tuesday, March 9, 1976

Large table of stock exchange data for Tuesday, March 9, 1976. Includes columns for Stock, High, Low, Close, and various market indicators for different exchanges like NYSE, AMEX, and foreign markets.

AN IDEAL PLANNED

Cover Irish Profits Would Community

LONDON, March 9 (UPI)—Bank of England support bought the pound in foreign exchange markets today to \$1.9485 against the dollar after touching a historic low of \$1.92 Monday.

Pound Ends Trading at \$1.9413 After Support Lifts It to \$1.948

The pound's effective devaluation rate against its 10 major trading partners improved further, to 32.9, compared with 33 percent earlier and 33.1 percent Monday.

Nigeria Converts Reserves

LONDON, March 9 (Reuters)—Nigeria's central bank governor today said his country's foreign-exchange reserves—formerly held mostly in British pounds—had been redistributed into various convertible currencies, Lagos Radio, monitored here, reported.

Wheat Futures Up; Corn and Soybeans Also Gain Slightly

By ELIZABETH M. FOWLER

Wheat, corn and soybean futures played a waiting game yesterday with most traders on the sidelines. A Department of Agriculture supply and demand report was due after the close of trading.

Ahead of such a report, issued periodically, traders do not like to be in the market. Also, the weather was no longer an immediate factor in that some rains had come to winter wheat areas such as the snow cover received yesterday in the Texas Panhandle and parts of Oklahoma.

6 GET JAIL TERMS ON BACK OFFENSES

Continued From Page 57

...and its assets were purchased by the European-American Bank and Trust Company.

Continued From Page 57

...and its assets were purchased by the European-American Bank and Trust Company.

Listing of Prices for Contracts in Futures of Commodities

Table with multiple columns listing prices for various commodities including Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, Live Beef Cattle, Lumber, Cash Prices, and various exchange rates.

American Exchange Bond Trading

Table listing bond trading data with columns for bond names, prices, and yields.

...and its assets were purchased by the European-American Bank and Trust Company.

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...and its assets were purchased by the European-American Bank and Trust Company.

...and its assets were purchased by the European-American Bank and Trust Company.

...and its assets were purchased by the European-American Bank and Trust Company.

Real estate advertisements including 'THE New Jersey Broker', 'More than 1,000 tax deductions you may be overlooking!', and 'Your Annual Report'.

MARKETING COUPON PROMOTION advertisement with a coupon for a national marketing program.

Executive Secretary-Administrative Assistant advertisement for a position in a business office.

Real estate listings for various areas including Houses-Brooklyn, Houses-Queens, and Houses-Roseton-Suffolk.

Handwritten note: 2/11/76

From Preceding Page
TAND MANAGERS
PHOTO SPOTTER
Mgr Tech Svcs \$28-\$30K
PROGRAMMER
RECEPTIONIST/Switchboard
SUPERINTENDENT
OFFICE TEMPORARIES
TRAINING/Exec Prog
TYPIST

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PROGRAMMER
RECEPTIONIST/Switchboard
SUPERINTENDENT
OFFICE TEMPORARIES
TRAINING/Exec Prog
TYPIST

In one recent week... 428 jobs for accountants 254 jobs for programmers 702 jobs for secretaries were advertised here on The Classified Pages of The New York Times. In fact, 100,000 jobs are being advertised every month in The New York Times No. 1 in New York in job advertising

MERCHANDISE OFFERINGS

Antiques 3204 Home Furnishings 3222 Office Furniture 3234 Pianos and Organs 3236
REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIERS COAT
DIAMONDS PRIVATE ESTATES MUST RAISE CASH WILL SUCCEEE
WAREHOUSE SALE FLEXIGLASS FLOOR MATS
YAMAHA PIANOS & ORGANS
MASONRY SUPPLIES

er and Pigeons Would Hardly Know Agency

From Page 41
Paper Publishers' here. All profits 2 million last year...

Reuters two minutes ahead of A.P. and U.P. with news of launching of first space satellite...

like to point out that in many parts of the world they have more correspondents and more outlets than the A.P., which has 5,200 subscribers abroad.

U.S.A., which traces its history to the founding in 1907 of United Press, reported fewer overseas correspondents than either A.P. or Reuters in a 1970 survey...

Mrs. Peron Faces Revolt by Workers And Shopkeepers

Special to The New York Times
BUENOS AIRES, March 9—A revolt by shopkeepers against price controls and strikes by industrial workers...

TV: 'Entertainer' on NBC Tonight

By JOHN J. O'CONNOR
One helpful fact to remember in approaching "The Entertainer" tonight on NBC is that the production maintains only tenuous connections with John Osborne's "The Entertainer"...

Beryl Vertue co-producer of this production, has written several new melodies for the occasion. One, "The Only Way to Go" with lyrics by Tim Rice, is outstanding.

In William Saroyan's "The Time of Your Life," this week's production on public television's Theater in America series...

42 Skiers Killed in Italy In Plunge of a Cable Car

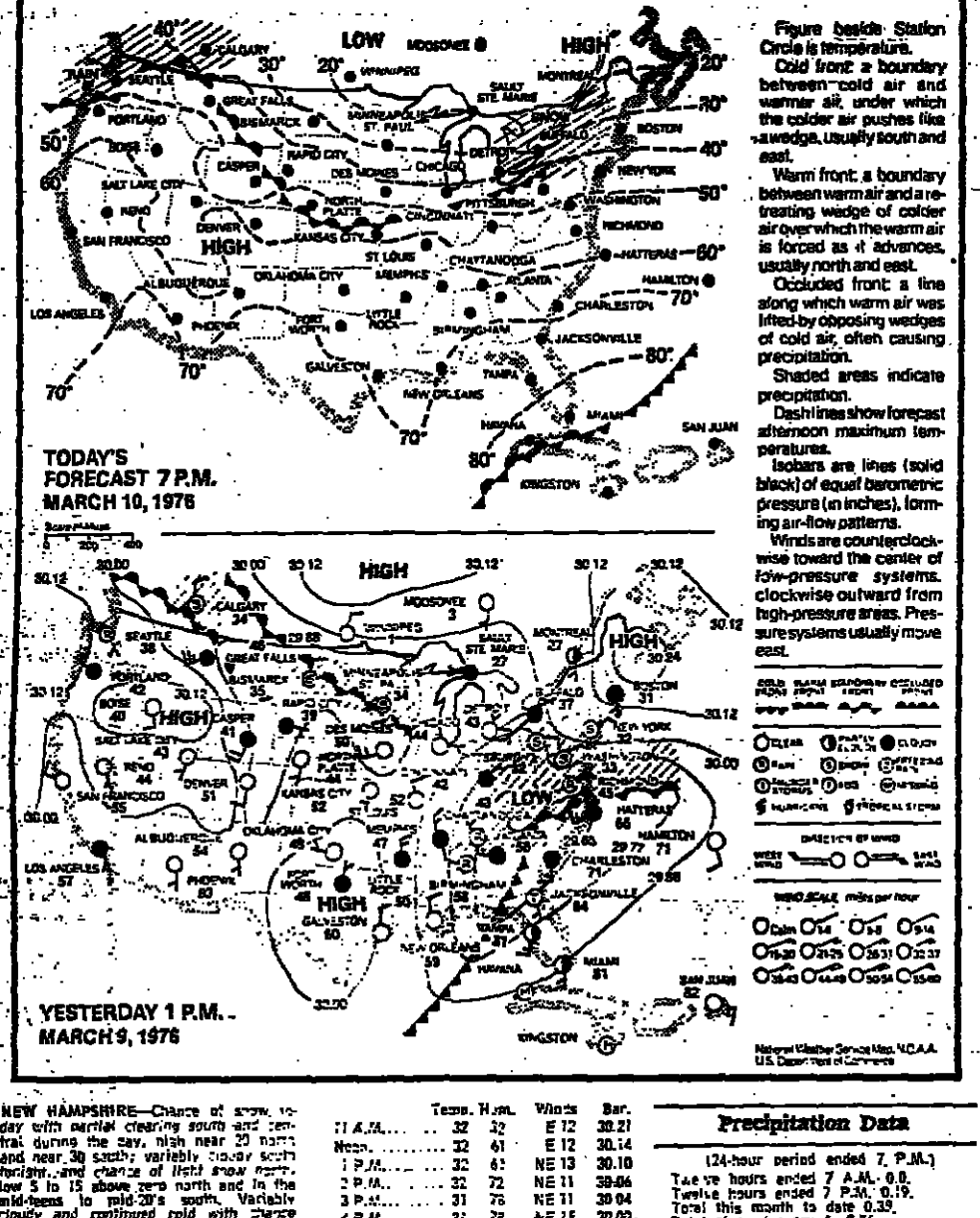
Continued From Page 1, Col. 6
bodies from the wreckage. The other victims were hurled from the cable car when it crashed into the field.

The cableway, which was built eight years ago, it roughly three miles long and rises from Cavalese, a winter and summer resort at an altitude of 3,275 feet...



Weather Reports and Forecast

Summary
Light snow or flurries may continue today from Boston to New England...



Accepting that much with a minimum of righteous indignation, the viewer may find the work of some valuable perspective. In fact, Mr. Osborne's play, for all of its inventiveness, was flawed.

By eliminating political significance from the play, the television version is admittedly smaller in both ambition and impact.

PROTEST TO MOSCOW BY SCIENTISTS URGED
The son of Veniamin G. Leitch, the Soviet physicist...

GULF OIL RELEASES FUNDS FOR ANGOLA
PITTSBURGH, March 9 (AP)—The Gulf Oil Corporation said today that it had released \$102 million in oil payments to the Soviet-backed Government of Angola...

4,000 Families Seek Aid In Wake of Upstate Storm
BUFFALO, March 8 (AP)—Nearly 4,000 families who said last week's ice storm and power blackout had caused food in their refrigerators to spoil...

Level-ish, Reuters

RE CARMOY
may well be the final virtue of the tech, but at the time in New York a requirement.

U.S. and Canada

In the language of meteorology, yesterday's all-weather storm in the United States, plus low clouds and a fair and comfortable day...

Forecast

National Weather Service (As of 11 P.M.)
NEW YORK CITY—Partly sunny today, high near 40, winds southeasterly 10 to 15...

Extended Forecast

METROPOLITAN NEW YORK, LONG ISLAND AND NORTH JERSEY—Increasingly cloudy Friday...

Abroad

London: Partly cloudy with light rain, high 50, low 35.
Paris: Partly cloudy, high 45, low 30.

Shipping/Mails

Outgoing
SAILING TODAY
Trans-Atlantic
ATLANTIC (Atlantic), Alameda April 9...

Public and Commercial Notices

Public Notices
SEALED BIDS
will be opened by the NY City of Public Works...

Commercial Notices

Commercial Notices
SHIP A CAR!
CALIF. FLORIDA, ALL USA & OVERSEAS LIC. 100 OFFICES INSURED \$3 MILLION...

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING INDEX

Table with columns for Page, Title, and Page. Includes entries like 'Lost and Found', 'Real Estate', etc.

Mobil Showcase presents

JACK LEMMON in THE ENTERTAINER



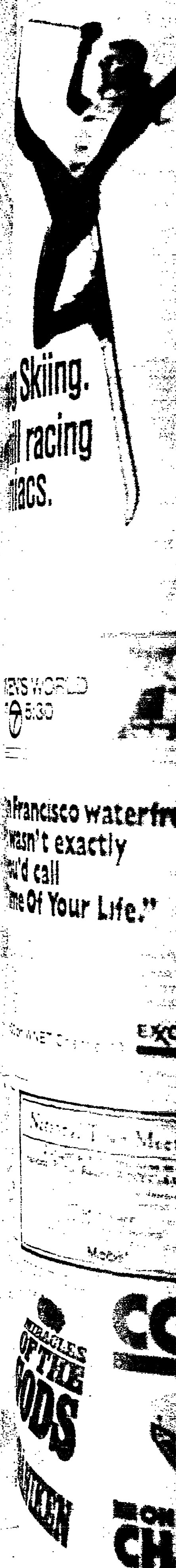
In 1944, when America was fighting for her life, Archie Rice was doing two shows a day for his.

starring RAY BOLGER and SADA THOMPSON
based on the John Osborne drama
directed by Donald Wrye
original music by Marvin Hamlisch

TONIGHT 9:00 CHANNEL 4

Mobil

Jack Lemmon 1950



ree of Specials Vies With PBS's 'Festival '76'

ES BROWN "The Entertainer," "Song of Myself," "Papa and Me"

wood" and the documentaries "Pygmies" and "Bento Mussolini, My Husband"

public channels. Such binges occur periodically, but the current one does not spring from the usual drive for ratings.

ices measured the viewing for local stations in the country because they were expected not to draw large audiences.



Hot Dog Skiing. Downhill racing for maniacs.

An exciting new adventure series, "David Niven's World" gets off to an explosive start today covering redible new sport: Hot Dog Skiing.

Watch for David Niven's World following After School Specials.



DAVID NIVEN'S WORLD TONIGHT 7 5:30

San Francisco waterfront. It wasn't exactly what you'd call The Time Of Your Life.

Tonight, "Theater in America" presents William Saroyan's poignant and evocative drama, "The Time of Your Life," performed by John Houseman's acting Company of New York City.



Theater in America is made possible by grants from Public Television Stations and Exxon Corporation.

8:00 P.M. SPORTS TV CH 31 Commentaries Of WOLFF J. CBS News in H. Scheuer

National Town Meeting. Tonight at 8:30 pm, tune in to National Public Radio, WNYC-AM (830). Gov. Wendell Anderson, Minnesota. Kevin Phillips, political analyst. "The Future of American Politics". Moderator: Marty Nolan, Boston Globe. Mobil logo.

Calligraphy Workshop NEW TERM STARTS MARCH 22ND

For schedule or information, write or call Pentacore Corp. 122 West 22nd St., N.Y., N.Y. 10011. Phone (212) 923-4854.

More than 1,000 tax deductions you may be overlooking!

TAKE IT OFF!

The New 1976 Edition Robert S. Feldman, Ph.D. \$8.95 hard cover \$4.95 paperback. Now at bookstores. T.Y. Crowell 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019

MIRACLES OF THE GODS A NEW LOOK AT THE SUPERNATURAL ON DANTE'S DIVINE COMEDY press

COMING SOON CHANNEL 13

Television

Morning

- 6:10 (2) News
6:15 (2) News
6:20 (5) News
6:27 (5) Friends
6:30 (2) Sunrise Semester
(4) Knowledge
(2) Captain Kangaroo
(7) Listen and Learn
7:00 (2) CBS News: Hughes Rudd, guest former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia
(1) Today: Barbara Walters, Jim Hartz, hosts. Analysis of Florida primary results; Ray Bolger; Senator Hubert H. Humphrey
(5) Underdog
(7) Good Morning, America: Jackie Gleason (Part I); Analysis of Florida primary results; Ray Bolger; Senator George McGovern
(1) Popeye and Friends
(1) Yoga for Health (R)
7:30 (5) Bugs Bunny
(1) Felix the Cat
(1) Basic Earth Science (R)
7:58 (1) The Humanoids (R)
8:00 (2) Captain Kangaroo
(5) The Flintstones
(9) New York Report
(1) Magilla Gorilla
8:15 (2) Young Astronauts (R)
8:30 (5) The Joe Franklin Show
(1) The Little Rascals
(1) Cover to Cover (R)
(1) Vegetable Soup (R)
8:45 (2) Tell The Truth
9:00 (4) Not for Women Only: "Adultery" Barbara Walters, host, (R)
(5) Dennis the Menace
(7) A.M. New York: Stan Siegel, host, Christie Melner
(1) The Muppet Show
(1) Sesame Street
(2) Pat-Collins
(4) Concentration
(5) Green Acres
(1) The Ed Sullivan Show
(1) Dream of Jeannie
10:00 (2) The Price Is Right
(4) Celebrity Sweepstakes: (1) That Girl
(1) "The Girl in the Red Velvet Swing" (1955), Part 1: Ray Milland, Joan Collins, Farley Granger, Tom Nesbit-Shaw; White scandal, back wheel, Well cast, diverting but too discreet. Okay as far as it goes.
(9) Romper Room
(1) Gilligan's Island
(1) Bread and Butterflies
10:15 (1) Search for Science (R)
10:30 (4) High Rollers
(5) Andy Griffith
(1) Abbott and Costello
(1) Whatcha Gonna Do? (R)
10:45 (1) Basic Ecology (R)
11:00 (2) Gambit
(4) Wheel of Fortune
(5) Bewitched
(9) Straight Talk: Mary Helen McPhillips, Phyllis Haynes, hosts. "Can Prison Rehabilitate the Criminal?"
(1) Hazel
(1) Cover to Cover (R)
11:15 (1) New York in the Revolution
11:30 (2) Love of Life
(4) Hollywood Squares
(5) Midday Live: Bill Baggis, host, Otto and Erik Prelinger
(1) Happy Days (R)
(1) Jewish Dimension: "Havurah"
11:45 (1) Inside/Out (R)
11:55 (2) CBS News: Douglas Edwards

Afternoon

- 12:00 (2) The Young and the Rubidivous
(4) Magnificent Marble Machine
(7) Let's Make a Deal
(6) News
(1) 1700 Club: Chuck Botte, Jeremiah People, guests
(1) Explorations in Shakespeare (R)
(1) The Electric Company
12:30 (2) Search for Tomorrow
(4) Take My Advice



Patti LuPone and Norman Snow in "The Time of Your Life," on Channel 13 tonight at 9.

8:00 P.M. Behind the Lines (13)
9:00 P.M. "The Entertainer" (4)

- (7) All My Children
(9) Journey to Adventure
(1) USA: PEOPLE AND POLITICS (R)
(1) Carrascollas
12:55 (4) NBC News: Edwin Newman
1:00 (2) Tatletales
(4) Somerset
(5) MOVIE: "The Little Rascals" (1948), Duncan MacRae, Jean Anderson, Theodore Bikel. Affecting, warm drama of two youngsters who gently annex a baby. You'll love this one.
(7) Ryan's Hope
(9) Movie: "Big Skin Parade" (1936), Betty Grable, Judy Garland. Genuinely funny sequel of football. Still funny.
(1) Focus: New Jersey (R)
(1) The Electric Company
(1) Sesame Street
2:30 (2) As the World Turns
(4) Days of Our Lives
(7) Rhyme and Reason
(1) News
(1) Stories Without Words (R)
1:50 (1) Alive and About (R)
1:55 (7) 30,000 Pyramid
(1) Father Knows Best
(2) Mister Rogers
2:10 (1) Metric System
2:30 (2) The Guiding Light
(6) The Doctors
(7) The Neighborhood
(1) The Magic Garden
(1) Whatcha Gonna Do? (R)
(1) Woman Alivet
2:45 (1) CBS Incorporated
2:55 (5) News
(9) Take Kerr
3:00 (2) All in the Family (R)
(4) Another World
(5) Rin Tin Tin
(7) General Hospital
(9) The Lucy Show
(1) Popeye and Friends
(1) MASTERPIECE THEATER: "Upstairs Downstairs" (R)
(1) Images of Aging
3:30 (5) Mickey Mouse Club
(7) One Life to Live
(9) Lassie
4:00 (2) Dinah: Jack Lemmon, Henry Fonda, John Byner
(4) Robert Young, Family Dog
(5) Lost in Space
(7) Edge of Night
(9) MOVIE: "Man Without a Star" (1955), Kirk Douglas, Jeanne Crain, Claire Trevor, Richard Boone. Intelligent, compelling Western and they're wearing it out.
(1) Batman
(1) International Animation Festival (R)
4:30 (7) AFTERNOON SPECIAL (R)
(1) Superman
(1) Sesame Street
5:00 (1) Mike Douglas: Barry Newman, co-host, Desi Arnaz Sr., Desi Arnaz Jr., Keith Thibodeau, Sergio Mendes and Brasil '77, Dr. Kenneth H. Cooper
(4) News: Two Hours

Evening

- 6:00 (2) News
(5) Bewitched
(9) It Takes a Thief
(1) Star Trek
(2) Book Beat
(3) Villa Alegre (R)
(2) Zoom
(2) Mister Rogers
(1) World Press
(4) Reporter 41
(5) Your Future is Now
(8) Uncle Floyd
6:30 (5) The Partridge Family
(1) The Electric Company
(2) El Espanol Con Gusto
(3) Villa Alegre
(3) GETTING OVER
(1) Mundo De Juguetes
(4) La Usupadora
(5) Teaching Children to Read
(9) Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea
7:00 (2) News: Walter Cronkite
(4) News: John Chancellor
(5) Andy Griffith
(7) News: Harry Reasoner
(9) Ironside
(1) Mod Squad
(1) Zoom (R)
(2) What's Cooking?
(2) Electric Company
(3) On the Job
(4) Lucha Libre
(9) Man and Environment
7:30 (2) Last of the Wild
(4) Name That Tune
(5) Adam 12
(7) Let's Make a Deal
(1) ROBERT MACNEIL REPORT
(2) Long Island News-magazine
(2) High School Equivalency
(3) News of New York
(4) Viendo a Biondi
(5) New Jersey News
(6) Wall Street Perspective
8:00 (2) Tony Orlando and Dawn: Tote Fields, Tanya Tucker, Andy Griffith, guests
(4) Little House on the Prairie
(5) The Cross Wits
(7) Six Million Dollar Man: 80 minute episode
(1) CELEBRITY CONFIDENT: Johnny Mathis with the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra
(1) The FBI
(1) BEHIND THE LINES: Harrison Salisbury, host, Hugh Sidey, guest
(2) Washington Mainstream
(2) Catch 25
(3) ALL ABOUT TV
(4) Ringside 41
(4) Con Chuchto Avellanet
(5) The Hard to Be a Penguin
June Roth, cookbook author.
Noon-1, WNYC-FM: P.M. New York. Live Orally, host, Margaret Boe Birn, book reviewer.
Noon-2, WBAI: Easter Celebration and Memorial to the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.
12:15-1, WOR-AM: Jack O'Ryan, Hedrick Smith, author of "The Russians."
1:15-2, WOR-AM: The Fitzgeralds. Talk.
2-2:30, WNYC-AM: New York Hypochondria. With Philip Kuchel. "How We Control Our Body Temperature."
2:15-4, WOR-AM: Sherry Henry, Michael T. Harrington of the President's Commission on Olympic Sports, and Donna De Varona, Olympic athlete.
2-4, WMCA: Bob Grant, Call-in.
2:30-4, WNYC: The Disabled. Host, Robert Most. Most, host. Representatives of the Association of Concerned Colleges on Rights of the Disabled.
4-4:30, WBAI: Paul Metsa. Talk.
4:15-7, WOR-AM: Bob and Ray. Comedy, variety.
4:30-5, WNYE: Vietnam House.
4:30-5, WNYC-AM: New York Now. Ray Schitzer, host, Bron Borouh. President Robert Abrams.
6:00-6:10, WQXR: Metropolitan Report. Bill Blair, broadcast correspondent.
6:30-6:35, WQXR: Point of View. Assemblyman Robert Steigert of Brooklyn, speaking on "The Impact of the Proposed Budget Cut of the New York State Council on the Arts."
6:30-6:55, WNYC-FM: Round and About the Guggenheim. With Miami Poser. "Brawling Explosion" (Part I).
7-9:45, WMCA: John Sterling. Call-in.
7:57-8, WOR-AM: Mystery Theater. "I Thought I Saw Shadow," starring Nat Polen.
7:20-8, WNYU: Sunset Semester.
7:30-8:30, WBAI: Washington Report.
8-Midnight, WNEW-AM: Jim Lowe. Variety.
8-8:30, WNYU: University Press Conference. "Iceland: The Cod War."
8:30-9, WBAI: The Radio. Drama.
8:30-9:30, WNYC-AM: National Town Meeting. "The Future of American Politics."
9-9:30, WQXR: Front Page of Tomorrow's New York Times. Bill Blair, broadcast correspondent.
9-10, WBAI: Talking About Art.
9-9:30, WNYU: Author, Author. Walter James Miller, host, Ronald Kostelanz, author of "The

Radio

- 6-7:25 A.M., WNYC-FM: Overture to Bernice, Handel; Suite for Strings in F minor, Telemann; Concerto Bach; Symphony No. 28, Mozart.
7:30-10:30, WQXR-FM: Concerto No. 6 for 2 harpsichords, Soler; Agon, Stravinsky; Four Songs, Agon, Stravinsky; Four Songs, Schubert; Four Chorale Settings, Bach.
8-10, WNYC-FM: Violin Concerto No. 5, Vivaldi; Isar, D'Indy; Concerto Grosso (Op. 3, No. 1), Handel; Suite Pauline, Liszt.
8-10, WQXR: Piano Personalities. Daniel Barenboim. Variations on a Theme by Robert Schumann, Brahms.
10-11, WNYC-FM: Piano Sonata No. 10, Chopin; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 1, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 2, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 3, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 4, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 5, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 6, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 7, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 8, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 9, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 10, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 11, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 12, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 13, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 14, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 15, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 16, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 17, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 18, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 19, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 20, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 21, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 22, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 23, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 24, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 25, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 26, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 27, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 28, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 29, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 30, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 31, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 32, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 33, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 34, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 35, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 36, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 37, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 38, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 39, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 40, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 41, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 42, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 43, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 44, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 45, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 46, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 47, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 48, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 49, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 50, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 51, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 52, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 53, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 54, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 55, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 56, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 57, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 58, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 59, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 60, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 61, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 62, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 63, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 64, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 65, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 66, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 67, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 68, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 69, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 70, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 71, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 72, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 73, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 74, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 75, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 76, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 77, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 78, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 79, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 80, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 81, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 82, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 83, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 84, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 85, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 86, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 87, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 88, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 89, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 90, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 91, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 92, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 93, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 94, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 95, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 96, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 97, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 98, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 99, Schumann; Brahms, Op. 10, No. 100, Schumann.
11-Noon, WNYC-FM: A Musical Offering, with David Dubal. A.
11-11:30, WQXR: Music for the Theatre.
12-1, WNYC-FM: Symphony in D, Cherubini; Bassoon Concerto, Weber.
1:00-2, WQXR: Adventures in Good Music. With Karl Haas.
2-5, WNYC-FM: Invitation to the Dance, Weber; Violin Concerto, Zimengmann; Prologue, Gould; Music for the Theatre, Copland; Piano Sonata No. 28 in B Flat, Beethoven.
2-3:30, WQXR: Piano Concerto No. 41, Mozart; Piano Concerto No. 1, Brahms; Quartet No. 5, Bartok; Poem of Ecstasy, Scriabin.
3-4, WQXR: Music for the Theatre. With George Blinck. Puerto Rican Dances, Campos-Passi. Divertimento from the South.
3:30-4, WQXR: Montage, Duncan Friesle, music per. Chiesà et Camera. Schmetzler, Symphony No. 4, Schubert; Huldigungs-marsch, Wagner; Dance from Music for the Theatre, Copland; Skyscrapers, Carpenter.
7-8, WNYC-FM: Zigeunerweisen, Sarasate; Pacific 231; Sonata for Clarinet and Piano, Honckler; German Dances, Moncheles; Prelude to La Tempeste, Honckler.
7:30-8, WQXR: Command Performance.
7:30-8:55, WNYC-FM: Oberon, Weber.
8-9, WNYC-FM: Les Sauvages et

- 8:30 (5) Merv Griffin: Anthony Newley, Alan King, David Rowles and His Tokes, Rip Taylor, The Decaying Scorpions, Fats Domino
(1) LOWELL THOMAS REMEMBERS: "1933"
(2) The Boston Pops in Hollywood
(5) Consumer Survival Kit
(4) Yomo Toro
(6) Mondo Italiano
9:00 (2) CATTON
(4) THE ENTERTAINER (See Review)
(9) News Clossup
(11) CRIMES OF PASSION
(13) THE GREATER AMERICA: "The Time of Your Life" (See Review)
(25) The Way It Was
(31) The Adams Chronicles
(43) E. Miller De Vivir
(47) MI Herman Gemela
(50) The Evacuees
9:35 (9) BASKETBALL: New York Nets vs. Spirits of St. Louis
9:40 (7) Stanley and Hutch (90 minutes episode)
(25) Lowell Thomas Remembers
10:00 (2) The Blue Knight
(5,11) News
(31) The Urban Challenge
(41) El Cofre
(47) Daniela
(68) Eleventh Hour
10:30 (2) Long Island News-magazine (R)
(3) Evening Edition
(47) Reporter
(58) Bento Mussolini, My Husband
11:00 (2,4,7) News
(9) Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman
(9) The Lucy Show
(11) The Adams Chronicles
(13) USA: PEOPLE AND POLITICS: Analysis of the Massachusetts Primary (R)
(21) Lilies, Yoga and You (R)
(31) G.E.D. Spanish
(41) El Reporter 41
(47) Esta No Tiene Nombre
11:30 (2) Movie: "The Green Slime" (1969), Robert Horton, Richard Jaeckel. Outer space thriller
(4) Tonight Show: Bill Cosby, guest host, Buddy Hackett, Connie Stevens, Eddie Fisher, Will Geer
(5) Movie: "The Mark of Zorro" (1940), Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell, Basil Rathbone. Pictorial extravaganza
(7) TV Movie: "Pedagogy of Terror" Karen Black (R)
(9) Movie: "Never Steal Anything Small" (1985), James Cagney, Gilbert Jones, Rambling, tangled exercise about labor union boss
(11) Burns and Allen Show (1937) Robert MacNeil Report (R)
12:00 (1) Perry Mason
(13) Captioned ABC News
(47) Su Futuro Es El Presente
12:30 (1) Yoga for Health (R)
1:00 (4) Tomorrow: Tom Snyder, host, Secretary of State Donald H. Rumsfeld hawk (1985), Howard Keel, Joan Caulfield, Broderick Crawford. Aftermath of Custer massacre
(11) News
(13) Movie: "Gambler From Natchez" (1954) Dale Robertson, Debra Paget. Strictly by standard
(5) Hitchcock Presents
(9) Cecil Kellaway
2:30 (4) Movie: "Hercules, Sampson and Ulysses" (1955), Kirk Morris, Richard Lloyd. No, not a new singing group
2:40 (9) News
3:47 (2) The Pat Collins Show
3:17 (2) Movie: "My Wife's Best Friend" (1952), Anne Baxter, Macdonald Carey, Cecil Kellaway. A weak sister

- 8:30 (5) Merv Griffin: Anthony Newley, Alan King, David Rowles and His Tokes, Rip Taylor, The Decaying Scorpions, Fats Domino
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Cable TV

TELEPROMPTER MANHATTAN Channel 10 A.M.
9:30 Shalom Corner P.M.
6:30 The Music of the Jewish People
7:00 Movie: "The Boy Who Stole Horses" (1961), Oswald Helmuth, Boy Steals Lippizan stallion

End of Intelligent Writing."
8:15-10, WNYC: Speak Out. "Cred Discrimination."
9:35-11, WNYU: Nothing But the Blues. "New Orleans Blues."
10-10:30, WOR-AM: Conversation with Dr. H. Nat Hentoff talks with Bruce Hershenovhn, former assistant to President Nixon.
10-Midnight, WMCA: Barry Gray. Julian Schlossberg, guest host. Audrey Hepburn, Judi Harris. Sylvia Silver.
10-10:30, WFUV: In Touch. Series for the blind and physically impaired.
11:05-11:10, WQXR: Ski Report. With Mike Strassus.
11:15-11:30, WOR-AM: Barry Farber. Lev Navrozyan, author.
11:30-Midnight, WQXR: Casper Cyron. Albert Mavles, co-producer of "Gry Gardens" and "Edie Bouvier" Deal, one of the subjects of the documentary.
Midnight-5:30 A.M., WMCA: Louie John Nibel and Candy Jones. Discussion.
Midnight-5 A.M., WBAI: Pepsi Charles. Talk, music.

News Broadcasts

Table with columns for station, time, and program name. Includes stations like WBAI, WNYC, WQXR, WFLC, WNBC, WNCN, WNEW, WFUV, WJIM, WJTV, WPTV, WPDJ, WLR, WNBC, WPLI, WPLR.

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Reprinted from the March 6 issue of TV Guide magazine.

How to Write a Great Play

By William Saroyan

[William Saroyan's prize-winning play "The Time of Your Life" will be revived on Theater in America Wednesday, March 10, on most PBS stations.]

The way to write a great play is the same as the way to write a poor play.

What you do is get the materials and objects needed for any kind of writing: paper, typewriter, pen or pencil. And you use these materials and objects in the writing of whatever it is that you want to write.

Before the age of 12 I wrote plays and poems on throw-away paper from the trash barrels behind Fresno office buildings—the stuff in those barrels of 1918 and 1919 would be welcome by the Smithsonian Institution, for the American Archives of Waste and Wonder. The plays and the poems that I wrote on the throw-away paper were throw-away works.

I didn't want them to be throw-away works, I wanted them to be classics. I wanted them to be like the works of Aesop, Moses, Socrates and Shakespeare; but no matter how I tried, everything I wrote came out plain, straight and simple: about my world, my time, my family, my friends, my acquaintances, but especially about myself, a man nobody in town knew very much about, excepting that I was always in trouble at Emerson School and that after school I sold the Evening Herald.

I myself, however, had not the slightest doubt that I was somebody.

I chose writing as the means by which to demonstrate this truth, and began to write, first in pen and ink on throw-away paper, and then, when I had worked a week as a Postal Telegraph messenger, I bought an upright Underwood for 15 full dollars, and began to write on the typewriter touch system, which I had learned at Tech High.

Even so, my writing was still throw-away. It was still not classic.

My writing always seemed to say something like, "I went up L Street to Mariposa, over to Eye Street and on up to the Public Library where the woman at the desk told me twice not to hum or whistle while I was looking at the books on the shelves."

Compare that, if you will, with the merest trifle by the man the school I attended was named after: Ralph Waldo Emerson. When Ralph said something, it was something, and it was just as good as a sermon.

I know, because I began to read Ralph in earnest just last summer in Paris, because at an old bookshop there was one volume from a whole set that was for sale for 50 centimes, so I gladly paid my dime and bought the book, and wow, how Ralph could write. No wonder they put his name on the school. He said stuff that was philosophical, not stuff like, "On my way home from the Public Library a funny thought came into my head just when I came face to face with my old pal Hap Farmanian. He said, 'What are you laughing about?' And I said, 'Hap, we've all died and we've gone to heaven and Jesus sees us and says, 'Well, now, this is going too far, you Fresno kids go on back to Fresno, or go to hell. So Hap said, 'You want to know something? You're crazy. Everybody knows if you read books you go crazy. So

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now you're taking home six more books!"

Ralph's writing said literature, my writing said something like life—or, at any rate, that little tiny aspect of life that I had experienced, dreamed and imagined, which in turn had been supplemented by a hundred movies I had seen free of charge at the Liberty Theatre, because I knew how to sneak in.

Well, experience, dream, imagination and movie



Julie Hayden, Eddie Dowling in the original production of "The Time of Your Life," 1939.

fantasy really make a pretty good mixture. And out of that mixture came my writing—totally unknown. Who did I think I was, at the age of 13, buying a typewriter and mailing manuscripts to the editors of magazines in New York?

I didn't like it when all of the essays and stories I sent out came right back, but I didn't stop writing either. I just stopped sending the stuff to the editors—those fatheads, what did they know about anything?

I did my work, and the editors did theirs. I wouldn't change and they wouldn't change. But then suddenly they *did* change, and in 1934, when I was 26 years old, my first book was published, 26 short stories.

"It's a throw-away play, and it gets thrown away again and again but comes right back and leans against the brick wall of an abandoned brewery and is real and uncancelable."

But now it was the literary critics who said I didn't know how to write, certainly not short stories.

So I replied, "Well, I don't know what you want to call them, but whatever they are, they're mine."

And then I wrote a play called "My Heart's in the Highlands" and the critics said it wasn't a play. Well, if it wasn't, why was everybody in the theater sitting there in holy silence?

Yes, I don't know how to write a short story, and I don't know how to write a play, but I write them. Traditionally, plays get performed, but only if the playwright insists on it, as most of the famous American playwrights do, and only if the playwrights are willing to put up with the hocus-pocus of the theater, and for years I haven't been willing.

But that doesn't mean that I don't write plays. I write new plays every year, because writing is my work and I prefer work to idleness—but I also write short stories, essays, novels and poems. And all of it is throw-away writing, plain writing, people's writing, including and even especially my second play to appear on Broadway: "The Time of Your Life."

At this very moment, 37 years later, "The Time of Your Life" could very well be as unknown as at least four dozen plays I have written in the meantime and kept to myself.

It is too much bother of a boring nature to fight with the money, and the real estate, and the national art councils, and the foundations, to get a play on the boards—never mind the unions, and

would take a lifetime, and so if you don't understand it, forget it).

From Monday morning to Saturday midnight at the Great Northern Hotel on West 57th Street in New York, I wrote "The Time of Your Life" and presented it to the producer of my first play, "My Heart's in the Highlands." He rejected it. A man called Eddie Dowling accepted it, but Eddie Dowling hired a director who made the play a very weird spectacle. I caught the first and only performance of that director's version of "The Time of Your Life" in New Haven—and of course what I saw on the stage was not "The Time of Your Life" at all, it was an assassination of it.

I directed the play for the next two weeks in Boston and saved it, so now it's an American and world classic.

"I don't have to write plays for a living. I've got a bicycle."

Well, let me tell you, dear reader of TV GUIDE, it wasn't easy. And let me tell you, Broadway, and you, Showbiz, and you, National Fund for the Endowment of the Arts, and let me tell the President and the Senators, and the Committees, and the celebrators of the Nation's Bicentennial, come of it. You're kidding yourselves and belittling a great people who are already belittled almost to the point of nullification.

The way to write a great play is not the problem at all. The problem is how do you get past the frauds and all-around incompetents who try sheer force of ambition occupy all the positions of power, and prevent, obstruct, neutralize, distort otherwise prohibit the performance of a great play after it is written.

Well, what play would that be? Well, it would be any play by me.

Whenever I have said this, people have looked at me as if each of them was Hap Farmanian: over again back on L Street in Fresno: "You want to know something? You're crazy!"

After the first two plays in 1939 came "Love Old Sweet Song," with Walter Huston, "The Beautiful People," with Eugene Loring, "Across the Board on Tomorrow Morning," with Canar Lee, "Get Away Old Man," with Richard Widmar, "Hello Out There," with Eddie Dowling, "The Cat Dwellers," with Eugenie Leontovich. And that's on Broadway.

In London in 1960 I wrote, produced and directed "Sam the Highest Jumper of Them All." At Purdue in 1961 I wrote, produced and directed three plays under the general heading of "Tra Along the Wabash." These performed works constitute less than a quarter of the plays by me manuscript.

So what?

So let's be enchanted that PBS is presenting "The Time of Your Life" on national television.

Why shouldn't they? It is a tried and true commodity, sure-fire and guaranteed. No high-price hustler of showbiz would think of taking an unknown play, also throw-away, also great, and putting it on.

But it's all right. I don't have to write plays for living. I've got a bicycle.

I write plays out of the madness that has come into my life from early book-reading and continuous involvement with the anonymous but in mortal human race in Fresno, San Francisco, New York, Paris and the cities and towns of the rest of the world that I know.

And I haven't got forever, and neither has any body else, and that's why I don't hustle anything for any reason.

The way to write a great play is to be great, isn't it? The way to write a poor play is to be thinking of getting rich.

Throw-away plays are not the only plays that endure, that can't get old, but they are probably the most appropriate for our world and time.

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